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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AT ITS

34

Thirty-Third Grand Annual Communication

HELD AT

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 7th, 8th and 9th, A. L. 5873.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, M. W. GRAND MASTER.

JOHN F. BURRILL, R. W. GRAND SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD:

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER STEAM PRINT.

1873.

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GRAND OFFICERS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Elected and appointed at the Annual Communication, October, 1873.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Grand Master.....</i>	DIXON.
R. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master....</i>	MOUND CITY.
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden..</i>	QUINCY.
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden....</i>	CENTRALIA.
M. W. HARRISON DILLS	<i>Grand Treasurer.....</i>	QUINCY.
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	SPRINGFIELD.
R. W. and Rev. W. H. SCOTT.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.....</i>	METROPOLIS.
R. W. JOHN DOUGHERTY.....	<i>Grand Orator.....</i>	JONESBORO.
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary..</i>	SPRINGFIELD.
W. THOMAS C. CLARK.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	CHICAGO.
W. HARRY DUVAL	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	CHICAGO.
W. WILLIAM H. LONG.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer...</i>	MOUNT CARMEL.
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.....</i>	CHARLESTON.
W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon....</i>	CHICAGO.
W. JOHN D. HAMILTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon....</i>	CARTHAGE.
W. MENNO S. BOWMAN....	<i>Grand Steward.....</i>	STERLING.
W. L. A. HAMBLIN	<i>Grand Steward.....</i>	CHICAGO.
W. C. BRINKMEIER	<i>Grand Steward.....</i>	CHICAGO.
W. H. HOHNSHEIDT	<i>Grand Steward.....</i>	BLOOMINGTON.
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.....</i>	CHICAGO.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS met in Annual Grand Communication at McCormick's Hall, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the seventh day of October, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRESENT.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
M. W. HARRISON DILLS... ..	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. and REV. JOHN W. AGARD.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. T. T. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. JOHN F. BURRILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. HENRY W. DYER.	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. LONG.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER.	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. JOHN D. HAMILTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. L. A. HAMBLIN	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. MENNO S. BOWMAN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HARTMAN.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. G. W. BARNARD.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. EDWIN POWELL.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. J. B. BABCOCK	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. L. L. MUNN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. J. C. SMITH.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN D. CRABTREE.....	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. S. C. STEARNS.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. S. EASTON.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. J. C. McMURTRY.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. WILSON HOAG.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLARK.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. W. H. BROWN.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. MURRAY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. CHARLES FISHER.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. GLENN.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. E. C. SELLECK.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE W. DAVIS.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE M. RAYMOND.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. JOHN L. McCULLOUGH.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. H. W. HUBBARD.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. B. J. VAN COURT.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. C. H. PATTON.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

R. W. BRO. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Ohio, Oregon, Florida, and Royal York, Berlin, Prussia.</i>
M. W. D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana, Mississippi, Connecticut, Michigan, District of Columbia, and Quebec.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Georgia.</i>

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

M. W. WILLIAM LAVELY,	M. W. LEVI LUSK,
M. W. HARRISON DILLS,	M. W. JEROME R. GORIN,
M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.	

A constitutional number of representatives being present, the Grand Master opened the Grand Lodge on the three degrees in Masonry in AMPLE FORM.

The blessing of the Grand Architect of the Universe was invoked by the Grand Chaplain, after which the following ode was sung by the choir, under the direction of Brother W. H. CUTLER :

All hail! all hail! to thee,
Genius of Masonry,
Ruling our hearts each day
To seek the Master's way.
All hail! all hail! our art divine,
And may our vows be truly thine.

All praise! all praise to thee,
Sublime in unity,
Guard well our Brotherhood,
Each precept understood.
All hail! all hail! our art divine,
And may our vows be truly thine.

The Committee on Credentials having reported a quorum present, the Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge ready for the transaction of business.

RESOLUTIONS.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER, P. G. M., offered the following resolutions, which, upon his motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance :

Resolved, That the Masonic Fraternity of the State of Illinois in Grand Lodge assembled, tender to the people generally, and to our brethren in particular, of the cities of Shreveport and Memphis, expressions of profound sympathy in their present hour of distress, due to the epidemic now raging in their midst.

Resolved, That our M. W. Grand Master be, and is hereby authorized, to notify the M. W., the Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana to draw upon this Grand Lodge for the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300), to be applied to the relief of our brethren, their widows and orphans, resident at Shreveport, who may be in distress.

Resolved, That our M. W. Grand Master be authorized to, in the same manner, tender to the Grand Master of Tennessee the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200), to be devoted to the relief of our brethren, their widows and orphans, resident in the city of Memphis, who may be sufferers by the present epidemic.

READING OF MINUTES DISPENSED WITH.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. LOUNSBURY, the reading of the minutes of the last Annual Grand Communication was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the members and representatives.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES.

ON CREDENTIALS.

JOHN D. CRABTREE (7), A. D. HUTCHINS (78), A. WOOD (3).

ON FINANCE.

EDWARD COOK (271), DANIEL DUSTIN (134), GEO. W. DAVIS (50).

TO EXAMINE VISITING BRETHREN.

G. W. BARNARD (141), R. D. HAMMOND (553), THOS. J. WADE (40), D. C. JONES (130), GEO. H. SAMPSON (338), LEVI LUSK (9), H. ROBINSON (4).

ON PETITIONS.

A. SALLEE (189), CHARLES TROWBRIDGE (159), HENRY BISHOP (8), ALEX. HEARST (46), J. L. PRATT (134).

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

W. H. BROWN (280), W. H. SCOTT (91), SYLVESTER STEVENS (66).

ON OBITUARIES

JAMES S. MCCALL (381), J. R. GORIN (8), J. V. THOMAS (7).

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

J. C. SMITH (273), W. H. EASTMAN (448), C. KIRKPATRICK (520), D. W. THOMSON (189), L. R. JEROME (112), H. E. HAMILTON (611), W. H. H. RADER (465), A. W. BLAKESLEY (1), E. K. CONKLIN (633), H. F. HOLCOMBE (141).

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

R. D. HAMMOND (553), A. H. WOOSTER (178), GEORGE DILLS (1).

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. WADDLE (512), D. J. AVERY (411), G. M. EVATT (659).

ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE

JOSEPH ROBBINS (296), DAVID A. COOK (176), JOHN O'NEIL (393).

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

DEWITT C. CREGIER (271), WILLIAM LAVELY (4), WILEY M. EGAN (211), JOHN M. PEARSON (27), J. O. CUNNINGHAM (157), GEO. O. IDE (587), ASA W. BLAKESLEY (1).

ON LIBRARY.

Grand Secretary, ENOCH BROWN, T. A. E. HOLCOMB.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

A. A. GLENN (44), H. W. HUBBARD (201), JOHN W. CLYDE (33), JOSEPH HOLLAND (70), MILES H. WILMOT (521).

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

EDWARD COOK, REUBEN ADAMS, DANIEL DUSTIN.

RESTORATION OF RECORDS.

A. W. BLAKESLEY (1), HARRISON DILLS (1), E. C. SELLECK (296).

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge :—

Another twelve months have passed, and again we are permitted to assemble in Grand Communication, and it becomes my pleasant duty to extend to you, one and all, a most fraternal and hearty welcome.

We have met at this time to counsel together and take such legislative action as will, I hope, tend to promote the peace and prosperity of our beloved Institution.

In this great metropolis of Chicago there is at all times much to divert our minds and attention from the business that has called us together, and such is especially the case at the present time. The great industrial convention now in progress, wherein are displayed the wonderful achievements of man's industry and genius, which is so attractive to the true craftsman, will be liable to make us forget the importance of the work before us. But, my brethren, notwithstanding all this, let us see to it that we faithfully discharge the important trusts committed to us, and make it our first and only duty to be present at and take part in the labors of the session before us, thereby enabling us at its close to return to our several homes with the happy consciousness of having devoted our time and services in promoting the best interests of the Craft by whom we have been honored.

In the history of Masonry, the past year has been an uneventful one in this Grand Jurisdiction. Peace, harmony and prosperity, as a rule, have prevailed among the Craft in all parts of the State; and, considering the large number of Lodges in this jurisdiction, there have been but few calls upon me in my official capacity for interference, and these have, for the most part, been happily adjusted without using extreme measures.

Thus, while we have been so favorably dealt with as Masons, we have, as a people, been abundantly blessed in "basket and store," and have every reason, as it is our bounden duty so to do, to thank God, "from whom all blessings flow," with sincere and devout hearts.

PROXIES.

Immediately after the close of the last Grand Communication, I issued proxies to constitute the Lodges then chartered, and install the officers thereof, as follows :

BY WHOM CONSTITUTED.	LODGE.	NO.	WHEN CONSTITUTED.
R. D. Hammond.....	Burnside	683	October 5th, 1872.
— Bennett	Galatia.....	684	
James C. McMurtry.....	Rio.....	685	October 28th, 1872.
DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Cashman	686	October 29th, 1872.
M. D. Chamberlain	Orangeville	687	
Rodney Ashley.....	Clifton	686	October 25th, 1872.
J. H. Fawcett.....	Advance	689	January 18th, 1873.
David A. Cashman.....	Englewood	690	October 13th, 1872.
S. M. Gentry.....	Iola.....	691	October 16th, 1872.
George M. Raymond	Raymond	692	October 17th, 1872.
A. N. Lodge.....	Herrins' Prairie.....	693	November 2d, 1872.
S. P. Mooney.....	Center	694	November 22d, 1872.
James Douglas.....	Shiloh Hill.....	695	December 14th, 1872.
Charles H. Patton.....	Belle River.....	696	November 7th, 1872.
D. H. Kilmore.....	Richard Cole.....	697	October 24th, 1872.

HUTTON LODGE.

A charter was issued to Hutton Lodge, U. D., as contemplated by the resolution of this Grand Lodge, and this Lodge was duly constituted December 18th, 1872, by W. Bro. W. E. GINTHER, as Hutton Lodge No. 698.

October 31st, 1872, I issued my proxy to R. W. WILEY M EGAN to install R. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY Grand Orator, and W. Bro. HENRY E. HAMILTON Senior Grand Deacon, these brethren not having been present at the installation of officers at the last Annual Communication. This duty was performed by R. W. Bro. EGAN in December last, at a regular communication of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, and due return thereof made.

November 1st, 1872, at the request of the W. M. of San Jose Lodge No. 645, I appointed W. Bro. T. VAN HAGUE as my proxy to visit that Lodge and preside at the trial of Bro. JAMES I. CRITES, which duty was satisfactorily performed.

July 7th, 1873, I appointed W. Bro. J. W. BUTLER as my proxy to open Abingdon Lodge No. 185, and hold a special election for W. M. and S. W. of said Lodge, as provided for in a special dispensation issued for that purpose.

LODGES U. D.

The following Lodges were continued under dispensation for the present year, in accordance with recommendation of the Grand Lodge, made at its last session, as follows:

Prince Edward of York Lodge, Chicago, Cook county.

Alexandria Lodge, Alexandria, Warren county.

Temple Hill Lodge, Temple Hill, Pope county.

Johnsonville Lodge, Johnsonville, Wayne county.

Libanus Lodge, Rosemond, Christian county.

Collinsville Lodge, Collinsville, Madison county.

Pleasant Plains Lodge, Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county.

In addition to these I have during the year, granted dispensations to form thirteen new Lodges, as follows:

DATE OF DISPEN- SATION.	NAME OF LODGE.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	AM'T REC'D.
1872.					
Nov. 12th.	Star*.....	Hoopeston.....	Vermilion.....	{ Jonathan Bedell W.M. Geo. Steely.....S. W. Wm. Moore.....J. W.	\$100 00
1873					
Jan. 10th.	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	{ Jas. Gowenlock..W. M. F. K. Lafever.....S. W. Benj. L. Casper...J. W.	100 00
Feb. 10th.	Providence	Jefferson	Cook	{ L. A. Budlong...W. M. And. Dunning...S. W. S. H. Burhaus...J. W.	100 00
Mar. 3d.	Farmer City....	Farmer City...	DeWitt.....	{ Wm C. McMurry..W.M. Henry Funk.....S. W. Alden S. Bissell..J. W.	100 00
April 8th.	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	{ L. H. Williams...W. M. L. G. Torrence...S. W. Henry Ledbetter..J. W.	100 00
May 20th.	Braidwood....	Braidwood.....	Will	{ Alex. Patterson...W. M. Ira R. Marsh.....S. W. E. W. Felton.....J. W.	100 00
June 7th.	Lemont	Lemont.....	Cook	{ Wm. P. Peirce...W. M. James Box.....S. W. Thos. J. Huston...J. W.	100 00
June 27th.	Ewing	Ewing.....	Franklin	{ John R. Reese...W. M. R. P. Clemons...S. W. John M. Darr.....J. W.	100 00
July 5th.	Newton.....	Newton.....	Vernilion.....	{ A. G. Payne.....W. M. John O. Farrell...S. W. Thos. J. George...J. W.	100 00
July 5th.	Varna	Varna.....	Marshall.....	{ S. V. Jones.....W. M. Zach. Taylor.....S. W. Benj. Warren.....J. W.	100 00
July 22d.	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	Hancock	{ F. M. McClelland..W.M. Thos. Allison....S. W. David Miller.....J. W.	100 00
Aug. 11th.	Lumbermen's.	Chicago	Cook	{ S. S. Buffum.....W.M. P. Spaulding...S. W. Alex. P. Beck.....J. W.	100 00
Aug. 22d.	Calumet.....	Blue Island.....	Cook	{ John Sidel.....W. M. H. B. Robinson...S. W. Alden P. Peirce...J. W.	100 00

* Dispensation fee for Star Lodge, U. D., was paid to Grand Secretary in 1872.

Every thoughtful Mason will, I think, admit that the increase in the number of Lodges in this grand jurisdiction has been disproportionate to our membership, and that there is great danger of inflicting an irreparable injury upon the institution of Masonry by increasing "*ad infinitum*" their already too large number.

Yet it is necessary, however, as our state becomes more and more developed, and the building up of new towns and cities changes the business centers from one part of the country to another, that new Lodges should from time to time be established. But it should be our constant care to discourage and prevent any greater increase than is actually necessary for the real interests of Masonry.

Before granting dispensations to the above named Lodges, I required from them a strict compliance with the law governing the same, and endeavored to satisfy myself that the welfare and prosperity of our Order demanded that the prayer of their petition should be granted.

I am led to believe, from information received, that the territory and population embraced in the jurisdiction of these Lodges are amply sufficient to build up and sustain healthy Lodges therein.

I would recommend that the General Regulation relating to the forming of Lodges U. D. be so amended as to require that a dispensation shall not be granted for a new Lodge, the location of which shall be within ten miles of any existing Lodge, unless the said Lodge shall consist of at least sixty resident members, or the Lodge prayed for is to be located in a city or town containing a population of five thousand inhabitants.

The most of the Lodges now under dispensation will apply to you at this session of the Grand Lodge for charters. Whether you should grant their request or not depends upon the exhibit they make.

The work and returns of these Lodges have been placed in the hands of the Committee on Lodges U. D. for examination. This committee is composed of good men and true, and from their known skill and ability I have no doubt the duty confided to them will be faithfully performed.

The question as to the status of members of chartered Lodges while assisting in the formation of new Lodges, although clearly presented in the Grand Master's address of last year, does not seem to be understood, and has during the past year been the cause of serious trouble in one or more Lodges, and I would renew the recommendation made by my immediate predecessor, "that some regulation should be framed to cover this question, and be incorporated in the body of the printed dispensation."

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

A large number of applications have been presented to me during the year praying for authority to initiate, pass and raise candidates in less than the time prescribed by the by-laws of this Grand Lodge.

In the matter of initiations, I have, in all cases but three, declined to issue dispensations, and these would not have been granted had I not been first satisfied that they were cases which fully justified me in setting the law aside. The power vested in the Grand Master "to make Masons at sight" is one of the most important of his prerogatives, and should at all times be exercised with the utmost caution. But cases of emergency do arise when, to exercise this power, is, in my opinion, not only proper and right, but is one of the means whereby the interests of Masonry are promoted.

Dispensations to confer degrees have been granted as follows:

NAMES.	NUMBER OF LODGE.	AMOUNT.	NAMES.	NUMBER OF LODGE.	AMOUNT.
Urbana	157	\$5 00	Belle Rive.....	696	\$5 00
Vienna.....	150	5 00	Capron.....	575	5 00
Wenona.....	344	5 00	Jeffersonville.....	460	5 00
Aurora.....	254	5 00	Evening Star.....	414	5 00
Hanover..	300	5 00	Middleton.....	370	5 00
Trinity.....	561	5 00	Cass.....	23	5 00
Mendota	176	5 00	Edgewood	484	5 00
Cyrus.....	188	5 00	National.....	596	5 00
Alexandria U. D.....		5 00	Circle U. D.....		5 00
Springfield.....	4	5 00	John D. Moody.....	510	5 00
Jerusalem Temple....	90	5 00	Burlington.....	637	5 00
Leland.....	558	5 00	Cache.....	290	5 00
Marlon.....	130	5 00	Urbana.....	157	5 00
Chicago.....	437	5 00	Olney.....	140	5 00
Luce.....	439	5 00	Ashlar.....	308	5 00
Circle U. D.....		5 00	Piasa.....	27	5 00
Elizabeth.....	276	5 00	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	5 00
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	5 00	Mississippi.....	385	5 00
Peoria.....	15	5 00	Newman	369	5 00
Cyrus.....	188	5 00	Anchor.....	615	5 00
Mozart.....	656	5 00	White Hall.....	80	5 00
Temple.....	46	5 00	Rockford.....	102	5 00
Vitruvius	81	5 00	Lovington	228	5 00
Rantoul.....	470	5 00	Aledo.....	252	5 00
Horeb.....	363	5 00	Ewing U. D.....		5 00
New Boston.....	59	5 00	Palmyra.....	463	5 00
Orangeville	687	5 00	Sycamore	134	5 00
LeRoy.....	221	5 00	Braidwood U. D.....		5 00
".....		5 00	".....		5 00
San Jose.....	645	5 00	".....		5 00
					\$300 00

I have also issued dispensations for elections, installations of officers, etc., as follows :

NAMES.	NUMBER OF LODGE.	AMOUNT.	NAMES.	NUMBER OF LODGE.	AMOUNT
Ashlar	308	\$2 00	Golden Gate.....	248	\$2 00
Hesperia	411	2 00	Benjamin.....	297	2 00
Blaney.....	271	2 00	New Boston.....	59	2 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	2 00	Metamora.....	82	2 00
Oriental.....	33	2 00	Kaskaskia.....	86	2 00
Chatsworth.....	539	2 00	Peotone.....	636	2 00
Mt. Vernon.....	31	2 00	Maroa.....	454	2 00
Home.....	508	2 00	Illioopolis.....	521	2 00
Russellville.....	348	2 00	Aneona.....	552	2 00
Greenvlew.....	653	2 00	Edward Dobbins.....	164	2 00
Locust.....	623	2 00	Oskaloosa.....	485	2 00
Home.....	508	2 00	Manito.....	476	2 00
San Jose.....	645	2 00	Elkhart.....	545	2 00
Princeton.....	587	2 00	Summit.....	431	2 00
Warren.....	14	2 00	Vermont.....	116	2 00
Ashmore.....	390	2 00	Gordon.....	473	2 00
Shekinah.....	241	2 00	Russellville.....	348	2 00
Rochester.....	635	2 00	Abingdon.....	185	2 00
Aurora.....	254	2 00	Friendship.....	7	2 00
Jerusalem Temple....	90	2 00	Accordia.....	277	2 00
A. O. Fay.....	676	2 00	Blair.....	393	2 00
Nilwood.....	546	2 00	Monroe.....	28	2 00
Morrisonville.....	681	2 00	Caledonia.....	47	2 00
Tuscola.....	332	2 00	Grand Chain.....	660	2 00
Advance.....	689	2 00			
					\$98 00

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of fees received for dispensations for new lodges is.....	\$1,300 00
Total amount of fees received for dispensations to confer degrees is.....	300 00
Total amount of fees received for dispensations for other purposes is.....	98 00
Grand total.....	\$1,698 00

DISCIPLINE.

It has been my exceeding good fortune to have been called upon but in few cases to enforce discipline, and, therefore, my report under this head will be quite brief.

I have during the year had occasion to set aside the proceedings of Lodges in cases of trials, owing to informalities and other causes. This has been done upon application of the Lodge itself, or a sufficient number of brethren to warrant the action, and has, so far as I am able to learn, resulted satisfactorily, and obviated the necessity of an appeal to this Grand Body.

On the 15th day of April last, R. W. JAMES C. McMURTRY, D. D. G. M., at my request, visited Abingdon Lodge No. 185, and presided at the trial of Bro. THOMAS EAGLE, a member of that Lodge, it having been alleged that the W. M. was interested in the result.

The trial resulted in a dismissal of the charges, which dismissal was based upon the request of the prosecution. Subsequently, but on the same evening, other charges were preferred, which the Lodge, by a large majority, refused to receive, the members being fully satisfied that the matter ought not to have been brought before the Lodge. Bro. EAGLE having previously petitioned for a dimit to join a Lodge nearer his place of residence, it was then granted him.

Owing to this action of the Lodge. W. Bro. D. W. ANDREWS, Master, and Bro. J. M. ANTHONY, S. W., of said Lodge, declined to serve the Lodge further in their official capacity; and as Bro. J. J. BRADBURY, J. W., had removed too far beyond the jurisdiction of his Lodge to enable him to perform the duties which would in this case necessarily devolve upon him, R. W. Bro. MCMURTRY closed the Lodge until such time as the matter could be properly investigated.

On the 1st of July I visited the Lodge in person, and had an interview with the W. M., and afterwards a long consultation with the members of the Lodge; and becoming fully satisfied that harmony could not exist with either the W. M. or S. W. as presiding officers, and as they expressed a desire to be relieved from the duties of their respective offices, I deposed them therefrom. A dispensation to hold an election (on a subsequent evening) to fill vacancies was then granted, and the members were duly summoned for that purpose. This action was in harmony with the wishes of the members of the Lodge, they having previously petitioned for authority to hold such special election.

On the 26th of August last I appointed R. W. P. W. BARCLAY, D. D. G. M., and W. Bro. JAMES S. REARDON, a commission to inquire into certain charges preferred by Bro. JOHN MITCHEL, alleging gross unmasonic conduct on the part of W. DAVID F. FRAYSER, Master of Cave-in-Rock Lodge No. 444.

The commission met on the 17th day of September, and after a careful investigation of the charges, reported that they found W. Bro. FRAYSER guilty of the crime of adultery, as set forth in charges and specifications, and recommended that he be suspended from the exercise of the functions of his office. I examined the evidence submitted to me, and, believing that the charge of adultery was fully sustained, I approved of the findings of the commission, and, in accordance with their recommendation, I suspended W. Bro. FRAYSER from his office as W. M. until this meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The papers in each of these cases are herewith submitted.

Frequent complaints have been made against Lodges for invasion of jurisdiction, and for other violations of Masonic rights. In almost every instance I have found that such violations are the result of a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the law, and not from any desire or intention to do wrong; while in some I have been compelled to believe the aggression was committed in defiance or in a total ignorance of the law relating to the jurisdiction of Lodges. It should be clearly understood that the territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge (except in towns and cities where there is more than one Lodge), extends in an air line direction one-half the distance to the nearest Lodge within the State.

The right of objection, as laid down in our by-laws, is a source of constant and vexatious trouble, and I presume to say that a majority of our Lodges, unaided by any explanation or decision, would be led into error, so contradictory does the law appear upon this subject.

The right of absolute objection to a candidate after he has been favorably balloted upon, as set forth in section 49 of our by-laws, has been construed by my immediate predecessor, as well as by myself, to apply to those only who are seeking initiation into our Lodges.

When objections are made to the advancement of a brother, reasons for such objection must be assigned, subject to the approval of the W. M., or Lodge, as provided in section 45. The apparent conflict between sections 45 and 49 upon this question should be definitely settled by this Grand Lodge, that the law as here defined may be clearly understood.

CEDAR LODGE.

In the matter of Cedar Lodge No. 124, which was referred to the Grand Master with power, I have to report that, after consultation with M. W. Bro. CREGIER, who was fully conversant with all the points in the case, I learned that a majority of the members of said Lodge were not only willing to perform their duties, but had done all they could to protect and maintain the principles of Masonry. Believing, from information received from him and members of the Lodge, that those members who had allowed personal friendship for a brother to outweigh their duty to their Lodge did, after mature reflection, regret their action; and feeling that the Lodge had been humbled and severely punished by the temporary suspension of its labors, because of the unmasonic course of a minority of its members, I ordered their charter restored to them. This duty was performed by M. W. Bro. CREGIER, November 19th, who reported that harmony and good feeling prevailed, and that members of the Lodge unanimously adopted resolutions expressing their entire satisfaction with the course of our late Grand Master, and with the action of the Grand Lodge in the premises.

OBLONG CITY LODGE NO. 644.

having complied with the order of the Grand Lodge by publishing in the newspapers of Crawford county a retraction of the article wherein they falsely represented Bro. J. W. HEAKER as an impostor, I ordered the Grand Secretary to restore to them their charter, as contemplated by the resolution of this Grand Lodge.

DECISIONS.

I have had almost innumerable questions presented to me for my decision during the past year. A majority of these might have been solved by a little research into the proceedings of this Grand Body, or by examining decisions heretofore made, and thus obviated the necessity of inquiry.

The following I submit for your consideration :

FIRST. That a Brother who has been elected and installed as W. M. or Warden of a lawfully constituted Lodge in another jurisdiction is eligible to the office of W. M. in this.

SECOND. That a Lodge cannot lawfully ballot upon the petition of a candidate to be made a Mason, unless there are seven of its members present.

THIRD. That a subordinate officer cannot be removed from office by either W. M. or Lodge, after having been elected and installed, without due trial.

FOURTH. That a profane cannot be allowed to serve as counsel in Masonic trials, either in Lodge or before committee appointed for purpose of taking evidence therein.

FIFTH. That a brother can appear as counsel in trials who has been expelled, but subsequently restored to good standing in the fraternity.

SIXTH. That Lodges can change their place of meeting from one hall to another in the same city or village, without dispensation from Grand Master so to do.

SEVENTH. That members of chartered Lodges are liable for dues, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership therein while assisting in forming new Lodges.

EIGHTH. That a brother's objection to the advancement of a candidate ceases upon his dismission or expulsion from the Lodge.

NINTH. That the application for restoration of a brother who has been indefinitely suspended must lie over one regular meeting, unless all the resident members of the Lodge have been duly notified of such intended application.

TENTH. That in absence of any local law on the subject, Lodges can, by their by-laws, authorize the election of Master Masons in good standing to honorary membership therein.

ELEVENTH. That honorary members of a Lodge are entitled, by their election thereto, to all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the by-laws of the Lodge not inconsistent with the General Regulations of Masonry.

TWELFTH. That a non-affiliated Mason who is an actual Past Master can legally install the officers of a Lodge when invited to do so by the proper authority.

THIRTEENTH. A candidate must have resided in the state twelve months immediately preceding the date of his application.

CORNER STONES.

On the 30th day of October last, M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER, as my proxy, assisted by R. W. Brethren E. POWELL, D. G. M., G. W. BARNARD, S. G. W., and W. Bro. JOHN SUTTON, J. G. W. laid the corner stone of the "Fire Monument" in the presence of a large number of the Masons and citizens of Chicago. The Sir Knights of Chicago Commandery No. 19, under command of E. Sir A. R. ATKINS, did guard and escort duty to the Grand Lodge, and by their knightly bearing did honor to Templar Masonry. This monument was erected as a memorial of the whirlwind of fire that swept over the city one year before, and was therefore of unusual interest to the citizens of this place. The arrangements were under supervision of Brother HARRY DUVALL, and were perfect in every detail.

On the 5th of June, R. W. THOMAS MOORE, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of Masonic Hall at Shawneetown.

On the 28th June, R. W. DAVID A. CASHMAN, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of the Classical and Military College at Washington Heights, in this city.

On the 7th of August, R. W. B. J. VAN COURT, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of building erected by the Illinois Educational Association at East St. Louis.

On the 26th of August, R. W. E. R. ROE, as my proxy, laid corner stone of the Masonic Hall at Clinton.

October 3d, 1872, W. Bro. SAMUEL M. MARTIN, as proxy for M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER, Grand Master, laid the corner stone of the City Hall at Virginia, Cass county.

DEDICATIONS.

October 29th, M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER dedicated the new hall of D. A. Cashman Lodge No. 686.

November 7th. R. W. CHAS. H. PATTON dedicated the new hall of Belle Rive Lodge No. 696.

December 22, M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER dedicated the new hall of Pleiades Lodge No. 478.

December 27th, R. W. L. D. BENNETT dedicated the new hall of Mount Carmel Lodge No. 239.

January 22d, W. Bro. ISAAC MILLER dedicated the new hall of Washington Lodge No. 55.

February 1st, M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER dedicated the new hall of Oriental Lodge No. 33.

June 24th, W. Bro. A. N. LODGE dedicated the new hall of Fellowship Lodge No. 89.

June 2d, M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER dedicated Corinthian Hall, owned and occupied by Kilwinning Lodge No. 311 and Covenant Lodge No. 526.

October 1st, R. W. WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE dedicated the new hall of Farmington Lodge No. 192.

CANADA.

At the last Annual Grand Communication a resolution was adopted requesting the Grand Master, in case the Grand Lodge of Canada should refuse to recede from its then aggressive position towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to revoke the commission of the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and also authorizing him, in case such refusal was persisted in, to proclaim non-intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Canada and this Grand Lodge.

Hoping, in common with the great mass of Masons in the United States, that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada, if it could not see its way clear to accord to the Grand Lodge of Quebec such recognition as would at once restore harmony and good feeling between them, would at least consider it wise to withdraw the warrants whose issue was the immediate occasion of our action; and, believing that the power vested in me as Grand Master by the aforesaid resolution was discretionary, I decided to withhold any action whereby our then harmonious relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada should be disturbed until such time as I should be officially advised of the action that Grand Lodge would take at its Annual Communication in July last.

Having, on the 20th ultimo, received official information to the effect that the Grand Lodge of Canada had not only refused to recede from its position towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but still persisted in her aggressive course towards that Grand Lodge, and continued to invade her territory by establishing Lodges therein, and had, in defiance of all Masonic laws and usage, held her Annual Communication in the city of Montreal, and within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and feeling that all had been done that could be done to avert an interruption of the cordial and fraternal relations so long subsisting between the Grand Lodge of Canada and this Grand Lodge, and, believing that the action of this Grand Lodge in according recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec was eminently proper and right, and fully justified by inter-masonic law and usage, I could no longer hesitate in carrying into effect the resolution referred to.

M. W. WILLIAM M. WILSON, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Canada, tendered his resignation in March last, thereby relieving me from the first duty assigned me. But, on the 24th ultimo, I did, though with profound regret, issue a proclamation of non-intercourse, thereby severing our relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada. If I correctly understand the feelings of this Grand Lodge, this action on the part of your Grand Master was not made a necessity because of any unfriendly feeling towards the Grand Lodge of Canada, but to maintain a principle which underlies the jurisdictional rights of every Grand Lodge, the surrendering of which would be fatal to our own sovereignty. I am confident that I but reflect the sentiments and feelings of every Illinois Mason to-day, when I say that I hope the necessity of the present interruption of our relations with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada will be of short duration, and that my successor will have the proud satisfaction of being able to revoke this proclamation, and declaring harmony and good feeling restored.

OUR RELATIONS

with sister Grand Lodges (with the exception referred to), continue to be of the most pleasant character, and it affords me much pleasure, in looking over the reports of other Grand Lodges, to find that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is referred to in the most favorable terms.

The judicious and highly commendable disposition of the fund contributed by the Masonic Fraternity for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire of 1871 is spoken of in the most flattering manner. Our beloved brother, M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER, has, by his untiring exertions and integrity of action in connection with this most sacred of funds, added imperishable laurels to his name, and reflected honor upon the Craft over whom he so ably presided.

REPRESENTATIVES.

During the year I have had the pleasure of appointing M. W. HENRY M. TRLER Representative of this Grand Lodge near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, and M. W. JOSEPH CHAPMAN Representative near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Iowa, vice R. W. T. S. PARVIN, resigned.

I have the honor, also, to acknowledge the receipt of commissions as representative of the M. W. Grand Lodges of Alabama and Colorado near this Grand Lodge.

INVITATION.

On the 2d of June I received a very cordial and fraternal invitation from the M. W. the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, to be present at the dedication, on the 26th ultimo, of the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia. My official duties, however, were such as to prevent me from accepting.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

On the 12th of May last, upon the unanimous request of the members of Russellville Lodge No. 348, I authorized the removal of that Lodge from Russellville, Lawrence county, to Montgomery, Crawford county, and as it appears that the Lodge will be more centrally located at the last-named place, and that the jurisdiction of no other Lodge will be affected thereby, I would recommend that the change be confirmed and made permanent.

STANDARD WORK.

Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge in October last, I appointed W. Brethren M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, GEO. O. IDE, EDWARD COOK, and THOMAS J. PRICKETT, as Grand Lecturers and Examiners, to whom those of our brethren desiring commissions as Assistant Grand Lecturers could apply for examination as to proficiency in the standard work.

Upon the recommendation of this Board of Examiners, I issued commissions to W. Brethren G. W. BARNARD, JNO. O'NEIL, G. P. RANDALL, D. H. KILMORE (since resigned), A. T. DARRAH, R. D. HAMMOND, THOS. L. MAGEE, W. T. MASON, THOS. J. WADE, RODNEY ASHLEY, GRANVILLE M. EVATT and J. H. FAWCETT. These brethren have visited Lodges when called upon, and their labors in promulgating the work authorized by this Grand Lodge have been attended with success. I am led to believe, however, from reports received, that unauthorized work is not only being taught in many of the Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, but that the Lodges and officers are unwilling to take the time or incur the expense necessary to be put in possession of the correct work. It would seem necessary, therefore, that some action should be taken in the premises, and I would recommend that the Grand Master be requested to call the attention of the several subordinate Lodges to the necessity of complying with the order of the Grand Lodge in this particular.

NEW CHARTERS.

The charters of Galva, Advance, Metamora and Tuscola Lodges, together with their halls and furniture, having been destroyed by fire, new charters were issued to them, as provided for in section 59, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The want of a thorough and systematic code of by-laws to supersede those now in force is one which has long been felt by the Craft in this jurisdiction, and is a subject which has enlisted the attention of the Grand Lodge annually for a number of years past.

The action taken at the last Grand Communication relative to this important matter has resulted in the preparation of an elaborate and systematic code of laws for the government of grand and constituent Lodges, a printed copy of which has been submitted to each and every Lodge, in order that the brethren might be fully informed, and thereby save much valuable time in Grand Lodge.

This new code of by-laws will come before you during the present session for such further action as may be deemed proper. The present laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge have been subjected to so many alterations and amendments that they have become ambiguous, and are, therefore, frequently misconstrued by well-informed brethren. This not only creates confusion, but is the source from whence many unintentional errors occur.

My own experience, supported by that of others, justifies the assertion that full and explicit laws, plainly expressed and systematically arranged, will tend to insure peace, unity, and harmony among the Craft, and will greatly relieve the Grand Master and others of an unnecessary expenditure of time and labor.

The representatives who are present at this session are doubtless more or less familiar with the proposed new code. Another year may materially change the representatives to the Grand Lodge; therefore, unless the matter is again submitted to the Lodges, no better opportunity will be presented for intelligent action upon the subject than the present. While the proposed code may not be entirely free from objections, yet an earnest desire for the welfare of the fraternity induces me to urge you not to suffer any mere technicalities to interfere with definite action upon the subject at this session.

The grim messenger, death, has not ceased to wield "the all devouring scythe of time" during the past year, and some of our brethren and companions have fallen. We have, however, cause to be deeply thankful, amid the appalling disasters that have occurred on sea and land, that so many of us are continued upon the "roll of time," and so few of our number have been called across the dark river whose waters lave the shore of that "undiscovered country, that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

With two exceptions, I shall leave it to the proper committee to report to you the names of our lamented dead.

W. Bro. NATHAN F. PRENTICE, P. M. of Excelsior Lodge No. 97, and M. R. THOMPSON Lodge No. 381, died at his residence in the city of Freeport, on Saturday, the 19th day of April last.

Bro. PRENTICE was well known among the Masons of Illinois as one of the most genial and kindly of men. For many years he has been an earnest and efficient worker in the cause of Masonry, doing much to elevate its standard and diffuse a true knowledge of its principles among the Craft. He has honorably and with credit to himself filled many positions of trust and responsibility, having served as W. M. of Excelsior Lodge No. 97, in 1857, M. R. Thompson Lodge No. 381, U. D., in 1858. He has also served in the various offices in Chapter and Commandery, and was Past Commander of Freeport Commandery No. 7, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Illinois, and at the time of his decease was Commander-in-Chief of the Freeport Consistory. He died as he lived, a faithful and courteous Mason and true and exemplary Christian. Thus, my brethren, has passed away one of the noble and gifted men of our fraternity.

One whose rare capabilities and quiet and unassuming ways won the hearts of all with whom he was associated, thereby enabling him to exert an influence for good seldom achieved in this life.

“None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.”

M. W. LEVI L. STEVENSON, Past Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, died at his residence in Staunton, in that State, August 20th, 1873, of whom it is truly said, “That another Corinthian pillar has been removed from our time-honored temple by the fiat of nature and nature’s God, and consigned to the cold grave, the common entrance to the dark valley of the shadow of death.” Our distinguished brother was deeply beloved by his brethren, and died a devout Mason and a consistent and pious Christian, in the full fruition of that blessed and glorious faith typified by that ever-living sprig of Acacia which blooms at the head of his grave.

Let the memory of such as these, my brethren, inspire us to nobler acts and deeds, and lead us to look through and above this life to that glorious life beyond the grave.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, so far as received, represent the condition of Masonry in the several districts of the State to be in a united and prosperous condition. The labors of the Grand Master have been materially lightened by the efficient and valuable services of these officers.

CONCLUSION.

Brethren, the records of another Masonic year are nearly completed, and I am soon to return to you the authority with which I was, by your partiality, clothed one year since. Before doing so, permit me to say, that I am deeply sensible of the high honor you have conferred upon me. I cannot take official leave of you without first expressing my sincere thanks for the confidence reposed in me, and for the uniform kindness and consideration received at your hands. I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the many courtesies extended to me by my associate Grand Officers, and I am especially indebted to M. W. Bro. CREGIER, and R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, for much valuable advice and assistance during my term of office.

It has been my highest ambition to merit the confidence and approbation of my brethren. If I have failed, it has been the fault of the head and not of the heart.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master.*

ADDRESS REFERRED.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. LOUNSBERRY, D. G. M., the address was referred to a committee of three for subdivision and reference.

R. W. Brethren J. M. PEARSON, L. L. MUNN and M. W. Bro. J. R. GORIN, were appointed said committee.

SPECIAL REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following special report, which, upon motion, was referred to the Finance Committee :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

The undersigned, Grand Secretary, fraternally reports the payment to him, on or about the 9th day of January, 1873, by M. W. Bro. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, P. G. M., of the sum of six hundred and one dollars, which moneys were represented by Bro. REYNOLDS as contributions for the relief of Masonic sufferers by the great Chicago fire, sent to him by Lodges, as shown in the list herewith, viz :

Blazing Star Lodge No. 458.....	\$25 00
Camden Lodge No. 648.....	20 00
Elbridge Lodge No. 579.....	25 00
Polk Lodge No. 137.....	50 00
Gill Lodge No. 382.....	25 00
Middleton Lodge No. 370.....	25 00
Carmi Lodge No. 272.....	50 00
Warsaw Lodge No. 257.....	28 35
Grand Chain Lodge No. 660.....	30 00
Jeffersonville Lodge No. 460.....	25 00
McLean Lodge No. 469.....	28 00
Columbia Lodge No. 474.....	50 00
Huntsville Lodge No. 465.....	25 00
Somonauk Lodge No. 646.....	25 00
Blueville Lodge No. 647.....	27 75
Troy Lodge No. 588.....	50 00
Dongola Lodge No. 581.....	5 00
New Boston Lodge No. 59.....	50 00
Belle City Lodge No. 483.....	10 00
Magnolia Lodge No. 103.....	13 00
Rossville Lodge No. 527.....	16 00
Casey Lodge No. 442.....	38 25
	<hr/>
	\$641 35
Credits.....	40 35
	<hr/>
Amount paid me.....	\$601 00

Being of the opinion that this money should not be paid by me to the Grand Treasurer, without the knowledge or consent of the Grand Lodge or of the Lodges contributing the money for an entirely different purpose, I make the same the subject of this special report, and respectfully ask instructions as to the disposition to be made of the money.

Fraternally submitted,

O. H. MINER, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

M. W. Bro. DILLS, Grand Treasurer, submitted the following report :

HARRISON DILLS, *Grand Treasurer, in account with*

The Grand Lodge of Illinois A. F. and A. M.

Oct. 7, 1873.

Dr.

To amount balance in bonds and money, Oct. 3, 1873.....	\$7,310 32
To amount received of Grand Secretary, as per my receipt.....	30,662 95
To interest on bonds, Jan. 1, 1873.....	84 65
To interest on bonds, July 1, 1873.....	84 37
To amount received from Grand Commandery Loan, paid.....	\$2,500 00
To interest.....	250 00
	<u>2,750 00</u>
	\$40,892 29

Oct. 3, 1873.

Cr.

By paid mileage and per diem orders, as per schedule herewith	\$15,054 50
By amount of special orders paid	15,566 41
Balance	<u>\$10,271 38</u>

GRAND MASTER'S ACCOUNT.

Oct. 2, 1872, D. C. Cregier, salary, Order No. 47.....	\$1,500 00
Oct. 3, 1873, D. C. Cregier, Incidental expenses of Grand Master's Office, Order No. 48.....	231 34
Oct. 3, 1872, James A. Hawley, expenses attending trial, Order No. 65..	7 20
Nov. 3, 1872, James A. Hawley, salary, Order No. 78	250 00
Jan. 31, 1873, James A. Hawley, salary, Order No. 80.....	250 00
Mar. 31, 1873, James A. Hawley, salary, Order No. 82.....	125 00
Mar. 31, 1873, James A. Hawley, salary, Order No. 83.....	125 00
Apr. 30, 1873, James A. Hawley, salary, Order No. 89	125 00
May 31, 1873, James A. Hawley, salary, Order No. 90	125 00
June 30, 1873, James A. Hawley, salary, Order No. 93..	125 00
Aug. 1, 1873, James A. Hawley, salary, Order No. 96.....	125 00
	<u>\$1,257 20</u>

GRAND SECRETARY.

Oct. 1, 1872, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 46.....	\$1,000 00
Oct. 3, 1872, O. H. Miner, clerk hire and incidentals, Order No. 50..	1,638 13
Nov. 30, 1872, O. H. Miner, salary and clerk hire, Order No. 79.....	466 66
Jan. 31, 1873, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 81.....	466 66
Feb. 28, 1873, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 83.....	233 34
Mar. 31, 1873, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 86.....	233 33
Apr. 30, 1873, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 88.....	233 34
May 31, 1873, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 91.....	233 33
July 4, 1873, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 94.....	233 34
Aug. 1, 1873, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 95.....	233 33
Sept. 1, 1873, O. H. Miner, salary, Order No. 97.	233 34
Oct. 3, 1872, John S. Bradford, stationery, Order No. 61....	44 55

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Oct. 3, 1872, Herald Printing Co., printing report of Correspondence Committee, Order No. 55.....	\$599 85
Oct. 3, 1872, same, printing proceedings of Grand Lodge, Order No. 84.	1,439 43
Oct. 3, 1872, same, printing blank returns, Order No. 92.....	106 00
Oct. 3, 1872, D. A. Cashman, printing report of Committee on By-Laws, Order No. 100	161 58

Oct. 3, 1872, A. Demarce, attendance on Printing Committee, Order No. 74.....	28 30
Oct. 3, 1872, Charles Shober & Co., printing charter blanks, and for stone, Order No. 56.....	255 50
Oct. 3, 1872, Hazlett & Reed, printing cards and preparing ballots, Order No. 53.....	8 20
Oct. 3, 1872, H. G. Reynolds, Jr., printing for Grand Secretary, 1868, Order No. 72.....	52 45

HALL RENT.

Oct. 3, 1872, J. H. McVicker, Order No. 52.....	\$300 00
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Oct. 3, 1872, loan to Grand Commandery, Order No. 77.....	\$2,500 00
Oct. 3, 1872, Harrison Dills, commission, Order No. 49.....	278 28
Oct. 3, 1872, John P. Ferns, services, &c., Order No. 51.....	364 50
Apr. 7, 1873, John P. Ferns, cartage and freight, Order No. 87.....	16 39
Sept. 10, 1873, J. H. Small & Co., parchment for charters, Order No. 99..	70 00
Oct. 3, 1872, J. J. French, assisting Grand Master, Order No. 68.....	40 00
Oct. 3, 1872, Harry Duvall, services and expenses, Order No. 70.....	126 69
Oct. 3, 1872, M. A. Thayer & Co. three dozen charter cases, Order No. 69.....	14 40
Oct. 3, 1872, E. B. Rambo, assisting Grand Secretary, Order No. 71.....	25 00
Oct. 3, 1872, J. F. Burrill, special allowance for expenses attending Grand Communication, Order No. 72.....	50 00
Oct. 3, 1872, Joseph Robbins, chairman of Committee on Masonic Correspondence, Order No. 73.....	200 00
Oct. 3, 1872, John H. Small & Co., for parchment, charters and for stationery for session of Grand Lodge 1872, Order No. 58.....	145 40
Oct. 3, 1872, J. H. Agnew, services and materials, Order No. 60.....	28 75
Oct. 3, 1872, J. Middleton & Son, carpenter work for Grand Lodge, 1871, Order No. 57.....	2 50
Oct. 3, 1872, John O'Neil, lamps, &c., Order No. 54.....	16 85
Oct. 3, 1872, J. S. McCullough, expenses suspending Oblong City Lodge, by order of Grand Master.....	7 00
Oct. 3, 1872, B. F. Newlan, expenses incurred by order of Grand Master, Order No. 67.....	4 15
Oct. 3, 1872, L. A. Hamblin, for cartage, Order No. 75.....	9 00
Oct. 3, 1872, James Rogers, special services, by order of Grand Master, Order No. —.....	10 00
Oct. 3, 1872, Thomas A. Hall, for engrossing eighteen duplicate charters, Order No. 59.....	12 00

MONEY VOTED TO LODGES.

Oct. 3, 1872, Lodge No. 351, charity, Order No. 76.....	10 00
Oct. 3, 1872, Lodge No. 169, dues refunded, Order No. 18.....	27 00
Oct. 3, 1872, Lodge No. 616, dues refunded, order No. 75.....	16 50
Oct. 3, 1872, Lodge No. 408, dues refunded, order No. 63.....	1 50
Oct. 3, 1872, Lodge No. 389, dues refunded, of 1869, Order No. 24.....	55 50
Oct. 3, 1872, Advance Lodge, U. D., dues refunded on four members, Order No. 62.....	10 50

Aug. 11, 1869, J. C. Luckey, services on committee, Order No. 61.....	26 00
Oct. 7, 1869, A. A. Glenn, Order No. 6	10 00
Aug. 30, 1869, H. W. Rokker, for book binding, Order No. 69.	9 50
Aug. 30, 1869, Johnson & Bradford, charters and stationery, Order No. 63.....	91 75
Apr. 28, 1870, M. D. Chamberlain, attending examinations at Gales- burg, Order No. 96	26 80
Oct. 7, 1870, M. D. Chamberlain, Committee on Work, Order No. 18...	35 00
Oct. 7, 1870, Charles Fisher, work done for Grand Lodge 1869, Order No. 1.....	12 50
Oct. 7, 1869, Shipman Lodge, dues refunded.....	33 75
	<hr/> \$15,566 41

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS.

NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.
..	\$18 00	43	25 60	97	16 50
..	8 00	44	29 90	99	33 00
..	8 00	45	20 60	101	27 20
..	29 40	45	33 70	102	10 20
..	16 40	46	31 50	103	27 80
..	34 30	47	24 20	104	18 80
..	31 60	48	21 10	105	27 20
..	29 00	50	13 80	110	10 50
..	18 50	52	11 10	112	31 10
..	33 10	54	5 00	113	31 00
..	16 00	55	22 80	114	42 10
3	27 50	56	15 90	116	30 90
4	24 50	58	24 50	117	12 00
7	15 90	59	17 80	118	33 20
6	23 50	60	24 50	119	28 40
7	28 70	61	36 50	120	36 00
8	16 00	62	15 60	121	12 60
9	37 00	63	14 50	122	9 50
10	21 20	65	26 90	123	31 90
11	29 00	66	9 60	125	19 60
12	26 40	68	29 90	126	12 20
13	24 70	69	8 50	127	11 90
15	29 00	70	19 70	129	16 00
16	35 40	71	20 80	128	16 70
17	31 80	72	55 00	130	30 20
19	31 60	75	25 30	131	28 10
22	24 10	76	38 60	132	25 90
23	34 30	77	9 80	133	41 70
25	32 50	78	46 50	134	33 00
26	24 30	79	21 90	136	32 60
28	23 90	80	20 40	137	19 80
29	18 80	82	16 80	138	22 40
30	32 10	84	19 70	139	21 70
31	14 40	85	33 10	140	19 00
32	9 80	87	15 30	142	19 20
33	18 60	89	25 80	143	6 00
34	31 90	90	29 50	144	26 60
35	30 70	93	30 30	146	26 00
37	43 00	94	33 80	145	39 00
39	23 20	95	34 40	147	34 00
41	30 00	96	39 00	148	26 60

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.	NO. OF ORDER.	AMOUNT.
149	15 30	226	23 70	313	16 90
150	15 30	227	24 30	314	18 60
151	10 30	228	9 80	315	29 80
152	18 10	229	32 00	316	20 80
153	27 00	233	12 60	317	32 00
155	14 40	234	23 30	318	15 20
156	19 40	235	19 90	320	16 90
156	14 40	236	11 50	322	33 20
157	9 80	237	21 10	323	26 00
158	16 00	238	14 80	324	33 20
159	24 00	239	20 90	325	32 80
160	24 60	241	29 40	327	10 40
161	24 50	242	27 00	328	20 80
163	13 30	243	8 50	333	21 30
164	23 30	246	34 70	335	22 10
166	22 00	248	16 90	336	35 70
169	23 10	252	20 50	338	34 10
170	28 50	253	24 50	341	30 30
171	13 10	254	25 70	342	13 30
173	28 80	256	11 80	343	18 50
177	26 20	257	31 60	347	33 50
178	21 30	258	19 50	348	34 00
179	33 50	259	28 20	349	18 10
180	31 30	262	42 00	350	28 50
181	23 30	263	21 60	352	15 60
182	29 50	264	16 30	354	33 50
183	14 40	266	15 20	355	24 00
184	31 70	267	31 90	360	27 00
185	34 00	268	32 30	362	32 20
186	11 30	269	30 20	363	18 70
188	21 60	270	10 00	365	15 10
189	6 00	272	24 60	366	28 90
190	29 80	273	11 50	367	17 70
191	26 60	274	16 70	368	22 80
194	27 10	275	10 40	369	14 20
195	31 20	276	15 40	371	23 10
199	20 20	277	14 50	372	9 80
197	19 80	278	19 20	373	27 50
196	23 80	279	25 00	376	27 70
198	20 20	282	6 00	377	6 00
202	30 70	283	6 00	378	6 00
203	23 00	284	23 50	379	6 00
206	17 20	285	27 30	380	20 00
207	47 30	286	8 70	381	18 10
208	27 10	288	31 60	382	17 00
209	34 90	289	15 90	383	20 20
211	31 10	291	28 70	384	16 30
212	42 50	294	18 40	385	13 60
213	30 40	292	23 00	386	36 10
214	28 20	295	24 50	387	41 70
215	18 80	296	12 90	390	20 10
216	36 80	299	11 50	391	29 00
217	20 00	300	20 70	392	11 00
218	13 50	303	24 50	395	11 30
219	30 80	304	32 90	396	12 40
220	17 80	306	42 50	397	36 00
221	19 00	307	27 00	399	28 70
222	24 60	309	41 10	401	37 60
223	30 50	311	33 60	406	32 30
225	19 80	312	34 10	407	21 70

NUMBER III.

A. H. SMALL
vs.
 HESPERIA LODGE No. 411. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by A. H. SMALL from the action of Hesperia Lodge No. 411, who expelled him from said Lodge.

Your committee in this case have carefully and diligently investigated all the proceedings and testimony, and are fully satisfied that the evidence does not warrant the finding of the Lodge.

We therefore recommend that the appeal be sustained, the action of the Lodge set aside, and A. H. SMALL be restored to all his rights and benefits in said Lodge.

NUMBER IV.

H. M. VAN DOREN
vs.
 NORMAL LODGE No. 673. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by H. M. VAN DOREN, from the action of Normal Lodge No. 673, who suspended him indefinitely.

To this case your committee have given much time and particular attention to the voluminous testimony, and such explanations from both sides of the case as the parties desired to present, and are satisfied that the Lodge has inflicted an unjust penalty.

We would therefore recommend that the appeal be sustained and the action of the Lodge set aside.

NUMBER VI.

JOHN SUTTON,
vs.
 JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master. } Appeal.

This is an appeal from the decision of the M. W. Grand Master by Bro. JOHN SUTTON, which, in the opinion of your committee, should have been from the Master of his Lodge. As this case involves questions of Masonic law, we respectfully ask its reference to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

NUMBER VII.

ALBERT SMITH,
vs.
 TEMPLE LODGE No. 46. } Appeal.

This is an appeal from the action of Temple Lodge No. 46, who suspended him indefinitely.

After carefully reviewing the testimony in this case, your committee find no reason why the action of the Lodge should be disturbed.

We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

NUMBER VIII.

This is the unanimous recommendation of Franklin Grove Lodge No. 264 for the restoration of HENRY J. SPROULE, who was expelled by said Lodge. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the said HENRY J. SPROULE be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER IX.

This is the unanimous recommendation of Mississippi Lodge No. 385 for the restoration of WILLIAM C. MEAKER, who was expelled by said Lodge.

As the petitioner has fully atoned for the crime committed, as shown by the petition, your committee would recommend that WILLIAM C. MEAKER be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER X.

This is a petition from Patoka Lodge No. 613 for the restoration of ABNER S. GRAY, who was expelled by said Lodge in 1870. As it is the unanimous action of the Lodge, your committee would recommend that ABNER S. GRAY be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER XII.

HENRY W. DUNNING, }
vs. } Appeal.
 DEMENT LODGE No. 515. }

This is an appeal from the action of Dement Lodge No. 515, brought by HENRY W. DUNNING at the last Annual Grand Communication, but not being in time, was continued over to be acted upon by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances this year. It appears from the records in this case, that charges were preferred against H. W. DUNNING for non-payment of dues, and he was found guilty, but the Lodge failed to inflict any penalty. At a subsequent called meeting, the said H. W. DUNNING was again summoned to appear to answer to same charges. He not appearing up to 9 o'clock, additional charges were then preferred for disobeying summons, by the W. M., and evidence was introduced; after which the question of guilty or not guilty was taken, and he was found guilty of both charges, and by vote of said Lodge, the said H. W. DUNNING was suspended during the pleasure of the Lodge.

The proceedings of the Lodge in this case are so irregular, that your committee would recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside, and the case remanded back to the Lodge for new trial.

NUMBER XIII.

AUSTIN G. KINGSBURY, }
vs. } Appeal.
 MT. CARMEL LODGE No. 239. }

This is an appeal brought by AUSTIN G. KINGSBURY, a F. C., from the action of Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 239, who expelled him from all the rights and benefits of Masoury.

Your committee would recommend, in this case, that the action of the Lodge be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

NUMBER XIV.

JOHN S. KOSIER, }
vs. } Appeal.
 BYRON LODGE No. 274. }

This is an appeal brought by Bro. J. S. KOSIER, from action of Byron Lodge No. 274, in failing to find Bro. E. H. EVANS guilty of charges preferred against him in said Lodge.

Your committee, after a careful examination of the evidence in this case, are fully convinced that the action of the Lodge was not in accordance with the testimony in the case.

We would therefore recommend that the action of Byron Lodge be reversed, and this case be sent back to said Lodge for a new trial.

NUMBER XV.

GEO. H. WELLS, ALLEN WALLEY AND JAY A. DAVIS, }
 vs. } Appeal.
 PLYMOUTH LODGE No. 286.

This is an appeal brought by Brethren WELLS, WALLEY and DAVIS from the action of Plymouth Lodge No. 286, in failing to find Bro. J. G. FOLLIN guilty.

Your committee have carefully examined a large amount of testimony in this case, and find nothing that would warrant them in disturbing the action of the Lodge, and would recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

NUMBER XVI.

HUME HODSON }
 vs. } Appeal.
 KENDRICK LODGE No. 430.

This is an appeal from the action of Kendrick Lodge No. 430, expelling him (HODSON) from said Lodge.

The evidence in this case clearly shows that the action of the Lodge was strictly in accordance with the testimony.

We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

NUMBER XVII.

E. C. HUBBARD }
 vs. } Appeal.
 HESPERIA LODGE No. 411.

There have no papers come before the committee in this case, except the notice of appeal, which notice was filed with the Grand Secretary on the 18th day of September last, therefore your committee have nothing to act upon.

NUMBER XVIII.

Petition of E. B. WILCOX for restoration. As this petition is accompanied by the recommendation of Bureau Lodge No. 112, who expelled him, also the recommendation of Odin Lodge No. 503, where the said Wilcox has resided for the past seven or eight years, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and said E. B. Wilcox be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER XIX.

This is a petition from Marion Lodge No. 130, for the restoration of AMAZIAH M. PILCHER, who was expelled from said Lodge while under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1846, as shown by an attested copy from said Grand Lodge records.

The members of Marion Lodge No. 130 have taken great interest in this matter, as shown by the papers presented to your committee, and as all difficulties and questions involving the regularity of procedure in this case seem to have been settled, and at the unanimous request of Marion Lodge, your committee would recommend that the said AMAZIAH M. PILCHER be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

NUMBER XX.

This is a petition for restoration from A. BARRY, who was expelled from Exeter Lodge No. 424. As this is accompanied by the unanimous recommendation of Exeter Lodge at a regular communication, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that A. BARRY be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

NUMBER XXI.

This is a petition from T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307 for the restoration of W. H. TAYLOR, who was expelled by said Lodge in 1869. The members of said Lodge having become fully satisfied that the said W. H. TAYLOR has fully atoned for the crime committed, and at the unanimous recommendation of said Lodge your committee would recommend that W. H. TAYLOR be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

A. A. GLENN, H. W. HUBBARD, JOHN W. CLYDE, JO. HOLLAND, MILES H. WILMOT,	}	Committee.
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Upon motion the report was considered *seriatim*.

- Case No. i. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. ii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. iii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. iv. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. vi. Read, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence
- Case No. vii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. vii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. ix. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. x. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xiii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xiv. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xv. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xvi. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xvii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xviii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xix. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xx. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xxi. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. LOUNSBURY, D. G. M., offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to Brethren W. H. CUTLER, CHARLES M. SMITH, C. F. SAXON, JOHN S. RANNEY, AL. CLARK, D. A. KIMBARK, W. H. COULSTON, B. F. TILDEN and R. R. STEVENS for the beautiful music so finely rendered by them at the opening of the Grand Lodge, and that a copy of the opening ode, composed by Bro. W. H. CUTLER for the occasion, be printed in the proceedings of this communication. Also, to Messrs. REED & SONS, for the use of the beautiful Chickering Grand Piano furnished by them for the use of this Grand Lodge.

PETITIONS.

Bro. BOWMAN (612) presented the following petitions, which were referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

The undersigned having been a member of Sterling Lodge No. 202, A. F. and A. M., of Sterling, Ill., and being suspended for non-payment of dues, and the charter of said Lodge being annulled, the undersigned would ask to be reinstated to all the rights and benefits of Masonry without the payment of back dues indebted to Sterling Lodge No. 202.

(Signed)

LYSANDER MORSE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

At a regular meeting of Rock River Lodge No. 612, A. F. and A. M., held on Friday, the first day of August, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, Bro. LYSANDER MORSE having been a member of Sterling Lodge No. 202, at Sterling, Ill., and suspended by said Lodge for non payment of dues, and that he now prays to be reinstated by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois A. F. and A. M., without the payment of dues due said Lodge at the time of suspension, he being of old age and limited means ; therefore,

Resolved, That this (Rock River) Lodge recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that this (Rock River) Lodge relinquish her right to said dues.

M. S. BOWMAN, W. M.

Attest : W. S. PEEBLES, *Sec'y.*

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Credentials would respectfully report that the several persons whose names are set down in the following pages, are entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. CRABTREE, }
A. D. HUTCHINS, } *Committee.*
ABRAM WOOD, }

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. GEORGE E LOUNSBURY.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DE LANCEY.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
M. W. HARRISON DILLS.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. and REV. JOHN W. AGARD.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. T. T. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. JOHN F. BURRILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. HENRY W. DYER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. LONG.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>

W. JOHN D. HAMILTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. L. A. HAMBLIN	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. MENNO S. BOWMAN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HARTMAN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. G. W. BARNARD.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. EDWIN POWELL.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. J. B. BABCOCK	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. L. L. MUNN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. J. C. SMITH.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN D. CRABTREE.....	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. S. C. STEARNS.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. S. EASTON.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. J. C. McMURTRY.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. WILSON HOAG.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLARK.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. W. H. BROWN.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. MURRAY	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. CHARLES FISHER.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. GLENN	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. E. C. SELLECK	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE W. DAVIS.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE M. RAYMOND	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. JOHN L. McCULLOUGH.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. H. W. HUBBARD.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. B. J. VAN COURT.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. C. H. PATTON.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

M. W. WILLIAM LAVELY,	M. W. LEVI LUSK,
M. W. HARRISON DILLS,	M. W. JEROME R. GORIN,
M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.	

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

M. W. D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana, Mississippi, Connecticut, Michigan, District of Columbia, and Quebec.</i>
R. W. BRO. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Ohio, Oregon, Florida, and Royal York, Berlin, Prussia.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Georgia.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	J. Shepherd W. M.	67	D. B. Gates W. M.
2	W. H. Crawford* W. M.	68	John Linkins* W. M.
3	M. V. B. Glasgow* W. M.	70	M. Baumann J. W.
4	P. V. Van Nostrand* W. M.	71	C. C. Cromwell S. W.
7	J. V. Thomas W. M.	72	James Douglas W. M.
	J. W. Latta S. W.	74	S. Widdowson W. M.
	J. B. Pomeroy J. W.	75	William Kerr W. M.
8	E. D. Carter* W. M.	76	H. Chaffee* S. W.
9	J. C. Bagby W. M.	77	R. L. McKinlay W. M.
13	J. G. Beyer W. M.	78	A. D. Hutchins W. M.
	John Snyder J. W.		J. A. Watson S. W.
14	E. D. Youngblood W. M.	79	Zopher Case W. M.
15	J. F. Hazzard W. M.	80	W. P. Worcester W. M.
16	C. W. Higginbotham* W. M.	81	J. A. Mason W. M.
	R. H. Sturgis* S. W.	82	J. W. Page W. M.
17	A. Eads W. M.	84	E. Sylvester W. M.
19	J. Bennett* W. M.	85	Thomas Boyd* W. M.
20	W. R. Hamilton W. M.	86	G. W. Staley W. M.
23	H. Garm W. M.	87	J. Weekel W. M.
	J. R. Dutch S. W.	88	A. T. Beck W. M.
	O. Spring* J. W.	89	E. H. Bishop W. M.
24	J. Heinzelman W. M.	91	James Walker W. M.
25	J. W. Collet S. W.	91	J. R. Thomas* W. M.
26	A. Stegall S. W.	92	S. Kendall W. M.
27	E. T. Hollister W. M.	93	George Bradley W. M.
29	Thomas M. Meacham S. W.	95	D. L. Freeman* W. M.
30	W. P. Tanquary W. M.	96	H. I. Little* W. M.
31	N. C. Pace W. M.	97	J. R. Perkins W. M.
33	E. Powell W. M.	98	W. T. Griffith W. M.
34	B. McConnell W. M.	99	John Hobson* W. M.
35	J. E. Curd* W. M.	100	W. H. Emerson W. M.
36	Mark Thomas W. M.	102	Seeley Perry W. M.
37	M. Halliday W. M.	103	S. B. Mitchell W. M.
38	Johu P. Norvell W. M.		O. M. Baker* J. W.
39	George S. Bert S. W.	104	C. Fisher W. M.
40	Robert Henning W. M.	105	C. B. Hubbard W. M.
42	John Gray W. M.	108	Jephtha Wilson* W. M.
43	B. R. Baughen W. M.	109	James Wilson W. M.
44	F. Keyser W. M.	111	John Dougherty J. W.
45	Jason A. Rlder W. M.	112	George Welch W. M.
46	Alexander Hearst W. M.		L. R. Jerome* S. W.
47	J. F. Lyerly* W. M.		T. F. Green J. W.
48	D. L. Zabriskie* W. M.	113	Samuel Kelly W. M.
49	F. G. Welton W. M.	115	E. J. Tower W. M.
	J. E. Ayres* S. W.	116	J. Kimble S. W.
50	C. W. Keeley W. M.	117	G. W. Renwick S. W.
51	Fred. Bell* W. M.		H. French J. W.
52	James Waldo S. W.	118	T. J. Davidson W. M.
53	H. L. Martin* W. M.	119	Jas. G. Hull W. M.
54	S. W. Gunter W. M.	122	A. S. Rockwell J. W.
	E. Baxter* J. W.	123	J. R. White S. W.
55	W. S. Hay* W. M.	124	L. P. Lott* W. M.
57	E. Allen W. M.	125	T. C. Tutewiler W. M.
58	H. E. Huston S. W.	128	L. H. Adams* S. W.
59	Walter Pryne W. M.	129	E. Woolley J. W.
60	C. B. Loop W. M.	130	D. C. Jones W. M.
61	L. C. Rose W. M.	131	J. B. Young S. W.
63	L. Church W. M.	132	Daniel Beckley W. M.
64	D. M. Browning W. M.		W. A. Moore* S. W.
66	T. Woodmansee J. W.	133	G. W. Laingor S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAME.
134	A. S. Babcock..... W. M.	195	R. Sutton..... W. M.
135	J. W. Shaw..... W. M.		J. Brundage..... S. W.
136	J. R. Hurst*..... W. M.	196	C. W. Apperson..... W. M.
137	J. C. Hall..... S. W.	197	J. M. Perry..... W. M.
138	J. B. Babcock..... W. M.	198	G. A. Gilbert..... W. M.
139	A. W. Adams..... W. M.	199	W. A. Conkey*..... W. M.
140	G. D. Slanker..... S. W.	200	G. R. Jones..... S. W.
141	J. Butler..... W. M.	201	M. H. Monkhouse..... S. W.
	L. L. Wadsworth..... S. W.	203	N. R. Taylor..... S. W.
	J. Boyd..... J. W.	204	M. Law..... W. M.
142	J. L. Morgan..... W. M.	205	H. S. Dickinson..... W. M.
143	C. G. Cotting*..... W. M.	206	H. V. Leach..... W. M.
144	D. D. Hunt..... W. M.	207	R. H. Nicholson..... S. W.
	S. O. Vaughan*..... S. W.	208	L. A. Baker*..... W. M.
145	O. C. Towne..... W. M.	209	C. H. Shattuck..... W. M.
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147	L. Slocum..... W. M.	210	J. W. Spellman*..... W. M.
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149	T. A. Brown..... W. M.		T. D. Fitch..... S. W.
150	H. T. Bridges..... W. M.		G. W. Deal..... J. W.
151	John Patrick*..... W. M.	212	J. W. Christopher..... W. M.
152	J. H. McGriff..... W. M.	213	J. Beers*..... W. M.
153	N. R. Wheat..... S. W.	214	T. W. Floyd*..... W. M.
154	W. C. Cowan*..... W. M.	216	G. H. Shup..... W. M.
155	R. Page..... W. M.	217	H. B. Turner..... W. M.
156	T. Van Hagne..... W. M.	218	John Andrew..... W. M.
157	A. P. Cunningham*..... W. M.	219	John Rutherford..... W. M.
158	O. W. Owen..... J. W.		H. D. Williams..... S. W.
159	C. Trowbridge..... W. M.	221	M. S. Stout..... W. M.
160	J. C. Howell..... W. M.	222	C. W. Carroll..... W. M.
	T. J. Tustin..... S. W.		N. S. Cutright..... J. W.
	G. W. Wade..... J. W.	223	B. F. Seaver..... W. M.
161	William Steed..... W. M.	226	J. C. Overholt*..... W. M.
162	W. P. Askins*..... W. M.	227	William E. Gilliland..... W. M.
163	Charles Downey..... W. M.	228	W. G. Cochran..... W. M.
164	A. Lewis..... W. M.	231	T. C. Robinson*..... W. M.
165	C. H. Ormsby*..... W. M.	232	H. Rhelmier..... W. M.
166	B. A. Weber..... W. M.	233	A. J. O'Neil..... W. M.
	J. C. Norton..... J. W.	234	J. Wessmore*..... W. M.
168	T. Loveless*..... W. M.	235	B. Mendenhall*..... W. M.
169	A. Snow*..... W. M.	236	F. M. Stratton..... S. W.
170	D. Bunge..... S. W.	237	John McEwan..... W. M.
171	J. D. Metcalf..... W. M.	238	H. J. Mack..... S. W.
173	W. F. Ackerly..... W. M.	239	J. Zimmerman..... W. M.
174	William Hays..... W. M.	240	Charles E. Baker..... W. M.
175	R. S. Brown..... J. W.	241	J. H. Crandall..... W. M.
176	David A. Cook..... W. M.	243	J. L. Finley..... J. W.
178	M. B. McGarrey..... S. W.	244	D. A. Baxter..... W. M.
179	R. B. Tate..... W. M.	245	J. C. Gerricks..... W. M.
180	B. Scarlett*..... W. M.	246	J. H. Miller*..... S. W.
184	A. N. Smyser..... W. M.	247	M. A. Cushing*..... S. W.
182	F. W. Hild..... W. M.	248	G. W. Hamilton..... W. M.
183	M. M. Morse..... W. M.	249	T. L. Keas..... W. M.
185	J. W. Butler*..... W. M.	250	W. C. Jones*..... W. M.
187	S. W. Clark..... W. M.	251	Nathan Low*..... W. M.
188	E. T. E. Becker..... W. M.	252	George P. Graham..... W. M.
189	E. F. Gage*..... W. M.	253	W. B. Stoddard..... W. M.
192	T. S. Gentle..... W. M.	254	William B. Barnes..... W. M.
193	M. Waldenmeyer..... S. W.	255	B. F. McLain..... W. M.
194	William Pool..... W. M.	256	John Peter..... W. M.

NUMBER III.

A. H. SMALL
vs.
 HESPERIA LODGE No. 411. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by A. H. SMALL from the action of Hesperia Lodge No. 411, who expelled him from said Lodge.

Your committee in this case have carefully and diligently investigated all the proceedings and testimony, and are fully satisfied that the evidence does not warrant the finding of the Lodge.

We therefore recommend that the appeal be sustained, the action of the Lodge set aside, and A. H. SMALL be restored to all his rights and benefits in said Lodge.

NUMBER IV.

H. M. VAN DOREN
vs.
 NORMAL LODGE No. 673. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by H. M. VAN DOREN, from the action of Normal Lodge No. 673, who suspended him indefinitely.

To this case your committee have given much time and particular attention to the voluminous testimony, and such explanations from both sides of the case as the parties desired to present, and are satisfied that the Lodge has inflicted an unjust penalty.

We would therefore recommend that the appeal be sustained and the action of the Lodge set aside.

NUMBER VI.

JOHN SUTTON,
vs.
 JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master. } Appeal.

This is an appeal from the decision of the M. W. Grand Master by Bro. JOHN SUTTON, which, in the opinion of your committee, should have been from the Master of his Lodge. As this case involves questions of Masonic law, we respectfully ask its reference to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

NUMBER VII.

ALBERT SMITH,
vs.
 TEMPLE LODGE No. 46. } Appeal.

This is an appeal from the action of Temple Lodge No. 46, who suspended him indefinitely.

After carefully reviewing the testimony in this case, your committee find no reason why the action of the Lodge should be disturbed.

We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

NUMBER VIII.

This is the unanimous recommendation of Franklin Grove Lodge No. 264 for the restoration of HENRY J. SPOULE, who was expelled by said Lodge. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the said HENRY J. SPOULE be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER IX.

This is the unanimous recommendation of Mississippi Lodge No. 385 for the restoration of WILLIAM C. MEAKER, who was expelled by said Lodge.

As the petitioner has fully atoned for the crime committed, as shown by the petition, your committee would recommend that WILLIAM C. MEAKER be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER X.

This is a petition from Patoka Lodge No. 613 for the restoration of ABNER S. GRAY, who was expelled by said Lodge in 1870. As it is the unanimous action of the Lodge, your committee would recommend that ABNER S. GRAY be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER XII.

HENRY W. DUNNING, }
vs. } Appeal.
 DEMENT LODGE No. 515. }

This is an appeal from the action of Dement Lodge No. 515, brought by HENRY W. DUNNING at the last Annual Grand Communication, but not being in time, was continued over to be acted upon by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances this year. It appears from the records in this case, that charges were preferred against H. W. DUNNING for non-payment of dues, and he was found guilty, but the Lodge failed to inflict any penalty. At a subsequent called meeting, the said H. W. DUNNING was again summoned to appear to answer to same charges. He not appearing up to 9 o'clock, additional charges were then preferred for disobeying summons, by the W. M., and evidence was introduced; after which the question of guilty or not guilty was taken, and he was found guilty of both charges, and by vote of said Lodge, the said H. W. DUNNING was suspended during the pleasure of the Lodge.

The proceedings of the Lodge in this case are so irregular, that your committee would recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside, and the case remanded back to the Lodge for new trial.

NUMBER XIII.

AUSTIN G. KINGSBURY, }
vs. } Appeal.
 MT. CARMEL LODGE No. 239. }

This is an appeal brought by AUSTIN G. KINGSBURY, a F. C., from the action of Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 239, who expelled him from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

Your committee would recommend, in this case, that the action of the Lodge be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

NUMBER XIV.

JOHN S. KOSIER, }
vs. } Appeal.
 BYRON LODGE No. 274. }

This is an appeal brought by Bro. J. S. KOSIER, from action of Byron Lodge No. 274, in failing to find Bro. E. H. EVANS guilty of charges preferred against him in said Lodge.

Your committee, after a careful examination of the evidence in this case, are fully convinced that the action of the Lodge was not in accordance with the testimony in the case.

We would therefore recommend that the action of Byron Lodge be reversed, and this case be sent back to said Lodge for a new trial.

NUMBER XV.

GEO. H. WELLS, ALLEN WALLEY AND JAY A. DAVIS, }
vs. } Appeal.
 PLYMOUTH LODGE No. 286.

This is an appeal brought by Brethren WELLS, WALLEY and DAVIS from the action of Plymouth Lodge No. 286, in failing to find Bro. J. G. FOLLIN guilty.

Your committee have carefully examined a large amount of testimony in this case, and find nothing that would warrant them in disturbing the action of the Lodge, and would recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

NUMBER XVI.

HUME HODSON }
vs. } Appeal.
 KENDRICK LODGE No. 430.

This is an appeal from the action of Kendrick Lodge No. 430, expelling him (HODSON) from said Lodge.

The evidence in this case clearly shows that the action of the Lodge was strictly in accordance with the testimony.

We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

NUMBER XVII.

E. C. HUBBARD }
vs. } Appeal.
 HESPERIA LODGE No. 411.

There have no papers come before the committee in this case, except the notice of appeal, which notice was filed with the Grand Secretary on the 18th day of September last, therefore your committee have nothing to act upon.

NUMBER XVIII.

Petition of E. B. WILCOX for restoration. As this petition is accompanied by the recommendation of Bureau Lodge No. 112, who expelled him, also the recommendation of Odin Lodge No. 503, where the said Wilcox has resided for the past seven or eight years, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and said E. B. Wilcox be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER XIX.

This is a petition from Marion Lodge No. 130, for the restoration of AMAZIAH M. PILCHER, who was expelled from said Lodge while under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1846, as shown by an attested copy from said Grand Lodge records.

The members of Marion Lodge No. 130 have taken great interest in this matter, as shown by the papers presented to your committee, and as all difficulties and questions involving the regularity of procedure in this case seem to have been settled, and at the unanimous request of Marion Lodge, your committee would recommend that the said AMAZIAH M. PILCHER be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

NUMBER XX.

This is a petition for restoration from A. BARRY, who was expelled from Exeter Lodge No. 424. As this is accompanied by the unanimous recommendation of Exeter Lodge at a regular communication, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that A. BARRY be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

NUMBER XXI.

This is a petition from T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307 for the restoration of W. H. TAYLOR, who was expelled by said Lodge in 1869. The members of said Lodge having become fully satisfied that the said W. H. TAYLOR has fully atoned for the crime committed, and at the unanimous recommendation of said Lodge your committee would recommend that W. H. TAYLOR be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

A. A. GLENN, H. W. HUBBARD, JOHN W. CLYDE, JO. HOLLAND, MILES H. WILMOT,	}	Committee.
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Upon motion the report was considered *seriatim*.

- Case No. i. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. ii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. iii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. iv. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. vi. Read, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence
- Case No. vii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. vii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. ix. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. x. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xiii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xiv. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xv. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xvi. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xvii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xviii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xix. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Cesa No. xx. Read, and recommendation concurred in.
- Case No. xxi. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. LOUNSBURY, D. G. M., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to Brethren W. H. CUTLER, CHARLES M. SMITH, C. F. SAXON, JOHN S. RANNEY, AL. CLARK, D. A. KIMBARK, W. H. COULSTON, B. F. TILDEN and R. R. STEVENS for the beautiful music so finely rendered by them at the opening of the Grand Lodge, and that a copy of the opening ode, composed by Bro. W. H. CUTLER for the occasion, be printed in the proceedings of this communication. Also, to Messrs. REED & SONS, for the use of the beautiful Chickering Grand Piano furnished by them for the use of th s Grand Lodge.

PETITIONS.

Bro. BOWMAN (612) presented the following petitions, which were referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned having been a member of Sterling Lodge No. 202, A. F. and A. M., of Sterling, Ill., and being suspended for non-payment of dues, and the charter of said Lodge being annulled, the undersigned would ask to be reinstated to all the rights and benefits of Masonry without the payment of back dues indebted to Sterling Lodge No. 202.

(Signed)

LYSANDER MORSE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

At a regular meeting of Rock River Lodge No. 612, A. F. and A. M., held on Friday, the first day of August, A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Bro. LYSANDER MORSE having been a member of Sterling Lodge No. 202, at Sterling, Ill., and suspended by said Lodge for non payment of dues, and that he now prays to be reinstated by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois A. F. and A. M., without the payment of dues due said Lodge at the time of suspension, he being of old age and limited means; therefore,

Resolved, That this (Rock River) Lodge recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that this (Rock River) Lodge relinquish her right to said dues.

M. S. BOWMAN, W. M.

Attest: W. S. PEEBLES, *Sec'y.*

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Credentials would respectfully report that the several persons whose names are set down in the following pages, are entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. CRABTREE, }
A. D. HUTCHINS, } *Committee.*
ABRAM WOOD, }

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. De LANCEY.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
M. W. HARRISON DILLS.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. and REV. JOHN W. AGARD.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. T. T. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. JOHN F. BURRILL.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. HENRY W. DYER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. LONG.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>

W. JOHN D. HAMILTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. L. A. HAMBLIN	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. MENNO S. BOWMAN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HARTMAN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. G. W. BARNARD.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. EDWIN POWELL.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. J. B. BABCOCK	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. L. L. MUNN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. J. C. SMITH	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN D. CRABTREE.....	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. S. C. STEARNS.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. S. EASTON.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. J. C. McMURTRY.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. WILSON HOAG.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLARK.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. W. H. BROWN.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. MURRAY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. CHARLES FISHER.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. GLENN	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. E. C. SELLECK	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE W. DAVIS.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE M. RAYMOND	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. JOHN L. McCULLOUGH.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. H. W. HUBBARD	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. B. J. VANCOURT.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. C. H. PATTON.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

M. W. WILLIAM LAVELY,	M. W. LEVI LUSK,
M. W. HARRISON DILLS,	M. W. JEROME R. GORIN,
M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.	

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

M. W. D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana, Mississippi, Connecticut, Michigan, District of Columbia, and Quebec.</i>
R. W. BRO. ORLIN H. MINER.....	<i>Ohio, Oregon, Florida, and Royal York, Berlin, Prussia.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DeLANCEY.....	<i>Georgia.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

No.	NAMES.	No.	NAMES.
1	J. Shepherd W. M.	67	D. B. Gates W. M.
2	W. H. Crawford* W. M.	68	John Linkins* W. M.
3	M. V. B. Glasgow* W. M.	70	M. Baumann J. W.
4	P. V. Van Nostrand* W. M.	71	C. C. Cromwell S. W.
7	J. V. Thomas W. M.	72	James Douglas W. M.
	J. W. Latta S. W.	74	S. Widdowson W. M.
	J. B. Pomeroy J. W.	75	William Kerr W. M.
8	E. D. Carter* W. M.	76	H. Chaffee* S. W.
9	J. C. Bagby W. M.	77	R. L. McKinlay W. M.
13	J. G. Beyer W. M.	78	A. D. Hutchins W. M.
	John Suyder J. W.		J. A. Watson S. W.
14	E. D. Youngblood W. M.	79	Zopher Case W. M.
15	J. F. Hazzard W. M.	80	W. P. Worcester W. M.
16	C. W. Higginbotham* W. M.	81	J. A. Mason W. M.
	R. H. Sturgis* S. W.	82	J. W. Page W. M.
17	A. Eads W. M.	84	E. Sylvester W. M.
19	J. Bennett* W. M.	85	Thomas Boyd* W. M.
20	W. R. Hamilton W. M.	86	G. W. Staley W. M.
23	H. Garm W. M.	87	J. Weckel W. M.
	J. R. Duteh S. W.	88	A. T. Beck W. M.
	O. Spring* J. W.	89	E. H. Bishop W. M.
24	J. Heinzelman W. M.	91	James Walker W. M.
25	J. W. Collet S. W.	91	J. R. Thomas* W. M.
26	A. Stegall S. W.	92	S. Kendall W. M.
27	E. T. Hollister W. M.	93	George Bradley W. M.
29	Thomas M. Meacham S. W.	95	D. L. Freeman* W. M.
30	W. P. Tanquary W. M.	96	H. I. Little* W. M.
31	N. C. Pace W. M.	97	J. R. Perkins W. M.
33	E. Powell W. M.	98	W. T. Griffith W. M.
34	B. McConnell W. M.	99	John Hobson* W. M.
35	J. E. Card* W. M.	100	W. H. Emerson W. M.
36	Mark Thomas W. M.	102	Seeley Perry W. M.
37	M. Halliday W. M.	103	S. B. Mitchell W. M.
38	John P. Norvell W. M.		O. M. Baker* J. W.
39	George S. Bert S. W.	104	C. Fisher W. M.
40	Robert Henning W. M.	105	C. B. Hubbard W. M.
42	John Gray W. M.	108	Jeptha Wilson* W. M.
43	B. R. Baughen W. M.	109	James Wilson W. M.
44	F. Keyser W. M.	111	John Dougherty J. W.
45	Ja-on A. Rider W. M.	112	George Welch W. M.
46	Alexander Hearst W. M.		L. R. Jerome* S. W.
47	J. F. Ljerly* W. M.		T. F. Green J. W.
48	D. L. Zabriskie* W. M.	113	Samuel Kelly W. M.
49	F. G. Welton W. M.	115	E. J. Tower W. M.
	J. E. Ayres* S. W.	116	J. Kimble S. W.
50	C. W. Keeley W. M.	117	G. W. Renwick S. W.
51	Fred. Bell* W. M.		H. French J. W.
52	James Waldo S. W.	118	T. J. Davidson W. M.
53	H. L. Martin* W. M.	119	Jas. G. Hull W. M.
54	S. W. Gunter W. M.	122	A. S. Rockwell J. W.
	E. Baxter* J. W.	123	J. R. White S. W.
55	W. S. Hay* W. M.	124	L. P. Lott* W. M.
57	E. Allen W. M.	125	T. C. Tutewiler W. M.
58	H. E. Huston S. W.	128	L. H. Adams* S. W.
59	Walter Pryne W. M.	129	E. Woolley J. W.
60	C. B. Loop W. M.	130	D. C. Jones W. M.
61	L. C. Rose W. M.	131	J. B. Young S. W.
63	L. Church W. M.	132	Daniel Beckley W. M.
64	D. M. Browning W. M.		W. A. Moore* S. W.
66	T. Woodmansee J. W.	133	G. W. Laingor S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAME.
134	A. S. Babcock..... W. M.	195	R. Sutton..... W. M.
135	J. W. Shaw..... W. M.	196	J. Brundage..... S. W.
136	J. R. Hurst*..... W. M.	197	C. W. Apperson..... W. M.
137	J. C. Hall..... S. W.	198	J. M. Perry..... W. M.
138	J. B. Babcock..... W. M.	199	G. A. Gilbert..... W. M.
139	A. W. Adams..... W. M.	200	W. A. Conkey*..... W. M.
140	G. D. Slanker..... S. W.	201	G. R. Jones..... S. W.
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154	W. C. Cowan*..... W. M.	216	G. H. Shup..... W. M.
155	R. Page..... W. M.	217	H. B. Turner..... W. M.
156	T. Van Hagne..... W. M.	218	John Andrew..... W. M.
157	A. P. Cunningham*..... W. M.	219	John Rutherford..... W. M.
158	O. W. Owen..... J. W.		H. D. Williams..... S. W.
159	C. Trowbridge..... W. M.	221	M. S. Stout..... W. M.
160	J. C. Howell..... W. M.	222	C. W. Carroll..... W. M.
	T. J. Tustin..... S. W.		N. S. Cutright..... J. W.
	G. W. Wade..... J. W.	223	B. F. Seaver..... W. M.
161	William Steed..... W. M.	226	J. C. Overholt*..... W. M.
162	W. P. Askins*..... W. M.	227	William E. Gilliland..... W. M.
163	Charles Downey..... W. M.	228	W. G. Cochran..... W. M.
164	A. Lewis..... W. M.	231	T. C. Robinson*..... W. M.
165	C. H. Ormsby*..... W. M.	232	H. Rhelmier..... W. M.
166	B. A. Weber..... W. M.	233	A. J. O'Neil..... W. M.
	J. C. Norton..... J. W.	234	J. Wessmore*..... W. M.
168	T. Loveless*..... W. M.	235	B. Mendenhall*..... W. M.
169	A. Snow*..... W. M.	236	F. M. Stratton..... S. W.
170	D. Bungye..... S. W.	237	John McEwan..... W. M.
171	J. D. Metcalf..... W. M.	238	H. J. Mack..... S. W.
173	W. F. Ackerly..... W. M.	239	J. Zimmermann..... W. M.
174	William Hays..... W. M.	240	Charles E. Baker..... W. M.
175	R. S. Brown..... J. W.	241	J. H. Crandall..... W. M.
176	David A. Cook..... W. M.	243	J. L. Finley..... J. W.
178	M. B. McGarrey..... S. W.	244	D. A. Baxter..... W. M.
179	R. B. Tate..... W. M.	245	J. C. Gerricks..... W. M.
180	B. Scarlett*..... W. M.	246	J. H. Miller*..... S. W.
184	A. N. Smyser..... W. M.	247	M. A. Cushing*..... S. W.
182	F. W. Hild..... W. M.	248	G. W. Hamilton..... W. M.
183	M. M. Morse..... W. M.	249	T. L. Keas..... W. M.
185	J. W. Butler*..... W. M.	250	W. C. Jones*..... W. M.
187	S. W. Clark..... W. M.	251	Nathan Low*..... W. M.
188	E. T. F. Becker..... W. M.	252	George P. Graham..... W. M.
189	E. F. Gage*..... W. M.	253	W. B. Stoddard..... W. M.
192	T. S. Gentle..... W. M.	254	William B. Barnes..... W. M.
193	M. Waldenmeyer..... S. W.	255	B. F. McLain..... W. M.
194	William Pool..... W. M.	256	John Peter..... W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO	NAMES.	NO	NAMES.
258	W. G. Billings..... W. M.	322	Thos. Cavins..... W. M.
260	John F. Lawson..... W. M.	323	J. F. Moore..... W. M.
261	Wm. G. Page..... S. W.		A. W. Raymond..... S. W.
262	J. T. Randall..... W. M.	325	J. F. Conover..... S. W.
263	Wm. Rounseville..... W. M.	327	G. H. Reynolds..... W. M.
264	Henry A. Black..... W. M.	328	F. J. Glazier..... W. M.
265	J. B. McHaffie..... W. M.	330	J. A. Florentine..... W. M.
266	C. M. Grammer..... W. M.	332	W. F. Bromfield..... W. M.
267	R. H. Bacon*..... W. M.	333	Frank Hudson, Jr..... J. W.
268	J. E. Dyas..... W. M.	334	T. M. Stevens..... W. M.
269	J. L. Wheat*..... J. W.	335	J. Korsoskey..... S. W.
270	M. D. Paxson..... W. M.	336	S. A. Cummings..... W. M.
271	Chas. W. Day..... W. M.	337	J. Wallace..... W. M.
272	J. I. McClintock..... W. M.	338	James Rogers..... W. M.
273	J. C. Smith..... W. M.	339	H. J. Huggins..... W. M.
274	J. C. Davis..... S. W.	341	C. Brainard..... S. W.
275	N. Michael..... W. M.	342	C. O. Hodgdon..... W. M.
276	J. Q. A. Ledbetter..... S. W.	344	O. M. Southwell..... W. M.
277	R. C. Feldkamp..... W. M.	345	L. C. Belding, Jr..... W. M.
278	A. C. Schadle..... W. M.	346	J. S. True..... W. M.
279	S. F. Wilson*..... W. M.	347	S. France*..... W. M.
280	W. H. Brown..... W. M.	348	J. Mickey..... S. W.
282	W. W. Gilmore..... S. W.	349	J. A. Hodges..... J. W.
283	Van R. David..... W. M.	350	J. B. Negley..... W. M.
284	H. O. Billings..... J. W.	351	N. T. P. Robertson..... W. M.
285	G. W. Tilton..... W. M.	353	Wm. G. Smith..... W. M.
286	J. A. Ross..... W. M.	354	D. D. Martin..... W. M.
290	J. A. Waugh..... W. M.	355	Jacob Wentz..... W. M.
291	W. H. Wood*..... W. M.	356	A. B. Mathews..... W. M.
292	Louis Zeigler..... W. M.	358	Wm. M. Jackson..... W. M.
	O. D. Sanborn..... J. W.		J. D. Bliss..... S. W.
293	John C. Paddock..... W. M.	359	C. Spaulding..... W. M.
	David Cleveland*..... S. W.	360	Wm Simpson..... W. M.
294	A. W. Cowan..... W. M.	361	C. Lischer*..... W. M.
295	O. J. Reece..... W. M.	362	J. F. Palmer..... W. M.
296	E. S. Mulliner..... J. W.	363	H. Steele..... W. M.
297	G. W. Cyrus..... W. M.	364	E. W. Wood..... W. M.
298	D. Huntington..... W. M.	365	W. A. Pierce..... S. W.
299	William McNeil..... W. M.	366	George Klink..... W. M.
300	A. Reynolds..... W. M.	367	S. B. Shumway..... W. M.
301	S. Crossett*..... W. M.	368	Russell Brown*..... W. M.
303	A. B. Smith..... W. M.	369	D. O. Root..... W. M.
304	H. W. Higby..... W. M.		L. D. Casebear..... S. W.
	A. D. Sparham..... J. W.	370	A. R. Robinson..... W. M.
305	E. Doolittle..... W. M.	371	H. A. Kenyon..... W. M.
306	N. B. Crawford..... W. M.	372	G. Clough..... W. M.
307	D. D. Pierce..... S. W.	373	Oscar Dennis..... S. W.
308	Enos Brown..... W. M.		W. B. Elledge..... J. W.
309	J. W. Grosbeck*..... W. M.	374	G. M. Alexander..... W. M.
	E. S. Weeden..... J. W.	375	P. C. Ransom..... S. W.
310	H. S. Tobey..... W. M.	377	F. J. Stanfenbiel*..... W. M.
312	R. C. Crocker..... W. M.	379	J. B. Peck..... W. M.
313	J. A. Rariden..... W. M.		R. Wood..... S. W.
314	H. D. Cadwell..... W. M.	380	M. L. Roe..... S. W.
315	F. W. Investing..... S. W.	381	J. S. McCall..... W. M.
316	W. H. Bradley..... S. W.	382	Thomas Gibbs..... W. M.
318	D. H. Swisegood..... J. W.	383	J. Igon..... J. W.
319	G. L. Cornwall..... W. M.	384	W. B. Cuthbertson..... W. M.
	F. Merriman..... S. W.	386	Thomas Stees..... S. W.
321	Geo. H. Fay..... W. M.	387	W. W. Shoop..... S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO	LODGE.	NO	LODGE.
389	Rodney Ashley... W. M.	449	D. B. Cook... S. W.
390	A. T. Robertson*... W. M.	450	J. M. Turpin... W. M.
391	A. T. Darrah... W. M.	452	J. H. Askins... W. M.
392	James Slater... W. M.	454	Joseph Jones... W. M.
393	H. Schofield... W. M.	455	H. C. Smith... S. W.
	J. Gallagher... S. W.	456	Geo. Sippell... W. M.
	J. Terwilliger... J. W.	457	H. W. Mercer... W. M.
395	G. W. Bennett*... W. M.	458	H. M. Parks... W. M.
397	Lewis Miller... W. M.	459	Thos. Elliman... W. M.
398	W. R. Hubbard... W. M.	460	John P. Johnson... W. M.
399	G. H. Fuller*... W. M.	464	T. M. Orton... W. M.
400	John W. Semple... W. M.	466	Henry Ede... W. M.
401	S. H. Gammon... S. W.	467	E. D. Cote... W. M.
402	H. R. Fuller... W. M.	468	P. H. Hiatt... W. M.
403	S. M. Badger... W. M.	469	H. W. Wood... W. M.
404	Thos. Meredith... W. M.	472	F. F. Loveland... W. M.
	W. A. Moore... J. W.	473	W. C. Harned... W. M.
405	H. B. McNight... S. W.	475	W. J. Gorline*... W. M.
408	D. A. Morrison... S. W.	476	F. Knollhoff... W. M.
409	G. C. Smith... W. M.	477	W. S. Wayman... W. M.
	Wm. Lowe... S. W.	478	Wm. G. Goodman... W. M.
	Wm. Stanton... J. W.		Wm. Daniels... S. W.
410	C. Brinkmeier... W. M.		Wm. Hoblet... J. W.
411	D. J. Avery... W. M.	479	T. W. Bloomer... W. M.
	A. H. Vanzwoll... S. W.	480	F. S. Sells*... W. M.
	Wm. A. Reed... J. W.	481	W. D. Lane... W. M.
412	Thomas Bollen... W. M.	482	A. B. Davidson... W. M.
415	Robert Will... S. W.	485	A. Piekthall... W. M.
416	B. F. Mason... W. M.	486	J. J. Evans*... W. M.
417	H. K. Waite*... W. M.	487	G. C. Ross... W. M.
418	A. Woods... S. W.	488	R. E. Duff... W. M.
419	J. P. Woodside... W. M.	489	J. B. McNair... W. M.
421	E. Buckingham... W. M.	490	J. Mastin... W. M.
422	T. C. Clark*... W. M.	491	J. M. Daggitt... W. M.
423	R. P. Wales... W. M.	492	A. H. Webb... W. M.
424	J. B. Gillham... J. W.	493	B. L. Addington... W. M.
425	S. Benton... W. M.	494	T. P. Renshaw... W. M.
426	James Walker... W. M.	495	William R. Mizell... W. M.
428	A. Conklin... W. M.	496	J. W. Aiken... W. M.
429	J. H. Sands... W. M.	497	Joseph Steele... W. M.
430	Wm. T. Hobbs... W. M.	498	R. J. Young... W. M.
431	A. W. Allen... W. M.	499	A. Pierce... W. M.
432	J. B. Beadles... W. M.	500	James F. McNeil... S. W.
433	Hugh White... W. M.		J. H. Raymond*... J. W.
434	J. E. Springer... W. M.	501	E. G. Hill... J. W.
435	M. A. Lewis... W. M.	502	W. A. Fraser... W. M.
436	W. Fleming... W. M.		L. W. Turner*... S. W.
437	N. Kramer*... W. M.	503	T. J. Whitehead*... W. M.
438	B. T. Smith... W. M.	504	Anson Gustin... W. M.
439	John W. Brown... W. M.	505	E. P. Allen... W. M.
440	A. Salisbury... W. M.	506	J. H. Donovan... W. M.
441	T. E. Gapin... W. M.	508	William Aldrich*... W. M.
	N. I. Swift... S. W.	509	William Williamson... S. W.
442	T. F. Gilliland*... S. W.	510	J. A. Irwin... J. W.
443	N. S. Carlisle... W. M.	512	B. P. Marsh... W. M.
444	John Tyre*... W. M.		G. W. Chapman... S. W.
445	H. J. Loomis... W. M.	513	E. A. McCracken... S. W.
446	T. S. Arnold... S. W.	514	A. B. Abbott... S. W.
447	George Conover... S. W.	515	V. M. Southgate... W. M.
448	G. W. Pierce... W. M.		J. V. Dinon*... S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO	NAMES.	NO	NAMES.
516	F. M. Boney..... W. M.	585	J. W. Hartsock..... W. M.
517	F. R. Milnor..... S. W.	586	John Carr*..... W. M.
518	George N. Carr*..... S. W.	587	A. S. Chapman*..... W. M.
519	J. S. Ratekin..... S. W.		John Pickels..... J. W.
520	Asa Harman..... S. W.	588	Samuel Rawson..... W. M.
521	John P. Cowden..... S. W.	589	C. Elkin..... J. W.
524	Charles Raymond*..... S. W.	591	E. Wenger..... W. M.
525	Andrew Wiles..... W. M.	592	E. F. Brown..... W. M.
526	S. M. Henderson..... W. M.		J. Eads*..... S. W.
528	G. Dahlen..... W. M.	594	E. P. Robertson..... W. M.
529	Oscar Waggy..... W. M.	595	H. B. Worley..... W. M.
530	J. L. Burkhalter..... W. M.	596	A. J. Guilford..... W. M.
	L. H. Butcher..... S. W.	597	J. McManus..... S. W.
531	Eri Bates..... S. W.	599	J. S. McClellan..... W. M.
532	Charles O. Thomas..... W. M.	600	Eli Drum..... W. M.
533	I. P. Carpenter..... W. M.	601	S. M. Gentry..... W. M.
535	W. A. Griffin..... W. M.		C. K. Hendee..... S. W.
536	E. McAllister..... W. M.	602	S. T. Hillis..... W. M.
537	W. H. Brown..... W. M.	603	John A. Ewalt..... W. M.
538	J. C. Backus..... W. M.	604	D. A. Clary..... W. M.
539	N. C. Kenyon..... W. M.	605	W. M. Hanes..... W. M.
541	E. Houchins..... S. W.	606	E. F. Swift..... W. M.
543	V. O. Wilcox*..... W. M.	608	R. A. Pope..... W. M.
544	L. P. R. Yable*..... W. M.	609	Chas. Mantor..... S. W.
547	P. J. Pratt..... S. W.	610	G. P. Randall..... W. M.
548	M. Maynard*..... W. M.		W. W. Bingham..... S. W.
550	J. H. Welsh..... W. M.	611	H. E. Hamilton..... W. M.
	O. W. Wilkinson..... S. W.		J. F. Williams..... S. W.
551	B. Francis..... J. W.		Frank Wells..... J. W.
552	Ira D. Bullock..... S. W.	612	M. S. Bowman..... W. M.
553	J. M. Keefer*..... W. M.	613	James Simcox..... W. M.
554	H. Tyrrell..... W. M.	614	M. H. Moulton..... S. W.
555	Henry Koch..... W. M.	615	J. S. Townsend..... W. M.
556	A. F. Thompson..... W. M.	616	Wm. P. Hart..... W. M.
	J. C. Woltz..... S. W.	617	J. S. Wallin..... W. M.
558	George F. Watson..... W. M.	618	A. J. Davis..... S. W.
559	G. W. Sweet..... W. M.	619	L. Giddings..... W. M.
	G. W. Hamilton..... S. W.	620	T. L. Orendorff..... S. W.
560	B. H. Hill..... W. M.	621	John Braden..... S. W.
561	O. D. Wilcox..... S. W.	624	L. Bunce..... J. W.
562	J. W. Mott..... W. M.	625	L. D. McClure..... W. M.
563	O. B. Hamilton*..... W. M.	627	Edwin Wiggs..... W. M.
565	J. H. Sonth*..... W. M.	630	J. W. Davis..... W. M.
566	H. M. Booth*..... S. W.	632	Jonah Hole..... W. M.
568	Hiram Bixby..... W. M.	633	E. K. Conklin*..... W. M.
570	S. M. Martin..... W. M.	634	J. G. McClave..... W. M.
572	N. H. Jackson..... W. M.	635	Carter Tracey..... W. M.
	J. S. Dallam..... J. W.		J. F. Miller..... S. W.
573	C. K. Charlton..... W. M.	636	Charles Gates..... W. M.
574	J. M. C. Reed..... W. M.	637	A. J. Mann..... W. M.
575	George H. Merrill..... W. M.	638	A. McFarland..... S. W.
576	B. J. Van Court..... W. M.		E. Rise*..... J. W.
577	J. B. Longley*..... W. M.	639	E. Ronayne..... W. M.
578	William E. Lake*..... W. M.	640	E. Brookfield..... W. M.
580	T. F. Kelley..... W. M.		J. Catlin..... S. W.
581	H. Mowery..... W. M.	641	Fred. Ley..... W. M.
582	T. D. Hartson..... S. W.		W. J. Nicolay..... S. W.
	Henry Gough..... S. W.	642	G. N. Houghton..... W. M.
583	Louis Appel..... J. W.	643	C. H. Plants..... W. M.
584	O. F. Price..... W. M.	645	D. G. Cunningham..... S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NO	NAMES.	NO	NAMES.
646	C. E. Wright* W. M.	672	J. W. King W. M.
647	W. T. Houston W. M.	673	A. F. Dickinson J. W.
648	E. B. West* W. M.	674	F. Lehrkamp W. M.
649	D. A. Courter W. M.	675	G. C. Drennan W. M.
	L. E. Gifford S. W.	676	E. B. Rambo W. M.
	N. H. Warren J. W.	677	A. M. McClain* W. M.
650	E. Milton W. M.	678	A. Bowman* W. M.
652	William J. Moyers W. M.	679	L. V. Reed W. M.
653	George S. Wade S. W.	680	George D. Gove W. M.
654	James Thompson W. M.	681	J. P. Stark J. W.
656	H. Hohnscheidt W. M.	683	C. H. Phelps W. M.
657	F. Baronowsky S. W.	684	J. Hooks* W. M.
658	M. T. Wiser W. M.	685	Robert Deatherage W. M.
659	George V. Bristol S. W.		J. D. Bartlett* S. W.
660	J. Bartleson* W. M.	687	B. H. Bradshaw W. M.
661	H. L. Terpening W. M.		James Musser S. W.
662	John Middleton W. M.	688	T. Barham W. M.
663	George B. Slack W. M.		S. R. Beardslee J. W.
664	A. M. Clark W. M.	689	N. Flansberg* W. M.
665	George W. Spurgin W. M.	690	G. W. Carson W. M.
666	S. H. Newlin W. M.	691	William J. Moore W. M.
667	A. McLain W. M.	692	Edward Grimes W. M.
	H. K. Wells* J. W.	693	D. R. Harrison W. M.
668	W. R. Wheeler J. W.	694	S. W. Bird W. M.
669	J. Hammel S. W.	695	I. Barrow W. M.
670	E. H. Donaldson W. M.	696	C. S. Todd W. M.
671	W. L. Arnold W. M.	698	C. P. Rosencrans S. W.

* Proxy.

Lodges represented	582
Grand officers	19
District Deputy Grand Masters	25
Representatives	650
Total	694

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

The Committee on Petitions submitted the following report, which was received and considered *seriatim* :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Petitions beg leave to submit the following report :

No. 1. Petition of J. HENDERSHOT, J. W. ROGERS, and seventeen others, members of Corinthian Lodge No. 205, for change of location from East Paw Paw, in DeKalb county, to West Paw Paw, in Lee county.

There is a remonstrance against removal, signed by several members of said Lodge. Upon due inquiry we find that these places are only two miles apart, and of nearly the same size, and we think it for the best interests of this Lodge that this matter be laid over for one year, hoping that the brethren of Corinthian Lodge will in the meantime amicably adjust this matter.

No. 2. Petition of WILLIAM M. HANES, ELISHA S. GIBSON, and nine others, members of Allin Lodge No. 605, for change of name and of location of Lodge from Allin to Stanford.

In this matter it appears that when the charter was granted to Allin Lodge it was located in the town of Allin, but afterwards the name of the town of Allin was changed to Stanford by the Legislature. We therefore recommend that the charter of Allin Lodge be amended so as to show that said Lodge is located at Stanford instead of Allin.

No. 3. Petition of twenty members of Freemanton Lodge No. 533, for change of location from Freemanton to Altamont.

We cannot recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, for the reason that the petitioners have not obtained the consent of the three nearest Lodges, believing that the same law should govern this case as that of new Lodges.

No. 4. Petition of J. S. HARTLEY and thirty other members of Bloomfield Lodge No. 148, for change of location from Bloomfield to Chrisman.

In this matter we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, they having complied with all the requirements of the law, and having the recommendation of the District Deputy Grand Master.

No. 5. Petition of WILLIAM C. McMURRY and nine others, who were members of Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 224, but whose charter was arrested, praying for a restoration of their charter.

Your committee having examined the testimony which has been laid before them in this matter, and finding all former obstacles removed, recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

No. 6. Petition of C. H. WILKINSON and nineteen others, who claim to be members of Sharon Lodge No. 550, asking that the name of their Lodge be changed to Tiskilwa.

In this case there is nothing in the papers before us which show that the petitioners are members of said Lodge, or that the matter was ever acted upon by said Lodge, and we recommend that it be referred back to Sharon Lodge for their further action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. SALLEE, ALEX. HEARST, CHAS. TROWBRIDGE, J. L. PRATT,	}	Committee on Petitions.
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Case No. 1. Concurred in.

Case No. 2. Concurred in.

Case No. 3. Not concurred in, prayer of petition granted, allowing Freemanton Lodge No. 533 to remove from Freemanton to Altamont.

Case No. 4. Concurred in.

Case No. 5. *Not* concurred in.

Case No. 6. Concurred in.

The report as amended was adopted.

ELECTION MADE SPECIAL ORDER.

Upon motion of Bro. J. C. McMURTRY (26), the election of officers was made the special order for Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. BLAKESLEY (1) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

WHEREAS, Kingston Lodge No. 266 has paid Grand Lodge dues for the years 1868-'69-'70-'71 and '72 for one HENRY A. FRUIT, who became a charter member of Adams Lodge No. 529, which was chartered October, 1869, amounting to \$3.75; therefore,

Resolved, That Kingston Lodge No. 266 be credited with said amount, to be applied on returns for 1874.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

The Committee on Grand Master's Address submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Illinois:

Your committee to whom was referred the address of the M. W. Grand Master for sub-division and reference, respectfully report that they have examined the same and do recommend:

That so much of the address as refers to dispensations to form new lodges be referred to the Committee on Lodges U. D.

That so much of the address as refers to the status of members of chartered lodges, while assisting in the establishment of new lodges, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, with instructions to report some efficient regulations which shall be embodied in, and form a part of, the petition for such dispensation.

That the proper construction of Sections 45 and 49 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, with instructions to report the proper construction of said sections.

That the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master, numbered first to thirteenth, inclusive, be referred to the same committee.

That the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in carrying out the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge at its last communication in relation to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada, be approved.

That the actions of the M. W. Grand Master in constituting new lodges, whether in person or by proxies, be approved.

That the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in the matter of Abingdon Lodge No. 185, be approved.

That the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in suspending W. Bro. DAVID F. FRAYSER, Master of Cave-in-Rock Lodge No. 444, be approved, and his suspension continue during his official term.

That the appointing by the M. W. Grand Master of representatives near the Grand Lodges of Colorado and Iowa be approved, and that this Grand Lodge recognize with pleasure the appointment of M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY as the representative of the Grand Lodges of Alabama and Colorado near this Grand Lodge.

That the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in relation to Cedar Lodge No. 124, be approved.

That the action of the M. W. Grand Master in authorizing the removal of Russellville Lodge No. 348 from Russellville, Lawrence county, to Montgomery, Crawford county, be confirmed and made permanent.

That so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as refers to the death of members of this Grand Lodge be referred to the Committee on Obituaries.

Your committee notice with pleasure the evident care taken by the M. W. Grand Master in granting dispensations for the formation of new lodges. The danger of increasing the number of constituent lodges has long been apparent, and has frequently been the subject of legislation in this Grand Lodge, and while more stringent regulations might sometimes be useful, still the exercise by the M. W. Grand Master of his constitutional powers in the premises during the past year gives a guarantee against injury to the craft in this direction. They also note with pleasure the fact that but three special dispensations have been granted during the year to initiate candidates without regard to time. It is evidence of an increasing disposition to conform to the wholesome regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Referring to that part of the address in which the M. W. Grand Master refers to alleged non-conformity to the standard ritual of this State, your committee believe that the powers of the M. W. Grand Master, as expressed in Article XV. of the Constitution, are ample to enforce conformity on the part of each subordinate lodge; and that the M. W. Grand Master has full power to compel this conformity, even to the extent of suspending any lodge refusing to learn and practice the standard work; and that no further action is necessary on the part of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. PEARSON, }
JEROME R. GORIN, } *Committee.*
L. L. MUNN, }

CHICAGO, October 7th, 1873.

RESOLUTION.

Bro. — offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge dues of Galva Lodge No. 243 be refunded, they having had their hall and furniture destroyed by fire on the 14th day of November, 1872.

CALLED OFF.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

FIRST DAY—Evening Session.

Tuesday, October 7, 1873, }
EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor.

PRESENT.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master, officers, members and representatives as in the afternoon.

REPORT—Committee on By-Laws.

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Grand Communication to prepare a code of By-Laws for the government of this Grand Lodge, submitted the following report:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your committee, appointed to draft a code of Grand Lodge By-Laws, as contemplated in the resolution adopted at the last Grand Communication, and set forth on pages 83 and 84, Grand Lodge proceedings of 1872, have the honor to report, that, in obedience to the instructions of the resolution referred to, we have given the subject due consideration, and herewith submit to you the result of our labors.

In presenting the accompanying code of By-Laws, your committee beg leave to say that they are justly sensible of the importance of the work contemplated in the order of the Grand Lodge, and have therefore devoted to the subject much time and careful study, with the view of providing a full and explicit code, plainly expressed, and arranged in such order that they will be not only comprehensive, but convenient of reference.

The code is divided into three parts: PART FIRST, relates to the GRAND LODGE; PART SECOND, relates to CONSTITUENT LODGES; PART THIRD, relates to TRIALS.

It has been the object of your committee to arrange these several divisions in the order that will naturally occur in the proceedings of a Lodge.

While the matter submitted may appear prolix, compared with the code now in force, your committee think it will be found not only as concise as the nature of the subjects will admit, but as much so as the wants and interests of this large jurisdiction will justify, to insure consistent and uniform government in both the Grand and Constituent Lodges.

Your committee have been somewhat embarrassed in their work by the tenor of the Grand Lodge Constitution; but have carefully framed the present code in strict accordance with that instrument. It has been their aim, also, to retain in the new code, all that is fundamental in that now in force; the substance of the old By-Laws, with their amendments, is incorporated in the new draft, and no attempt has been made to depart from the regulations which have hitherto governed in this jurisdiction; but, on the contrary, your committee have simply sought to elaborate and systematize a code of laws, to take the place of those which, through frequent alterations, have become unsuited to the present demands of the fraternity, both by reason of their ambiguity and their want of systematic arrangement, from which causes more or less confusion has arisen among Lodges and brethren.

It appears to your committee that a code of By-Laws so fully and plainly expressed that no one need err in the interpretation of its provisions, is an object

that should enlist the earnest and zealous co-operation of all concerned, to the end that the same may be put in force at an early day.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to acknowledge their obligations to the Grand Secretary of nearly every Grand Lodge in the United States and Canada, for their kindness in furnishing your committee with a copy of the By-Laws of their respective Grand Lodges. From these, and other sources, they have been enabled to compile a code of By-Laws for the Grand Lodge of Illinois, possessing, as they believe, the law as it is, or as it is declared to be by the best authorities in the Masonic World.

Although the printed copy contains a few typographical errors, and although they do not claim for the work perfection in other particulars, it is presented with the hope that it will be found, as a whole, sufficiently free from radical defects to entitle it to the favorable consideration of the Craft.

Leaving whatever imperfections may be discovered in these Laws to be corrected by the wisdom of an enlightened and intelligent Brotherhood, we submit the same for your consideration.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,	} Committee.
JOHN M. PEARSON,	
A. W. ADAMS,	
GEORGE O. IDE,	
EDWARD COOK,	

The report of the committee was received, and, upon motion, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the consideration of the code of By-Laws as presented by the committee.

Part First was read by sections; various amendments were proposed, and, after being discussed by the committee and representatives present, were adopted.

Further consideration of the report was then postponed until to-morrow evening.

RESOLUTION.

Bro. GREEN (112) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That an order be drawn in favor of W. Bro. J. ZIMMERMAN, W. M. of Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 239, for the sum of \$5.30, it being the amount due him for mileage last year more than he received.

The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

CALLED OFF.

At 11:30 o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

Wednesday, October 8, 1873. }
NINE O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor.

PRESENT.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master; officers, members and representatives as on the previous day.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. AGARD, G. C., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge dues of Russellville Lodge No. 348 for 1873 be refunded, they having lost their furniture, books and regalia by fire.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

M. W. Bro. GORIN (8) offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which, being seconded, lies over until the next Annual Communication:

Resolved, That section one (1) of the Grand Lodge By-Laws be amended as follows: Strike out "Chicago" and insert *Decatur*.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, S. G. W., submitted the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings. (See appendix.)

REPORT—Committee on Printing.

The Printing Committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned, Committee on Printing, respectfully report: That they invited proposals for printing the proceedings of the Annual Grand Communication for 1872 from the principal printing houses in the State, and that bids were received from the following named establishments, viz.:

The *Herald* Printing Company, at Quincy.

The *Illinois State Register*, at Springfield.

The *Leader* Company, at Bloomington.

J. H. Johnson, at Springfield.

The *Peoria Review*, at Peoria.

The bids were in detail for composition, press work, paper and binding, and on a comparison of the same, estimating the amounts of each class of work to be done on the basis of the proceedings of the previous year, it was found that the bid of the *Herald* Printing Company, of Quincy, was the lowest and most favorable; the contract was therefore awarded to that company.

The entire cost of printing the proceedings under the contract was \$2,039 28, including the sum of \$599 85, the cost of printing the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence in advance of the meeting of the Grand Lodge. The cost of a single copy of the proceedings is a trifle more than 58 cents.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

O. H. MINER,
JOHN M. PEARSON, } Committee.
JOSEPH ROBBINS,

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances—Supplementary.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances submitted the following supplemental report, which was read and considered *seriatim* :

NUMBER V.

F. H. STRATTON
vs. } Appeal.
CHARTER OAK LODGE No. 236.

This is an appeal by Bro. F. H. STRATTON from the action of said Lodge upon charges that he, the said Bro. STRATTON, had brought against one of the brethren of the same Lodge.

To this case your committee have given their close attention, submitting the testimony before them to the closest scrutiny, and giving a patient hearing to the arguments and pleadings of the appellant, and after full deliberation upon the matter, can see no reason why the decision of the Lodge should be interfered with.

Your committee therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained, and the appeal be dismissed.

NUMBER XI.

WALTER E. SMITH
vs. } Appeal.
PERA LODGE No. 574.

This case was before the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, then coming up on an appeal of Bro. N. A. WANTLING, from a judgment of indefinite suspension, for alleged unmasonic conduct, rendered by said Pera Lodge. On account of the meagre and imperfect record, the decision of the Lodge was reversed, and the case remanded for a new hearing. Upon the second trial the accused was acquitted. The trial, however, was held under such circumstances that the Grand Master felt constrained to set it aside and order a new hearing. At this third trial Bro. WANTLING was again acquitted, and from this judgment Bro. SMITH appeals.

The facts, shown by the very full transcript before us, compel us to say that not only is the guilt of Bro. WANTLING fully established, but by such conclusive evidence that his acquittal in the face of it indicates a condition of the Lodge that we feel cannot be lightly passed by.

We therefore recommend that the judgment of the Lodge be reversed, and that Bro. N. A. WANTLING be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

An analysis of the vote by which Bro. WANTLING was acquitted convinces your committee that there is a number of the members of Pera Lodge sufficiently large to prevent the exercise of that discipline necessary to the purity and good name of Masonry, who have forgotten or become indifferent to those duties whose faithful discharge can alone attest the fitness of Masons for the exercise of Lodge privileges.

As the only alternative, therefore, your committee recommend that the charter of Pera Lodge No. 574 be suspended until, in the judgment of the Grand Master, it may be safely restored.

NUMBER XXII.

This is a recommendation of Evergreen Lodge No. 170 for the restoration of SAMUEL LEBKICKER, who was expelled by said Lodge. As this is the unanimous recommendation of the Lodge, your committee would recommend that the said SAMUEL LEBKICKER be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

NUMBER XXIII.

This is a petition from JAMES MCCRONE, who was expelled by Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, for restoration.

As this petition is not recommended by any Lodge, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

NUMBER XXIV.

This is a petition from Clinton Lodge No. 19 for the restoration of WILLIAM G. GREEN, who was expelled by said lodge.

As this Lodge has, by a vote of 42 to 6, recommended his restoration, your committee would recommend that WILLIAM G. GREEN be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry. (See Sec. 25, Grand Lodge By-Laws.)

NUMBER XXV.

JOHN A. SHIRLEY	} Appeal.
<i>vs.</i>	
NEW COLUMBIA LODGE No. 336.	

The appeal in this case not having been taken in time, and no evidence appearing in the records as to the time of trial, your committee would recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

NUMBER XXVI.

This is a petition from Rock River Lodge No. 612 for the restoration of LYSANDER MORSE, who was suspended by Sterling Lodge No. 202, now dormant.

It appears from the petition that said MORSE was suspended by Sterling Lodge for non-payment of dues; that the said MORSE is an old man, and with limited means. Rock River Lodge, by unanimous consent, asks that LYSANDER MORSE's dues to the old Lodge be remitted, and that he be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

Your committee would, therefore, recommend that the prayer of Rock River Lodge No. 612 be granted.

NUMBER XXVII.

This is a petition from W. M. PARKER for a new trial, in Rushville Lodge No. 9, who expelled him April 4th, 1871.

As this is accompanied with the consent of the Lodge, your committee would recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside and this case remanded back to Rushville Lodge for a new trial.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. A. GLENN, H. W. HUBBARD, JOHN W. CLYDE, JO. HOLLAND, MILES H. WILMOT.	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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Case No. v. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. xi. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. xxii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. xxiii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. xxiv. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. xxv. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. xxvi. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

Case No. xxvii. Read, and recommendation concurred in.

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. DAVIS (50) offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances:

WHEREAS, In the month of October, 1872, Bro. E. S. VALENTINE, a member of Greenfield Lodge No. 129, was suspended indefinitely, from which decision the said VALENTINE appeals to the Grand Lodge, and

WHEREAS, From some cause no papers in this case have been furnished the Grand Lodge, so that no action can be had at this time in the case, thereby virtually depriving the said VALENTINE of his constitutional right of appeal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the whole matter be referred to the M. W. Grand Master, with power to act.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

R. W. Bro. O. H. MINER, Grand Secretary, submitted his report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

ORLIN H. MINER, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

The M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois.

DR.

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1873.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	\$63 75	Mount Nebo.....	76	\$59 25
Equality.....	2	21 75	Prairie	77	60 00
Harmony.....	3	81 75	Waukegan	78	83 25
Springfield.....	4	77 25	Scott	79	40 50
Friendship.....	7	89 25	White Hall.....	80	69 00
Macon.....	8	102 75	Vitruvius.....	81	26 25
Rushville.....	9	44 25	Metamora	82	28 50
St. John.....	13	46 50	DeWitt	84	78 00
Warren.....	14	33 00	Mitchell	85	39 75
Peoria.....	15	135 00	Kaskaskia	86	49 50
Temperance.....	16	48 75	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	49 50
Macomb.....	17	66 75	Havana.....	88	37 50
Clinton.....	19	75 75	Fellowship.....	89	73 50
Hancock.....	20	46 50	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	149 25
Cass.....	23	47 25	Metropolis	91	56 25
St. Clair.....	24	54 00	Stewart.....	92	39 75
Franklin	25	51 75	Toulon.....	93	42 75
Hiram	26	25 50	Perry.....	95	47 25
Piasa.....	27	42 75	Sam'l H. Davis.....	96	19 50
Monroe.....	28	14 25	Excelsior.....	97	61 50
Pekin.....	29	41 25	Taylor.....	98	36 75
Morning Star.....	30	78 00	Edwardsville.....	99	57 75
Mount Vernon.....	31	54 75	Astoria.....	100	48 75
Oriental.....	33	201 00	Rockford.....	102	115 50
Barry.....	34	57 00	Magnolia.....	103	36 75
Charleston.....	35	59 25	Lewistown.....	104	37 50
Kavanaugh.....	36	32 75	Winchester.....	105	45 00
Monmouth.....	37	69 00	Lancaster.....	106	28 50
Olive Branch.....	38	84 00	Versailles.....	108	41 25
Herman.....	39	47 25	Trenton.....	109	33 00
Occidental.....	40	93 75	Jonesboro.....	111	31 50
Mount Joliet.....	42	92 25	Bureau.....	112	84 00
Bloomington.....	43	117 75	Robert Burns.....	113	34 50
Hardin.....	44	75 75	Marcelline.....	114	30 00
Griggsville.....	45	44 25	Rising Sun.....	115	29 25
Temple.....	46	78 75	Vermont.....	116	54 00
Caledonia.....	47	18 00	Elgin.....	117	57 00
Unity.....	48	31 50	Waverly.....	118	39 75
Cambridge.....	49	36 00	Henry.....	119	19 50
Carrollton.....	50	72 00	Mound.....	122	69 15
Mount Moriah.....	51	77 25	Oquawa.....	123	37 50
Benevolent.....	52	39 75	Cedar.....	124	50 25
Jackson.....	53	51 00	Greenup.....	125	24 75
Reclamation.....	54	30 75	Antioch.....	127	28 50
Washington.....	55	31 50	Raleigh.....	128	13 50
Pittsfield.....	56	58 50	Greenfield.....	129	36 90
Trio.....	57	111 00	Marion.....	130	52 50
Fraternal.....	58	58 50	Golconda.....	131	41 25
New Boston.....	59	47 25	Mackinaw.....	132	23 25
Belvidere.....	60	62 25	Marshall.....	133	61 50
Lacon.....	61	36 00	Sycamore.....	134	74 25
St. Marks.....	63	81 00	Lima.....	135	30 75
Benton.....	61	57 50	Hutsonville.....	136	18 00
Euclid.....	65	47 25	Polk.....	137	35 00
Knoxville.....	66	51 00	Marengo.....	138	52 50
Acacia.....	67	57 00	Geneva.....	139	42 75
Naples.....	68	28 50	Olney.....	140	59 25
Eureka.....	69	24 00	Garden City.....	141	132 75
Social.....	70	37 50	Ames.....	142	37 50
Central.....	71	55 59	Richmond.....	143	36 75
Chester.....	72	51 75	DeKalb.....	144	61 50
Rockton.....	74	24 50	A. W. Rawson.....	145	33 00
Roscoe.....	75	35 25	Lee Centre.....	146	25 50

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Clayton	147	\$41 25	Columbus	227	\$17 25
Bloomfield	148	47 25	Lovington	228	26 25
Effingham	149	43 50	Manchester	229	25 50
Vienna	150	42 75	New Haven	230	34 10
Bunker Hill	151	39 75	Wyanet	231	30 00
Fidelity	152	36 75	Farmers'	232	34 50
Clay	153	36 75	Blandinsville	233	43 50
Russell	154	34 50	DuQuoin	234	39 00
Alpha	155	85 50	Dallas City	235	59 25
Delavan	156	31 50	Charter Oak	236	57 00
Urbana	157	64 50	Cairo	237	47 25
McHenry	158	25 50	Black Hawk	238	34 50
Waubansia	160	129 35	Mt. Carmel	239	40 50
Virden	161	59 25	Western Star	240	83 25
Hope	162	45 00	Shekinah	241	42 75
Westfield	163	33 75	Galva	243	42 75
Edward Dobbins	164	27 00	Greenville	245	39 00
Atlanta	165	36 75	El Paso	246	51 00
Star in the East	166	103 50	Robert Morris	247	41 80
Milford	168	27 75	Golden Gate	248	33 75
Nunda	169	24 00	Hibbard	249	51 00
Evergreen	170	87 00	Robinson	250	38 25
Girard	171	41 25	Ileyworth	251	35 25
Cherry Valley	173	36 75	Aledo	252	42 75
Lena	174	54 75	Avon Harmony	253	48 00
Matteson	175	95 25	Aurora	254	83 25
Mendota	176	79 50	Donnelson	255	31 50
Illinois Central	178	88 50	Algonquin	256	20 25
Wabash	179	33 00	Warsaw	257	35 25
Moweaqua	180	39 75	Chenung	258	27 75
Moultrie	181	46 50	Mattoon	260	66 75
Germania	182	121 50	Amon	261	52 50
Meridian	183	38 25	Channahon	262	27 75
Abingdon	185	39 00	Illinois	263	34 50
Mystic Tie	187	35 25	Franklin Grove	264	42 00
Cyrus	188	23 25	Vermilion	265	35 25
Fulton City	189	68 25	Kingston	266	40 50
Dundee	190	33 75	La Prairie	267	33 75
Farmington	192	51 00	Paris	268	74 25
Herrick	193	21 00	Wheaton	269	33 75
Freedom	194	35 25	Blaney	271	84 75
LaHarpe	195	69 75	Carmi	272	44 25
Louisville	196	83 00	Miners	273	58 50
King Solomon's	197	37 50	Byron	274	39 75
Grandview	198	33 00	Milton	275	52 50
Homer	199	33 00	Elizabeth	276	31 50
Sheba	200	31 50	Accordia	277	57 00
Centralia	201	66 00	Jo Daviess	278	56 75
Lavelly	203	28 50	Neoga	279	46 50
Flora	204	38 25	Kansas	280	33 00
Corinthian	205	19 50	Brooklyn	282	35 25
Fairfield	206	30 75	Meteor	283	57 75
Tamaroa	207	29 50	Alton	284	48 75
Wilmingon	208	87 00	Catlin	285	42 75
Wm. B. Warren	209	114 00	Plymouth	286	39 75
Lincoln	210	41 25	Genoa	288	30 75
Cleveland	211	261 75	Cache	290	21 75
Shipman	212	31 50	Wataga	291	23 25
Ipava	213	45 50	Chenoa	292	33 00
Gillespie	214	18 00	Prophetstown	293	67 50
Newton	216	36 00	Pontiac	294	46 50
Mason	217	35 25	Dills	295	27 00
New Salem	218	30 75	Quincy	296	64 50
Oakland	219	38 25	Benjamin	297	36 75
Mahomet	220	32 25	Wauconda	298	47 25
LeRoy	221	46 50	Mechanicsburg	299	24 75
George Washington	222	32 25	Hanover	300	12 75
Keeney	223	17 25	Cortland	301	23 25
Pana	226	36 75	Durand	302	32 25
			Raven	303	34 50

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Cement	304	\$35 25	Gill	382	\$31 50
Onarga	305	48 00	La Moille	383	31 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	30 75	Waltham	384	33 00
T. J. Pickett	307	73 50	Mississippi	385	19 50
Ashlar	308	84 75	Bridgeport	386	27 75
Harvard	309	40 50	Youngstown	387	24 00
Dearborn	310	111 00	El Dara	388	26 25
Kilwinning	311	163 50	Kankakee	389	59 00
Ionic	312	42 00	Ashmore	390	27 00
York	313	33 75	Tolono	391	40 50
Palatine	314	42 75	Oconee	392	32 00
Erwin	315	33 00	Blair	393	122 25
Abraham Jonas	316	23 25	Jerseyville	394	61 50
New Liberty	317	21 00	H. G. Reynolds	395	21 75
J. L. Anderson	318	42 00	Shiloh	397	22 50
Doric	319	63 00	Kimmundy	398	44 25
Dunlap	321	57 75	Buda	399	27 75
Windsor	322	60 00	Pacific	400	41 25
Orient	323	14 25	Odell	401	48 75
Harrisburg	325	51 00	Kishwaukee	402	15 00
Industry	327	46 50	Mason City	403	42 75
Grafton	328	24 00	Batavia	404	63 00
Altona	330	33 00	Ramsey	405	30 00
Tuscola	332	82 50	Blne Grass	407	36 00
Tyrian	333	71 25	Stratton	408	45 75
Summer	334	47 25	Thomas J. Turner	409	63 75
Schiller	335	52 50	Mithra	410	55 50
New Columbia	336	33 75	Hesperia	411	109 50
Onelda	337	33 00	Bollen	412	27 00
Grand Detour	338	17 25	Forreston	413	18 75
Saline	339	40 50	Evening Star	414	30 00
Kedron	340	24 75	Lawn Ridge	415	24 00
Full Moon	341	37 50	Paxton	416	48 75
Summerfield	342	21 00	Marselles	417	39 00
Wenona	344	36 75	Freeburg	418	24 75
Milledgeville	345	25 50	Reynoldsburg	419	39 75
N. D. Morse	346	30 00	Oregon	420	45 00
Sidney	347	24 00	Washburn	421	24 75
Russellville	348	15 00	Landmark	422	46 50
Sublette	349	17 25	Lanark	423	31 50
Fairview	350	36 75	Exeter	424	20 25
Tarbolton	351	61 00	Kaneville	425	21 00
Groveland	352	20 25	Scottville	426	33 00
Kinderhook	353	25 50	Sunbeam	428	38 25
Ark and Anchor	354	55 50	Chebanse	429	30 75
Marine	355	28 50	Kendrick	430	32 25
Hermitage	356	39 75	Summitt	431	23 55
Orion	358	21 75	Murrayville	432	27 75
Blackberry	359	21 75	Makanda	434	48 00
Princeville	360	21 75	Neponset	435	23 25
Douglas	361	30 75	Philo	436	30 75
Noble	362	36 75	Chicago	437	90 75
Horeb	363	42 75	H. W. Bigelow	438	62 25
Tonica	364	16 50	Luce	439	45 75
Bement	365	36 75	Camargo	440	37 50
Arcola	366	49 50	Sparland	441	32 25
Oxford	367	30 75	Casey	442	34 50
Jefferson	368	29 25	Hampshire	443	22 50
Newman	369	49 50	Cave-in-Rock	444	21 00
Middleton	370	25 50	Chesterfield	445	29 25
Livingston	371	33 75	Watseka	446	46 50
Galesburg	372	57 75	S. D. Monroe	447	29 50
Chambersburg	373	21 75	Yates City	448	51 00
Shabbona	374	37 50	Mendon	449	31 50
Isaac Underhill	375	21 75	Loami	450	37 50
Archimedes	377	37 50	Bromwell	451	36 75
Aroma	378	18 75	Grant	452	25 50
Payson	379	37 50	New Hartford	453	17 25
Liberty	380	26 25	Maroa	454	41 25
M. R. Thompson	381	43 50			

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Irving.....	455	\$36 75	Adams	529	\$21 00
Nokomis	456	40 50	Maquon	530	35 25
Moscow	457	34 50	Ashion	531	24 00
Blazing Star	458	33 00	Seneca	532	27 00
Butler	459	25 50	Freemanton	533	18 75
Jeffersonville.....	460	18 00	Cuba	534	29 25
Johnview	461	15 00	Sherman	535	20 25
Tremont	462	18 00	Plainfield.....	536	31 50
Palmyra	463	39 75	J. R. Gorin	537	30 00
Denver	464	23 25	Lockport	538	51 00
Huntsville.....	465	33 25	Chatsworth.....	539	26 25
Cobden	466	31 50	Harlem	540	30 75
South Macon.....	467	51 00	Bigel	541	12 75
McLean	469	25 50	Towanda	542	27 60
Rantoul	470	30 00	Cordova	543	26 25
Kendall.....	471	24 25	Virginia	544	30 00
Amity	472	40 50	Nilwood	545	15 75
Gordon	473	22 50	Valley	547	16 50
Columbia.....	474	21 00	Apple River	548	19 50
Walshville	475	26 25	Sharon	550	26 25
Manito	476	23 25	Darwin	551	16 50
New Rutland.....	477	23 25	Ancona	552	19 50
Pleades	478	138 00	Kyle	553	32 25
Wyoming	479	51 00	Plum River.....	554	25 40
Logan	480	43 50	Humboldt.....	555	21 00
Momence	481	42 75	Dawson	556	37 60
Lexington	482	41 25	Lessing.....	557	50 25
Belle City	483	37 00	Leland	558	21 75
Edgewood	484	23 25	Thomson	559	27 00
Oskaloosa	485	15 75	Madison	560	28 50
Bowen	486	18 00	Trinity	561	44 75
Andrew Jackson	487	29 25	Villa Ridge.....	562	22 50
Clay City	488	24 00	Hamilton	563	22 50
Cooper	489	24 00	Pleasant Hill	565	36 00
Shannon	490	21 75	Albany	566	19 25
Martin	491	26 25	Delta	568	27 75
Libertyville.....	492	39 75	Delme	569	15 75
Tower Hill	493	23 25	Jacksonville	570	65 25
Bath	494	32 25	Bardolph	572	37 50
Stone Fort	495	32 25	Gardner	573	48 75
Tennessee	496	39 00	Pera	574	30 75
Alma	497	30 00	Capron	575	31 50
Murphysboro.....	498	33 00	O'Fallon	576	40 10
Mt. Zion	499	16 50	Viola	577	31 25
St. Paul	500	24 75	Prairie City	578	31 50
Stark	501	18 75	Elbridge	579	31 50
Odin	503	33 00	Hazel Dell	580	24 75
East St. Louis.....	504	39 00	Dongola	581	22 25
O. H. Miner.....	506	24 00	Shirley	582	17 25
Home	508	134 25	Highland	583	19 50
Parkersburg	509	26 25	Vesper	584	45 00
J. D. Moody	510	28 50	Fisher	585	21 75
Clintonville	511	18 00	Tew	586	19 50
Wade-Barney	512	92 25	Princeton.....	587	28 50
Cold Spring	513	23 25	Troy	588	18 75
Bradford	514	37 50	Elwood	589	25 50
Dement	515	34 50	Fairmount	590	24 00
Andalusia	516	15 75	Gilman	591	20 25
Litchfield	517	42 00	Fieldon	592	33 75
Abraham Lincoln	518	37 50	Lodi	594	12 75
Roseville	519	22 50	Miles Hart	595	33 00
Anna	520	29 2	National	596	69 75
Illipolis	521	26 25	Lostant	597	22 50
Monitor	522	69 75	Fowler	599	15 75
Chatham	523	33 00	Cerro Gordo	600	35 25
Evanston	524	51 75	La Clede	601	12 75
Delia	525	22 50	Watson	602	12 75
Covenant	526	132 75	Clark	603	27 75
Rossville	527	27 75	Hebron	604	21 00
Minooka	528	25 50	Allin	605	14 25

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Wapella	606	\$14 25	Phoenix.....	663	\$21 00
Streator	607	45 75	Mayo.....	664	16 50
Piper.....	608	22 50	Greenland	665	15 00
Sheldon.....	609	16 50	Crawford.....	666	16 50
Union Park.....	610	69 75	Erie	667	20 25
Lincoln Park.....	611	55 50	Burnt Prairie.....	668	23 25
Rock River.....	612	52 50	Herder	669	33 00
Patoka.....	613	29 25	Fillmore	670	36 75
Forrest.....	614	25 50	Farina	671	10 00
Anchor.....	615	15 00	Eddyville.....	672	18 00
Wadley.....	616	17 25	Normal.....	673	15 75
Milan.....	617	22 50	Waldeck.....	674	35 25
Basco.....	618	27 00	Pawnee.....	675	25 50
Berwick.....	619	18 00	A. O. Fay.....	676	10 00
New Hope.....	620	44 25	Enfield.....	677	17 25
Venice.....	621	12 00	Sheffield.....	678	17 25
Hopedale.....	622	16 50	Illinois City.....	679	21 00
Dubois.....	624	16 50	Clement.....	680	24 00
Melrose.....	625	12 75	Morrisonville.....	681	31 50
Union.....	627	24 00	Blue Mound.....	682	23 25
Mosaic.....	628	18 00	Burnside.....	683	21 75
Tuscan.....	630	23 25	Galatia.....	684	12 25
Norton.....	631	24 25	Rio.....	685	18 50
Ridge Farm.....	632	18 75	Cashman.....	686	39 00
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	63 75	Orangeville.....	687	12 75
Backley.....	634	43 50	Clifton.....	688	10 00
Rochester.....	635	13 50	Advance.....	689	12 75
Peotone.....	636	24 75	Englewood.....	690	29 25
Burlington.....	637	24 75	Iola.....	691	17 05
Fortitude.....	638	23 25	Raymond.....	692	18 00
Keystone.....	639	34 50	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	18 75
Coleta.....	640	11 25	Centre.....	694	10 00
Comet.....	641	26 25	Shiloh Hill.....	695	16 50
Apollo.....	642	106 75	Belle River.....	696	15 75
D. C. Crogler.....	643	59 25	Richard Cole.....	697	26 25
San Jose.....	645	18 00	Hutton.....	698	16 50
Somonank.....	646	27 00	Newtown.....	U. D.	10 50
Blueville.....	647	20 25	Circle.....	"	35 25
Camden.....	648	37 50	Johnsville.....	"	18 00
Hinsdale.....	649	23 25	Collinsville.....	"	15 00
Irvington.....	650	21 75	Providence.....	"	22 50
Centre Star.....	651	29 25	Farmer City.....	"	9 00
Polar Star.....	652	21 75	Temple Hill.....	"	10 00
Greenview.....	653	27 00	Joppa.....	"	7 50
Woodford.....	654	30 75	Pleasant Plains.....	"	13 50
Yorktown.....	655	30 75	Varna.....	"	10 50
Mozart.....	656	26 25	Libanus.....	"	7 50
Lafayette.....	657	18 00	Ewing.....	"	10 00
Rock Island.....	658	36 75	Lemont.....	"	9 75
Lambert.....	659	30 00	Braidwood.....	"	12 75
Grand Chain.....	660	14 25	Alexandria.....	"	8 25
Bethesda.....	661	20 25	Prince Edwin.....	"	9 75
South Park.....	662	22 50	Star.....	"	16 50

DUES OF 1872.

Hancock	20	75	Jerusalem Temple	90	40
Hiram.....	26	21 75	Stewart.....	92	42 75
Monroe.....	28	14 25	Astoria.....	100	54 00
Morning Star.....	30	76 50	Magnolia.....	103	41 25
Mt. Vernon.....	31	75	Elgin.....	117	57 75
Bloomington.....	43	120 75	Cedar.....	124	52 50
Belvidere.....	60	59 25	Empire.....	126	38 25
Lacon.....	61	37 50	Raleigh.....	128	45 00
St. Mark's.....	63	25	Geneva.....	139	48 00
Benton.....	64	62 50	Delavan.....	156	1 50
White Hall.....	80	2 25	Atlanta.....	165	75

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Wayne	172	\$12 75	Scottville.....	426	\$30 75
Staunton	177	41 25	Annawau.....	433	25 50
Sheba	200	30 75	Chicago	437	85 50
Lincoln	210	75	H. W. Bigelow	438	83 25
New Salem.....	218	75	Walshville	475	24 75
Pana	226	25	Manito	476	23 25
New Haven	230	32 25	Cooper	489	24 40
Galva.....	243	2 25	St. Paul's	500	1 55
El Paso	246	62 25	Manteno	507	14 10
Robinson	250	41 25	Clintonville	511	18 70
Algonquin	256	20 25	Evans	524	49 50
New Berlin.....	259	21 00	Ashton	531	22 50
Milton	275	45 00	Lockport.....	538	4 50
Elizabeth	276	30 00	Nilwood.....	546	21 75
DeSoto	287	26 25	Time	569	15 00
Prophetstown	293	75 00	Elbridge	579	25 50
Mt Erie	331	27 00	Fairmount	590	23 25
Grand Detour	338	17 25	Gilman	591	24 00
Groveland	352	20 25	Fieldon.....	592	30 00
Orion	358	21 75	Lodi	594	12 75
Ilorob	363	45 75	Dorchester	598	10 00
Tonica	364	19 50	Dubois	624	25
Bement.....	365	75	Irrington.....	650	21 75
Newman	369	42 75	Erie	667	22 50
Aroma	378	17 25	Normal.....	673	14 25
Mississippi	385	21 00	McHenry	158	25 50
Kankakee	389	62 05	LaHarpe	195	69 00
Blair	393	3 75	Galesburg	372	57 00
Mason City.....	403	2 25	Logan	480	3 50

DUES 1871.

Monroe.....	28	17 25	Evening Star	414	2 25
Mt. Erie.....	331	27 75			

DISPENSATION FEES.

Farmer City	U. D.	100 00	Circle	U. D.	100 00
Joppa	"	100 00	Providence	"	100 00
Braidwood	"	100 00	Elvaston	"	100 00
Lemont	"	100 00	Lumbermen's	"	100 00
Varna	"	100 00	Calumet	"	100 00
Pilot	"	100 00	Star* .....	"	.....
Ewing	"	100 00			

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. B. Marsh, dues to Lafayette Lodge No. 18.....	9 00
P. Campbell, dues to Mt. Pleasant Lodge No. 224	5 20
W. P. Craig, dues to same Lodge.....	3 20
L. H. Bradley, Chairman of Committee on Chartered Lodges, 1872.....	9 75
Estate of C. G. Y. Taylor, P. G. M.....	60 40

*Dispensation fee paid at Grand Communication of 1872, and then accounted for.

RECAPITULATION.

From Jas. A. Hawley, M. W. Grand Master, for dispensation to confer degrees, etc.	\$398 00
Dues of 1873.....	25,496 45
Dues of 1872.....	2,305 30
Dues of 1871.....	47 25
Dispensation fees for new Lodges.....	1,200 00
Dispensation fees to confer degrees, etc.....	398 00
Miscellaneous.....	87 55
Total.....	\$29,534 55

RECEIVED, Chicago, October 8th, 1873, of ORLIN H. MINER, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., the sum of twenty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$29,534.55.)

HARRISON DILLS, *Grand Treasurer.*

PETITION FROM TARBOLTON LODGE.

A petition was received from Tarbolton Lodge No. 351, asking for an appropriation for the benefit of Bro. S. G. BARNES.

Referred to Committee on Charity.

SPECIAL ORDER—Election.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

TELLERS APPOINTED.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following named brethren as tellers to collect and count the ballots: L. L. MUNN, L. R. JEROME, W. H. LONG, GEO. H. SAMPSON, J. L. McCULLOUGH, J. C. McMurtry, D. DUSTIN, and E. C. SELLECK.

The ballots having been severally collected and counted, the tellers reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>M. W. Grand Master.</i>
GEO. E. LOUNSBURY.....	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>R. W. Senior Grand Warden.</i>
W. J. A. DeLANCEY.	<i>R. W. Junior Grand Warden.</i>

And they were declared duly elected officers of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, and until their successors should be elected and installed.

RECEPTION—Representative of Grand Lodge of Kansas.

M. W. Bro. HARRISON DILLS, G. T., presented his credentials as the Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The Grand Honors were accorded to the Grand Lodge of Kansas through its Representative.

REPORT—Orders Drawn.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report of orders drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last Annual Communication.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois:

The following report of orders drawn on the Grand Treasurer, at and since the last Annual Grand Communication, is fraternally submitted:

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees in attendance at last Communication.....	\$14,161 30
For articles furnished and services rendered during Communication of 1872:	
To John P. Ferns, 84 dozen aprons.....	164 00
To John P. Ferns, services as Grand Tyler.....	100 00
To John P. Ferns, testimonial, for saving jewels.....	100 00
To J. H. McVicker, rent of theater, 3 days.	300 00
To Hazlett & Reed, cards and ballots.....	8 20
To John O'Neil, lamps, etc.....	16 85
To Herald Printing Company, printing report of Committee on Correspondence.....	599 85
To Chas. Shoher & Co., lithographing and printing charters, and for stone.....	255 50
To Jno. Middleton & Son, carpenter work, session 1871.....	2 50
To Jno. H. Small & Co., parchment for charters, and stationery for session 1872.....	145 80
To Thos. A. Hall, engrossing charters.....	12 00
To T. H. Agnew, services and articles furnished.....	28 75
To John S. Bradford, stationery for Grand Secretary's office.....	44 55
To Advance Lodge U. D., overpayment dues.....	10 50
To Stratton Lodge No. 408, same.....	1 50
To Fairfield Lodge No. 206, overpayment of dues.....	1 50
To James A. Hawley, expenses attending trial.....	7 20
To J. S. McNollough, expenses suspending Oblong City Lodge....	7 00
To B. F. Newlan, expenses incurred by order G. M.....	4 15
To J. J. French, assisting G. M.....	40 00
To M. A. Thayer, charter cases.....	14 40
To Harry Duvall, services and expenses.....	126 69
To E. B. Rambo, assisting Grand Secretary.....	25 00
To J. F. Burrill, D. G. Secretary, expenses Communication 1872.....	50 00
To Jos. Robbins, Chairman Committee Masonic Correspondence.....	200 00
To A. Demaree, attending Printing Committee.....	28 30
To L. A. Hamblin, cartage.....	9 00
To Wadley Lodge No. 616, dues refunded.....	16 50
To Tarbolton Lodge No. 351, relief of S. G. Barnes.....	100 00
To Grand Commandery of Illinois, loan.....	2,500 00
To D. C. Cregier, salary as Grand Master for 1871-'72.....	1,500 00
To D. C. Cregier, incidental expenses.....	231 34
To H. Dills, Grand Treasurer, per centage on disbursements.....	278 28
To O. H. Miner, Grand Secretary, incidental expenses and clerk hire for 1871-'72.....	1,638 13
To James A. Hawley, salary as Grand Master for 1872-'73.....	1,500 00
To O. H. Miner, salary and clerk hire as Grand Secretary for 1872-'73..	2,300 00
To Herald Printing Company, printing proceedings.....	1,439 43
To Herald Printing Company, printing 1,500 blank returns for Lodges..	106 00
To John P. Ferns, cartage, freight, charter cases, etc.....	16 39
To John H. Small & Co., parchment for dup. charters.....	70 00

To D. A. Cashman, printing and binding report of Committee on By-Laws.....	161 58
Total.....	\$28,822 19
All of which is fraternally submitted.	

O. H. MINER, *Grand Secretary*.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D. on Grand Master's Address.

The Committee on Lodges U. D., to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's Address relating to Lodges under dispensation, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee on Lodges U. D. would fraternally report as to the matters contained in the M. W. Grand Master's Address, which have been referred to them:

FIRST. That so much of the Address as refers to Lodges under dispensation has been referred to in our report already submitted.

SECOND. In regard to the disproportion between membership and the number of Lodges. This is the more apparent from the following table:

In New York there are 683 Lodges; average membership, 117.

In Pennsylvania there are 501 Lodges; average membership, 70.

In Massachusetts there are 201 Lodges; average membership, 120.

In Rhode Island there are 25 Lodges; average membership, 145.

In Connecticut there are 105 Lodges; average membership, 144.

In Maine there are 156 Lodges; average membership, 105.

In all New England, average membership, 109.

In Illinois there are 676 Lodges; average membership, 55.

Your committee know of no better means of checking this too exuberant growth than to concur in the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, that General Regulation No. 1 be amended by striking out in second line the word five and inserting ten; striking out in third line the word forty and inserting sixty, and in last line three thousand and inserting five thousand.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. D. HAMMOND, }
A. H. WOOSTER, } *Committee.*
GEO. A. DILLS, }

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

The Committee on Obituaries submitted the following report, which was received and adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Obituaries, to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to those of our brethren who during the past year have passed away, would respectfully report that no words of ours can more fittingly express the regrets felt by this Grand Lodge in reference to the decease of M. W. Bro. LEVI L. STEPHENSON, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia, than those contained in the address of the M. W. Grand Master.

We further feel that, although in the death of our much esteemed and greatly

lamented Bro. NATHAN FAY PRENTICE, our loss is irreparable, one of our strong pillars being broken, no words of ours can more fully express our sorrow and regret than those so aptly chosen by the M. W. Grand Master in his address.

Other brethren have also fallen during the past year, and their memories are already embalmed in the hearts of their several Lodges, and therefore, in that of this Grand Body. We cannot particularize, as their names have not been brought before us.

The committee would recommend that the usual custom be adopted, and "In Memoriam" pages be set apart in the published proceedings of this Grand Lodge to such of our deceased brethren as were referred to in the M. W. Grand Master's address.

JAMES S. MCCALL,
J. R. GORIN,
J. V. THOMAS, } *Committee.*

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances—Supplementary.

R. W. Bro. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred the case of E. S. VALENTINE *vs.* Greenfield Lodge, made the following report :

E. S. VALENTINE
vs.
GREENFIELD LODGE No. 129. } *Appeal.*

This is an appeal by the above named party from the decision of the above named Lodge. On the case there is neither docket, entry nor papers before us, and the appellant fears that through the negligence of some one such delay may be produced as will deprive him of his constitutional rights. Your committee, therefore, to protect said VALENTINE in his rights, deem this a proper case to be placed in the hands of the Grand Master, with power to act.

The report was received and adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem submitted their report, as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem respectfully beg leave to report that the officers, members and representatives of your honorable body are entitled under the by-laws to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

We further respectfully recommend that the members of committees in attendance on this Grand Communication be allowed additional compensation, at the rate of three dollars per day, for the time actually employed in such service.

S. W. WADDLE,
D. J. AVERY,
G. M. EVATT, } *Committee.*

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem	Total.
James A. Hawley.....	Grand Master.....	98	\$9 80	\$6	\$15 80
George E. Lounsbury....	Deputy Grand Master....	360	36 00	6	42 00
Joseph Robbins.....	Senior Grand Warden....	265	26 30	6	32 30
W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Junior Grand Warden....	253	25 30	6	31 30
H. Dills.....	Grand Treasurer.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Orlin H. Miner.....	Grand Secretary.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
John W. Agard.....	Grand Chaplain.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
T. T. Gurney.....	Grand Orator.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
John F. Burrill.....	Deputy Grand Secretary..	185	18 50	6	24 50
Henry W. Dyer.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	360	36 00	6	42 00
William H. Long.....	Grand Marshal.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Isaac E. Hardy.....	Grand Standard Bearer....	256	25 60	6	31 60
William E. Ginther.....	Grand Sword Bearer.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
H. E. Hamilton.....	Senior Grand Deacon.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
John D. Hamilton.....	Junior Grand Deacon.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
L. A. Hamblin.....	Grand Steward.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
G. W. Hartman.....	Grand Steward.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
M. S. Bowman.....	Grand Steward.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
John P. Ferns.....	Grand Tyler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

L. L. Munn.....	121	12 10	4	16 10
W. S. Easton.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
J. C. McMurtry.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Wilson Hoag.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
H. C. Clark.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
A. A. Murray.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Charles Fisher.....	185	18 50	4	22 50
E. C. Selleck.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
J. L. McCullough.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
C. H. Patton.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
G. W. Barnard.....	...	.....	6	6 00

COMMITTEES—JURISPRUDENCE.

DeWitt C. Cregier.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
John M. Pearson.....	.....	.....	.....	40 20
A. W. Blakesley.....	.....	.....	.....	46 30
William Lively.....	.....	.....	.....	38 50
Wiley M. Egan.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
George O. Ide.....	.....	.....	.....	21 20

LODGES U. D.

R. D. Hammond.....	.....	.....	.....	55 40
A. H. Wooster.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
George Dills.....	.....	.....	.....	46 30

CHARTERED LODGES.

J. C. Smith.....	.....	.....	.....	62 10
C. Kirkpatrick.....	.....	.....	.....	77 80
W. H. H. Rader.....	.....	.....	.....	53 20
E. K. Cooklin.....	.....	.....	.....	54 30
W. H. Eastman.....	.....	.....	.....	61 50
L. R. Jerome.....	.....	.....	.....	55 50
A. W. Blakesley.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
D. W. Thomson.....	.....	.....	.....	33 30
H. F. Holcomb.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00
H. E. Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
A. A. Glenn.....	45 50
H. W. Hubbard.....	70 30
Joseph Holland.....	56 80
J. W. Clyde.....	20 00
Miles H. Wilmot.....	63 00

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. Waddle.....	.....	.....	.....	32 60
D. J. Avery.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
G. M. Evatt.....	.....	.....	.....	46 30

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

S. Stevens.....	.....	.....	.....	31 90
W. H. Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	32 20
W. H. Scott.....	.....	.....	.....	55 20

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

Levi Lusk.....	255	25 50	15	40 50
George H. Sampson.....	104	10 40	15	25 40
H. Robinson.....	185	18 50	15	33 50
D. C. Jones.....	...	...	15	15 00
Thomas J. Wade.....	61	6 10	15	21 10

ON OBITUARIES.

J. R. Gorin.....	169	16 90	15	31 90
J. C. McCall.....	121	12 10	15	27 10
J. V. Thomas.....	98	9 80	15	24 80

ON CREDENTIALS.

J. D. Crabtree.....	98	9 80	20	29 80
A. Wood.....	215	21 50	20	41 50
A. D. Hutchins.....	36	3 60	20	23 60

ON PETITIONS.

A. Sallee.....	136	13 60	20	33 60
C. Trowbridge.....	132	13 20	15	28 20
A. Hearst.....	151	15 10	20	35 10
J. L. Pratt.....	60	6 00	20	26 00

ON FINANCE.

Edward Cook.....	...	.....	20	20 00
George W. Davis.....	249	24 90	20	44 90
Daniel Dustin.....	60	6 00	20	26 00

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

J. O'Niel.....	...	.....	..	15 00
D. A. Cook.....	84	8 40	6	14 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Bodley.....	1	J. Shepherd.....	263	\$26 30	\$6	\$32 30
Equality.....	2	W. H. Crawford.....	322	32 20	6	38 20
Harmony.....	3	M. B. V. Glasgow.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	P. V. VanNostrand.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Macon.....	8	E. D. Carter.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Rushville.....	9	J. C. Bagby.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. John.....	13	J. G. Beyer.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	E. D. Youngblood.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	J. F. Hazzard.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Temperance.....	16	C. W. Higginbotham.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb.....	17	A. Eads.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	J. Bennett.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hancock.....	20	W. R. Hamilton.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Cass.....	23	H. Garm.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	J. Heinzelman.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Franklin.....	25	J. Collet.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Hiram.....	26	A. Stegall.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Piasa.....	27	E. T. Hollister.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Pekin.....	29	Thos. M. Meacham.....	160	16 00	4	20 00
Morning Star.....	30	W. P. Tanquary.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Mt. Vernon.....	31	N. C. Pace.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Oriental.....	33	E. Powell.....	...	...	6	6 00
Barry.....	34	B. McConnell.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Charleston.....	35	J. E. Curd.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kavanaugh.....	36	Mark Thomas.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Monmouth.....	37	M. Halliday.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	John P. Norvell.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Herman.....	39	George Bert.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	Robert Henning.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	John Gray.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Bloomington.....	43	B. R. Baughen.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	F. Keyser.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	Jason A. Rider.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Caledonia.....	47	J. F. Lyerly.....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity.....	48	D. L. Zabriskie.....	38	3 80	4	7 80
Cambridge.....	49	F. G. Welton.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	C. W. Keeley.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Fred. Bell.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Benevolent.....	52	James Waldo.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Jackson.....	53	H. L. Martin.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Reclamation.....	54	S. W. Gunter.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Washington.....	55	W. S. Hay.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Trio.....	57	E. Allen.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	H. E. Huston.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
New Boston.....	59	Walter Pryne.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	C. B. Loop.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	L. C. Rose.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Mark's.....	63	L. Church.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	D. M. Browning.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Knoxville.....	66	T. Woodmanse.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	D. B. Gates.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Naples.....	68	John Linkins.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Social.....	70	M. Baumann.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central.....	71	C. C. Cromwell.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	James Douglas.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	S. Widdowson.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe.....	75	William Kerr.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	H. Chaffee.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie.....	77	R. L. McKinlay.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Scott.....	79	Zopher Case.....	261	26 10	6	32 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Whitehall.....	80	W. P. Worcester.....	240	\$24 00	\$6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	J. A. Mason.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Metamora.....	82	J. W. Page.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
DeWitt.....	84	E. Sylvester.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	Thos. Boyd.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Kaskaskia.....	86	G. W. Staley.....	327	32 70	6	38 70
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	J. Weckel.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Havana.....	88	A. T. Beck.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Fellowship.....	89	E. H. Bishop.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	James Walker.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	J. R. Thomas.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart.....	92	S. Kendall.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	Geo. Bradley.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	D. L. Freeman.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Sam'l H. Davis.....	96	H. I. Little.....	97	9 70	6	15 70
Excelsior.....	97	J. R. Perkins.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor.....	98	W. T. Griffith.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Edwardsville.....	99	John Hobson.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Astoria.....	100	W. H. Emerson.....	218	21 80	4	25 80
Rockford.....	102	Seeley Perry.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia.....	103	S. B. Mitchell.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Lewistown.....	104	C. Fisher.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	C. B. Hubbard.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Versailles.....	108	Jeptha Wilson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	James Wilson.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Jonesboro.....	111	John Dougherty.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	Geo. Welch.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	Sam'l Kelly.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Rising Sun.....	115	E. J. Tower.....	47	4 70	6	10 70
Vermont.....	116	J. Kimble.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin.....	117	G. W. Renwick.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Waverly.....	118	T. J. Davidson.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Henry.....	119	Jas. G. Hall.....	127	12 70	4	16 70
Mound.....	122	A. S. Rockwell.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Oquawka.....	123	J. R. White.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Cedar.....	124	L. P. Lott.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Greenup.....	125	T. C. Tutewiler.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Raleigh.....	128	L. H. Adams.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Greenfield.....	129	E. Woolley.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Golconda.....	131	J. B. Young.....	364	36 40	6	42 40
Mackinaw.....	132	Daniel Beckley.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	G. W. Laingor.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Sycamore.....	134	A. S. Babcock.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima.....	135	J. W. Shaw.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Hutsonville.....	136	J. R. Hurst.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Folk.....	137	J. C. Hall.....	289	28 90	6	34 90
Marengo.....	138	J. B. Babcock.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	A. W. Adams.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	G. D. Slanker.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Garden City.....	141	J. Butler.....	...	...	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	J. L. Morgan.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Richmond.....	143	C. G. Cotting.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	D. D. Hunt.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	O. C. Towne.....	107	10 70	4	14 70
Lee Centre.....	146	R. B. Evitts.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	L. Slocum.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	J. S. Hartley.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Edinburgh.....	149	T. A. Brown.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	H. T. Bridges.....	345	34 50	6	40 50
Bunker Hill.....	151	John Patrick.....	253	25 30	6	31 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Fidelity	152	J. H. McGriff.....	256	\$25 60	\$6	\$31 60
Clay	153	N. R. Wheat.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Russell.....	154	W. C. Cowan.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Alpha	155	R. Page	164	16 40	6	22 40
Delavan	156	T. Van Hague	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	A. P. Cunningham.....	130	13 00	4	17 00
McHenry	158	O. W. Owen	51	5 10	6	11 10
Waubansia	160	J. C. Howell .....	...	...	6	6 00
Viriden	161	Wm. Steed	206	20 60	6	26 60
Hope	162	W. P. Askins.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield	163	Chas. Downey.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Edward Dobbins	164	A. Lewis.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Atlanta	165	C. H. Ormsby.....	146	14 60	4	18 60
Star in the East	166	B. A. Weber	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford	168	T. Loveless.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Nunda	169	A. Snow.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	D. Bungye	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard	171	J. D. Metcalf.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Cherry Valley.....	173	W. F. Ackerly	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	Wm. Hays	134	13 40	6	19 40
Matteson	175	R. S. Brown.....	27	2 70	4	6 70
Illinois Central.....	178	M. B. McGarey	100	10 00	6	16 00
Wabash	179	R. B. Tate	179	17 90	6	23 90
Moweaqua	180	B. Scarlett	185	18 50	6	24 50
Moultrie	181	A. N. Smyser.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Germania	182	F. W. Hild .....	...	...	6	6 00
Meridian	183	M. M. Morse	74	7 40	6	13 40
Abingdon	185	J. W. Butler.....	173	17 30	4	21 30
Mystic Tie	187	S. W. Clark	111	11 10	6	17 10
Cyrus	188	E. T. E. Becker.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Fulton City	189	E. F. Gage	136	13 60	6	19 60
Farmington	192	T. S. Gentle	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	M. Waldenmeyer.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Freedom	194	Wm. Pool.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
LaHarpe	195	R. Sutton.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	C. W. Apperson.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
King Solomon's.....	197	J. M. Perry.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview	198	G. A. Gilbert.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Homer.....	199	W. A. Conkey.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Sheba	200	G. R. Jones.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Centralia	201	M. H. Monkhouse.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly	203	N. R. Taylor.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	M. Law.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Corinthian	205	H. S. Dickinson.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Fairfield	206	H. V. Leach.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa	207	R. H. Nicholson.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	L. A. Baker.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	C. H. Shattuck.....	...	...	6	6 00
Lincoln	210	J. W. Spellman.....	157	15 70	4	19 70
Cleveland	211	John Whitley.....	...	...	4	4 00
Shipman	212	J. W. Christopher.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	J. Beers.....	206	20 60	2	22 60
Gillespie	214	T. W. Floyd.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Newton	216	G. H. Shup.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Mason	217	H. B. Turner.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
New Salem	218	John Andrew.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Oakland	219	John Rutherford.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
LeRoy	221	M. S. Stout.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
George Washington	222	C. W. Carroll.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Keeney	223	B. F. Seaver.....	175	17 50	6	23 50

REPORT OF MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Pana.....	226	J. C. Overholt.....	202	\$20 20	\$6	\$26 20
Columbus.....	227	William E. Gilliland...	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington.....	228	W. G. Cochran.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Wyandot.....	231	T. C. Robinson.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmer's.....	232	H. Rehlmer.....	413	41 30	6	47 30
Blandinsville.....	233	A. J. O'Neil.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	J. Westmore.....	289	28 90	6	34 90
Dallas City.....	235	B. Mendenhall.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	F. M. Stratton.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Cairo.....	237	John McEwan.....	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	li. J. Mack.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	J. Zimmerman.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Western Star.....	240	Charles E. Baker.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	J. H. Crandall.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	J. L. Finley.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horican.....	244	D. A. Baxter.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	J. C. Gerricks.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso.....	246	J. H. Miller.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob. Morris.....	247	M. A. Cushing.....	115	11 50	4	15 50
Golden Gate.....	248	G. W. Hamilton.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	T. L. Keas.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Robinson.....	250	W. C. Jones.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Heyworth.....	251	Nathan Low.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	George P. Graham.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	W. B. Stoddard.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora.....	254	William B. Barnes.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	B. F. McLain.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Algonquin.....	256	John Peter.....	48	4 80	6	10 80
Chemung.....	258	W. G. Billings.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Mattoon.....	260	John F. Lawson.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Amon.....	261	Wm. G. Page.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahan.....	262	J. T. Randall.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	Wm. Rounseville.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Franklin Grove.....	264	Henry A. Black.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	J. B. McHaffie.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	C. M. Grammer.....	269	26 90	6	32 90
La Prairie.....	267	R. H. Bacon.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	J. E. Dyas.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Wheaton.....	269	J. L. Wheat.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	M. D. Paxson.....	92	9 20	4	13 20
Blaney.....	271	Chas. W. Day.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Carmi.....	272	J. I. McClintock.....	287	28 70	6	34 70
Byron.....	274	J. C. Davis.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Milton.....	275	N. Michael.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Elizabeth.....	276	J. Q. A. Ledbetter.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Accordia.....	277	R. C. Feldkamp.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	A. C. Schadle.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga.....	279	S. F. Wilson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Kansas.....	280	Cyrus Stout.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Brooklyn.....	282	W. W. Gilmore.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Meteor.....	283	Van R. David.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Alton.....	284	H. O. Billings.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Catlin.....	285	G. W. Tilton.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Plymouth.....	286	J. A. Ross.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Cache.....	290	J. A. Waugh.....	360	36 00	6	42 00
Wataga.....	291	W. H. Wood.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	Louis Zeigler.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Prophetstown.....	293	John C. Paddock.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	A. W. Cowan.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	O. J. Reece.....	259	25 90	6	31 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM--CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Quincy.....	296	E. S. Mulliner.....	263	26 30	\$6	\$32 30
Benjamin.....	297	G. W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda.....	298	D. Huntington.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	William McNeil.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hanover.....	300	A. Reynolds.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Cortland.....	301	S. Crossette.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Raven.....	303	A. B. Smith.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Cement.....	304	H. W. Higby.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Onarga.....	305	E. Doolittle.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	N. B. Crawford.....	132	13 20	4	17 20
T. J. Pickett.....	307	D. D. Pierce.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar.....	308	Enos Brown.....	...	....	4	4 00
Harvard.....	309	J. W. Grosbeck.....	63	6 30	6	10 30
Dearborn.....	310	H. S. Tobey.....	...	....	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	R. C. Crocker.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
York.....	313	J. A. Rariden.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Palatine.....	314	H. D. Caddwell.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	F. W. Ivesting.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Abraham Jonas.....	316	W. H. Bradley.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	D. H. Swisegood.....	227	22 70	6	33 70
Dorie.....	319	G. L. Cromwell.....	165	16 50	4	20 50
Dunlap.....	321	George H. Fay.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	Thomas Cavin.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	J. F. Moore.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Harrisburg.....	325	J. F. Conover.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry.....	327	G. H. Reynolds.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Grafton.....	328	F. J. Glazier.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Altona.....	330	J. A. Florentine.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Tuscola.....	332	W. F. Bromfield.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	Frank Hudson, Jr.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	T. M. Stevens.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Schiller.....	335	J. Korsosky.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
New Columbia.....	336	S. A. Cummins.....	338	35 80	6	41 80
Oneida.....	337	J. Wallace.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Grand Detour.....	338	James Rogers.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Saline.....	339	H. J. Huggins.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Full Moon.....	341	C. Brainard.....	276	27 60	4	31 60
Summerfield.....	342	C. O. Hodgdon.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wepona.....	344	O. M. Southwell.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	L. C. Belding, Jr.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
N. D. Morse.....	346	J. S. True.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	S. France.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Russellville.....	348	J. Mickey.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Sublette.....	349	J. A. Hodges.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview.....	350	J. B. Negley.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Tarbolton.....	351	N. T. P. Robertson.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Kinderhook.....	353	William G. Smith.....	270	27 00	6	32 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	D. D. Martin.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Marine.....	355	Jacob Wentz.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Hermitage.....	356	A. B. Mathews.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Orion.....	358	William M. Jackson.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
Blackberry.....	359	C. Spaulding.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	William Simpson.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Douglas.....	361	C. Lischer.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Noble.....	362	J. F. Palmer.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Horeb.....	363	H. Steele.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	E. W. Wood.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	W. A. Pierce.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Arcola.....	366	George Klink.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	S. B. Shumway.....	161	16 10	6	22 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem	Total.
Jefferson.....	368	Russell Brown.....	294	\$29 40	\$6	\$35 40
Newman.....	369	D. O. Root.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Middleton.....	370	A. R. Robinson.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Livingston.....	371	H. A. Kenyon.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Galesburg.....	372	G. Clough.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Chambersburg.....	373	Oscar Dennis.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Shabbona.....	374	G. M. Alexander.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Isaac Underhill.....	375	P. C. Ransom.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Archimedes.....	377	F. J. Stanfenbeil.....	294	29 40	6	35 90
Payson.....	379	J. B. Peck.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Liberty.....	380	M. L. Roe.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Gill.....	382	Thomas Gibbs.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
La Moille.....	383	J. Igon.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham.....	384	W. B. Cuthbertson.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Bridgeport.....	386	Thomas Stees.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Youngstown.....	387	W. W. Shoop.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Kankakee.....	389	Rodney Ashley.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	A. T. Robertson.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Tolono.....	391	A. T. Darrah.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	James Slater.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair.....	393	H. Schofield.....	...	...	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	J. Gallagher.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
H. G. Reynolds.....	395	G. W. Bennett.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Shiloh.....	397	Lewis Miller.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Kinmundy.....	398	W. R. Hubbard.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Buda.....	399	G. H. Fuller.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific.....	400	John W. Semple.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Odell.....	401	S. H. Gammon.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	H. R. Fuller.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Mason City.....	403	S. M. Badger.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	Thos. Meredith.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	H. B. McNight.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Stratton.....	408	D. A. Morrison.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	G. C. Smith.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	C Brinkmeier.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Bollen.....	412	Thomas Bollen.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Robert Will.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Paxton.....	416	B. F. Mason.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marselles.....	417	H. K. Waite.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Freeburg.....	418	A. Woods.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Reynoldsburg.....	419	J. P. Woodside.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Washburn.....	421	E. Buckingham.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Landmark.....	422	T. C. Clark.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	R. P. Wales.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Exeter.....	424	J. B. Gillham.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Kaneville.....	425	S. Benton.....	49	4 90	6	10 90
Scottville.....	426	James Walker.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Sunbeam.....	428	A. Conklin.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebause.....	429	J. H. Sands.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	Wm. T. Hobbs.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	A. W. Allen.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Murrayville.....	432	J. B. Beadles.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Annawan.....	433	Hugh White.....	146	14 60	4	18 60
Makanda.....	434	J. E. Springer.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Neponset.....	435	M. A. Lewis.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Philo.....	436	W. Fleming.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Chicago.....	437	N. Kramer.....	...	.....	4	4 00
H. W. Bigelow.....	438	B. T. Smith.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Luce.....	439	John W. Brown.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo.....	440	A. Salisbury.....	156	15 60	6	21 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Sparland	441	T. E. Gapin	136	\$13 60	\$6	\$19 60
Casey	442	T. F. Gilliland	218	21 80	6	27 80
Hampshire	443	N. S. Carlisle	55	5 50	6	11 50
Cave-in-Rock	444	John Tyre	330	33 00	6	39 00
Chesterfield	445	H. J. Loomis	283	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka	446	T. S. Arnold	82	8 20	6	14 20
S. D. Monroe	447	Geo. Conover	252	25 20	6	31 20
Yates City	448	G. W. Pierce	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon	449	D. B. Cook	265	26 50	6	32 50
Loami	450	J. M. Turpin	203	20 30	6	26 30
Grant	452	J. H. Askins	263	26 30	6	32 30
Maroa	454	Joseph Jones	156	15 60	6	21 60
Irving	455	H. C. Smith	234	23 40	6	29 40
Nokomis	456	Geo. Sippell	224	22 40	6	28 40
Moscow	457	H. W. Mercer	346	34 60	6	40 60
Blazing Star	458	H. M. Parks	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler	459	Thos. Ellimane	243	24 30	6	30 30
Jeffersonville	460	J. P. Johnson	252	25 20	6	31 20
Denver	464	T. M. Orton	247	24 70	6	30 70
Cobden	466	Henry Ede	323	32 20	6	38 30
South Macon	467	E. D. Cole	179	17 90	6	23 90
Cheney's Grove	468	P. H. Hiatt	120	12 00	6	18 00
McLean	469	H. W. Wood	141	14 10	6	20 10
Amity	472	F. F. Loveland	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon	473	W. C. Harned	258	25 80	6	31 80
Walshville	475	W. J. Gorline	248	24 80	6	30 80
Manito	476	F. Knollhoff	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Rutland	477	W. S. Wayman	125	12 50	6	18 50
Pleiades	478	W. G. Godman .....	...	...	6	6 00
Wyoming	479	T. W. Bloomer	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan	480	F. S. Sells	157	15 70	4	19 70
Momence	481	W. D. Lane	54	5 40	6	11 40
Lexington	482	A. B. Davidson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Oskaloosa	485	A. Pickthall	233	23 30	6	29 30
Bowen	486	J. J. Evans	242	24 20	6	30 20
Andrew Jackson	487	G. C. Ross	338	33 80	6	39 80
Clay City	488	R. E. Duff	244	24 40	6	30 40
Cooper	489	J. B. McNair	233	23 30	6	29 30
Shannon	490	J. Mastin	135	13 50	6	19 50
Martin	491	J. M. Daggitt	187	18 70	6	24 70
Libertyville	492	A. H. Webb	36	3 60	6	9 60
Tower Hill	493	B. L. Addington	212	21 20	6	27 20
Bath	494	T. P. Renshaw	200	20 00	6	26 00
Stone Fort	495	Wm. R. Mizell	319	31 90	6	37 90
Tennessee	496	J. W. Aiken	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma	497	Jos. Steele	306	30 60	6	36 60
Murphysboro	498	R. J. Young	316	31 60	6	37 60
Mt. Zion	499	A. Pierce	175	17 50	6	23 50
Saint Paul	500	J. F. McNeil	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	E. G. Hill	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull	502	W. A. Frazer	154	15 40	4	19 40
Odin	503	T. J. Whitehead	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis	504	Anson Gustin	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun	505	E. P. Allen	86	8 60	2	10 60
O. H. Miner	506	J. H. Donovan	89	8 90	6	14 90
Home	508	Wm. Aldrich .....	...	...	6	6 00
Farkersburg	509	Wm. Williamson	268	26 80	6	32 80
J. D. Moody	510	J. A. Irwin	259	25 90	6	31 90
Wade Barney	512	B. P. Marsh	126	12 60	6	18 60
Cold Spring	513	E. A. McCracken	210	21 00	6	27 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Bradford.....	514	A. B. Abbott.....	129	\$12 90	\$6	\$18 90
Dement.....	515	V. M. Southgate.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Andalusia.....	516	F. M. Boney.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Litchfield.....	517	F. R. Milnor.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
A. Lincoln.....	518	George N. Carr.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	J. S. Ratekin.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	Asa Harman.....	328	32 80	6	38 80
Illioopolis.....	521	John P. Cowden.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Evanston.....	524	Charles Raymond.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	Andrew Wiles.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	S. M. Henderson.....	...	.....	4	4 00
Minooka.....	528	G. Dahlen.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams.....	529	Oscar Waggy.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Maquon.....	530	J. L. Burkhalter.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton.....	531	Erl Bates.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	Charles O. Thomas.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Freemantown.....	533	I. P. Carpenter.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Sherman.....	535	W. A. Griffin.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Plainfield.....	536	E. McAllister.....	41	4 10	4	8 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	W. H. Brown.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport.....	538	J. C. Backus.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Chatsworth.....	539	N. C. Kenyon.....	97	9 70	6	15 70
Sigel.....	541	E. Houchins.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Cordova.....	543	V. O. Wilcox.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia.....	544	L. P. R. Yapple.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Valley.....	547	P. J. Pratt.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Apple River.....	548	M. Maynard.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Sharon.....	550	J. H. Welsh.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin.....	551	B. Francis.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Ancona.....	552	Ira D. Bullock.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Kyle.....	553	J. M. Keefer.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Plum River.....	554	H. Tyrrell.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Humboldt.....	555	Henry Koch.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	A. F. Thompson.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Leland.....	558	George F. Watson.....	67	6 60	6	12 70
Thomson.....	559	G. W. Sweet.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	B. H. Hill.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Trinity.....	561	O. D. Wilcox.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge.....	562	J. W. Mott.....	353	35 3	6	41 30
Hamilton.....	563	O. B. Hamilton.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Pleasant Hill.....	565	J. H. South.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
Albany.....	566	H. M. Booth.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Delta.....	568	Hiram Bixby.....	365	36 50	6	42 50
Jacksonville.....	570	S. M. Martin.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	N. H. Jackson.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	C. K. Charlton.....	63	6 30	6	12 30
Pera.....	574	J. M. C. Reed.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Capron.....	575	George H. Merrill.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	B. J. Van Court.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Viola.....	577	J. B. Longley.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City.....	578	William E. Lake.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hazel Dell.....	580	T. F. Kelley.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Dongola.....	581	H. Mowery.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Shirley.....	582	T. D. Hartson.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Highland.....	583	Louis Appel.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	O. F. Price.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher.....	585	J. W. Hartsock.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Tazewell.....	586	John Carr.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Princeton.....	587	A. S. Chapman.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Samuel Rawson.....	280	28 00	6	34 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Elwood.....	589	C. Elkin.....	164	\$16 40	\$6	\$22 40
Gilman.....	591	E. Wenger.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	E. F. Brown.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Lodi.....	594	E. P. Robertson.....	51	5 10	4	9 10
Miles Hart.....	595	H. B. Worley.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
National.....	596	A. J. Guilford.....	...	.....	4	4 00
Lostant.....	597	J. McManus.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Fowler.....	599	J. S. McClellan.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Cerro Gordo.....	600	Eli Drum.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Laclede.....	601	S. M. Gentry.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Watson.....	602	S. T. Hillis.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	John A. Ewalt.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Allen.....	605	W. M. Haues.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Wapella.....	606	E. F. Swift.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Piper.....	608	R. A. Pope.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	Chas. Mantor.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Union Park.....	610	G. P. Randall.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Patoka.....	613	James Simcox.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Forrest.....	614	M. H. Moulton.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Anchor.....	615	J. S. Townsend.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Wadley.....	616	Wm. P. Hart.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Milan.....	617	J. S. Wallin.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	A. J. Davis.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	L. Giddings.....	189	18 90	6	24 90
New Hope.....	620	T. L. Orendorff.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Venice.....	621	John Braden.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Dubois.....	624	L. Bunce.....	274	27 40	6	33 40
Melrose.....	625	L. D. McClure.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Union.....	627	Edwin Wiggs.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	J. W. Davis.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	Jonah Hole.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Buckley.....	634	J. G. McClave.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	Carter Tracey.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	Charles Gates.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Burlington.....	637	A. J. Mann.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Fortitude.....	638	A. McFarland.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Keystone.....	639	E. Ronayne.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Colcta.....	640	E. Brookfield.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Comet.....	641	Fred. Ley.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Apollo.....	642	G. N. Houghton.....	...	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	C. H. Plants.....	...	.....	6	6 00
San Jose.....	645	D. G. Cunningham.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Somonauk.....	646	C. E. Wright.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Blueville.....	647	W. T. Houston.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Camden.....	648	E. B. West.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Hinsdale.....	649	D. A. Courter.....	18	1 80	6	7 80
Irvington.....	650	E. Milton.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Polar Star.....	652	William J. Moyers.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Greenview.....	653	George S. Wade.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Woodford.....	654	James Thompson.....	118	11 80	4	15 80
Mozart.....	656	H. Hohnscheidt.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	F. Baronowsky.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Rock Island.....	658	M. T. Wiser.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	George V. Bristol.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	J. Bartleson.....	362	36 20	6	42 20
Bethesda.....	661	H. L. Terpening.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
South Park.....	662	John Middleton.....	6	60	6	6 60
Phoenix.....	663	George B. Slack.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Mayo.....	664	A. M. Clark.....	212	21 20	6	27 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO	NAMES.	No. Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Greenland.....	665	George W. Spurgin....	220	\$22 00	\$6	\$28 00
Crawford.....	666	S. H. Newlin.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Erie.....	667	A. McLain.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	W. R. Wheeler.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	J. Hammel.....	...	...	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	E. H. Donaldson.....	251	23 10	6	29 10
Farina.....	671	W. L. Arnold.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Eddyville.....	672	J. W. King.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Normal.....	673	A. F. Dickinson.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	F. Lehrkamp.....	...	...	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	G. C. Drennan.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	E. B. Rambo.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	A. M. McClain.....	277	27 70	4	31 70
Sheffield.....	678	A. Bowman.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Illinois City.....	679	L. V. Reed.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Clement.....	680	George D. Gove.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Morrisenville.....	681	J. P. Stark.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Blue Mound.....	682	H. Gough.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	C. H. Phelps.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Galatia.....	684	J. Hooks.....	311	31 10	6	37 10
Rio.....	685	Robert Deatherage.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Orangeville.....	687	B. H. Bradshaw.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Clifton.....	688	T. Barham.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Advance.....	689	N. Flansberg.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Englewood.....	690	G. W. Carson.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	William J. Moore.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	Edward Grimes.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	D. R. Harrison.....	328	32 80	6	38 80
Centre.....	694	S. W. Bird.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill.....	695	I. Barrow.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Belle Rive.....	696	C. S. Todd.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Hutton.....	698	C. P. Rosenerans.....	191	19 10	6	25 10

The report was received and adopted, and permission granted to the committee to make corrections.

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. AVERY (411) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of three members of this Grand Lodge be appointed to collect and properly arrange for publication, with a suitable and convenient index thereto, the decisions of the Grand Masters of this Grand Jurisdiction which are now in force and recognized as law in this jurisdiction, and furnish the same to the Grand Secretary in time to be published with the proceedings of this Grand Communication; and that the same be printed, bound and distributed among the Lodges with said proceedings.

Brethren D. J. AVERY, (411) D. C. CREGIER (271) and the Grand Secretary, were appointed said committee.

CALLED OFF.

At 12.30 o'clock, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1873, }
TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., *}*

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, M. W. Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master, presiding.

REPORT—Finance Committee.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee, to whom were referred the accounts of the M. W. Grand Master, the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary, would respectfully report:

FIRST. That during the past year the M. W. Grand Master has received

For 60 dispensations at \$5 00.....	\$300 00
For 49 dispensations at \$2 00.....	98 00
Total.....	\$398 00

Which amount has been paid to the Grand Secretary, as per receipt now in our hands.

The fees for dispensations to form new Lodges have been paid to the Grand Secretary and appear in his account.

We find that the Grand Master has expended for stationery, postage, express charges, and other necessary expenses incident to his office, the sum of \$227.62, as per itemized bill hereto attached, the same being accompanied with proper vouchers.

Your committee would therefore recommend that an order for \$227.62 be drawn in favor of M. W. Bro. JAS. A. HAWLEY, to reimburse him for said expenditures.

We find the papers, vouchers and accounts of the M. W. Grand Master in neat, accurate and business-like shape, much facilitating the labors of the committee, and deserving our highest commendation.

SECOND. Your committee have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and find that he had in his hands, as per report of Finance Committee at the last Annual Communication,

In cash value of U. S. bonds and in currency.....	\$7,588 60
That he received from Grand Secretary, Oct. 1872.....	30,662 95
He has credited for interest on bonds.....	169 02
And has received for loan repaid by Grand Commandery.....	\$2,500 00
Interest.....	250 00
	<u>2,750 00</u>
Making a total of.....	\$41,170 57

He has disbursed, as per paid orders now in the hands of your committee, the following sums, viz.:

On account of mileage and per diem, orders of 1869.....	\$995 00
On account of mileage and per diem, orders of 1871.....	149 80
On account of mileage and per diem, orders of 1872.....	13,909 70
For salary of Grand Master year ending October, 1872.....	1,500 00
On account of salary Grand Secretary year ending October, 1872.....	1,000 00
On account of salary Grand Master, past year.....	1,250 00
On account of salary Grand Secretary, past year.....	2,566 67
On account of loan to Grand Commandery.....	2,500 00
On account of dues refunded, as per vote Grand Communication of 1868..	27 00
On account of dues refunded, as per vote Grand Communication of 1869..	55 50
H. G. Reynolds, Jr., printing, order of 1869.....	52 45
On account of special orders passed in 1869.....	218 50
On account of special orders passed in 1870.....	26 80
On account of special orders passed in 1872.....	4,459 59
On account of charity voted in 1872.....	116 50
On account of orders approved by Auditing Committee past year.....	1,793 40

Total disbursements.....\$30,620 91

Leaving a balance on hand of.....\$10,549 91

Or cash.....	\$7,737 16
United States bonds.....	\$2,500 00
Premium.....	312 50
	<u>2,812 50</u>
	\$10,549 66

Your committee would recommend that the Grand Treasurer be paid one per cent. of \$30,620.91, the disbursements of the past year, and that an order for \$306.20 be drawn in his favor for that purpose.

We would also recommend that an order be drawn in favor of the Grand Treasurer for \$49, to reimburse him for incidental expenses of his office for the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, as per itemized bill hereto attached.

We would again renew the recommendation of our predecessors of the past two years, to the effect that the Grand Treasurer be instructed to invest the funds in his hands belonging to the current treasury of this Grand Lodge, and not otherwise provided for, in United States bonds.

Also, that he be instructed to open and keep a separate account with the charity fund, and that payments made on account of different years and different funds be by him listed under separate heads and kept distinct.

THIRD. An examination of the report and accounts of the Grand Secretary shows that he has received during the past year the following amounts, viz. :

From the Grand Master.....	\$398 00
For 12 dispensations to form Lodges.....	1,200 00
From C. B. Marsh, dues to Lafayette Lodge.....	9 00
From P. Campbell, dues to Mt. Pleasant Lodge.....	5 20
From W. P. A. Craig, dues to Mt. Pleasant Lodge.....	3 20
From L. H. Bradley, chairman Committee on Chartered Lodges, 1872.....	9 75
From estate of C. G. Y. Taylor, deceased, for debts due to Grand Lodge..	60 40
For dues of 1871.....	47 25
For dues of 1872.....	2,305 30
For dues of 1873.....	25,496 45
Total.....	\$20,534 55

which sum has been paid to the Grand Treasurer, as per receipt exhibited to your committee.

We would recommend that an order be drawn in favor of the Grand Secretary for \$815.53 to reimburse him for expenses of his office, such as office rent, stationery, fuel, express charges, etc., etc., as per itemized and accompanying vouchers hereto annexed.

It gives your committee great pleasure to testify that we find the books, papers and accounts of the Grand Secretary in the most admirable and business like form, deserving the highest praise for neatness, order and accuracy, and the thanks of the committee are hereby tendered to the Grand Secretary for his efficient and fraternal assistance in the performance of our duties.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

EDWARD COOK, }
DANIEL DUSTIN, } *Finance Committee.*
GEO. W. DAVIS, }

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. HAMILTON, S. G. D., offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Bro. EDGAR SANDERS, of Kilwinning Lodge No. 311, for bouquets presented to this Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges submitted the following report, which was received and adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges fraternally report that they have carefully examined the returns of the several Lodges in this jurisdiction, so far as they have been received by the Grand Secretary, and herewith submit the result of their labors :

The following Lodges have made no return up the present time—noon of Wednesday : Nos. 126, 177, 217, 244, 427, 507, 564, 584, 598, 629.

We find irregularities in the returns of the following Lodges—absence of seal, signature of officers, and errors of various kinds on the part of secretaries. In many instances balloting on petitions in less time than one month, and in a few on

the night of receiving the petition. In the latter case a dispensation may have been applied for and received, but if so, a note of that fact should have been entered on the return:

Nos. 81, 85, 86, 93, 108, 109, 127, 137, 144, 222, 247, 278, 304, 310, 313, 317, 322, 336, 337, 340, 342, 349, 350, 351, 413, 414, 415, 431, 444, 476, 520, 524, 554, 559, 560, 572, 576, 579, 580, 594, 603, 608, 616, 630, 662, 676, 679.

We would further report, that unless the returns of the following Lodges can be explained, said Lodges are indebted to this Grand Lodge for the amount set opposite their respective numbers:

Nos. 43	\$0 75	Nos. 321.....	\$3 00	Nos. 471.....	\$0 75
53.....	2 25	378.....	75	475.....	75
68.....	1 50	407.....	1 50	498.....	3 00
206.....	2 25	412.....	75	604.....	2 25
213	75	415.....	75	624.....	3 00
236.....	75	440.....	1 50	662.....	1 50
245.....	1 50	464.....	75	673.....	1 50
257.....	75	470.....	3 75	676.....	3 00

The following named Lodges have overpaid, as follows:

Nos. 75 overpaid....	\$0 75	Nos. 449 overpaid..	\$0 75	Nos. 645 overpaid...	e0 75
164 overpaid....	75	516 overpaid..	75	649 overpaid...	1 05
255 overpaid....	75	631 overpaid..	75	693 overpaid...	1 56
267 overpaid....	75				

The Lodges whose dues have not been paid, exclusive of those whose reports have not yet been received by the Grand Secretary, are as follows:

Nos. 107, 110, 159, 172, 177, 259, 287, 320, 331, 376, 396, 406, 505, 545, 549, 567, 623.

Your committee would fraternally call the attention of this Grand Lodge to the principal cause of errors in the reports, believing that it arises from the system prevailing in this Grand Lodge of the exemption from Grand Lodge dues of non-resident members, thereby causing a transfer and retransfer of the same names from one page to another. This we believe to be wrong, it being well-known to the members of your committee that, in many cases, the Lodges collect said dues from their non-residents; the Lodge thus becoming the recipient of the money, and if not collected, then the absent member retains that which he is popularly supposed to have paid for the support of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction he is residing.

We, therefore, earnestly recommend that all Lodges in this jurisdiction be required to pay Grand Lodge dues on *all members*, resident and non-resident, and that the members of this Grand Lodge may realize the great loss of revenue under the present system, we have but to add that the reports thus far examined show a non-resident membership of about 4,000, on which this Grand Lodge, if the amendment suggested was the law, would have received \$3,000, and this without any injustice to the members or Lodges.

Your committee can but repeat the suggestions heretofore made, that the attention of the officers of the Lodges in error be called to the fact of existing errors in returns, and request more care on the part of secretaries of such Lodges in their subsequent returns. While many of the returns of the Lodges show both neatness and ability in execution, there are others which are *fearfully* and *wonderfully* made up.

¶We would refer to the usual tabular statement of the Grand Secretary for a detailed statement of condition of Lodges. (See Appendix F.)

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH, C. KIRKPATRICK, D. W. THOMSON, W. H. EASTMAN, L. R. JEROME, W. E. HAMILTON, W. H. H. RADER, A. W. BLAKESLEY, E. K. CONKLIN, H. F. HOLCOMB,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

R. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH (273) offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which, being seconded by the Grand Lodge, lies over until the next Annual Grand Communication :

Resolved, That section eight of the By-Laws of this M. W. Grand Lodge be and is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. RAMBO (676) offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That an appropriation be made sufficient to pay the Committees on Printing and By-Laws the lawful rate of mileage and the per diem rate appropriated to committees at this Communication, for their services when called together in November last, to award the contract for Grand Lodge printing.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTION.

M. W. Bro. GORIN, P. G. M., offered the following resolution :

WHEREAS, Up to the year 1853 this Grand Lodge had on hand the sum of \$5,500, or thereabouts, Grand Charity Fund, collected from the Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, who paid it to the Grand Lodge, believing that it would be held sacred for the purposes for which it was paid into the Grand Treasury, and

WHEREAS, By resolution the Grand Lodge borrowed this fund at different times and applied the same to the payment of the mileage and per diem of members and for other purposes ; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the amount of said Charity Fund so loaned to this Grand Lodge, and the time when loaned, and report to the Grand Lodge, at its next Annual Grand Communication, the amount due the Grand Charity Fund.

The resolution was adopted.

M. W. Brethren GORIN, DILLS and LAVELY, were appointed said committee. [NOTE.—The M. W. Grand Master has since added R. W. Bro. J. C. McMURTRY to the committee.—*Grand Secretary.*]

INSTALLATION MADE SPECIAL ORDER.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. BARNARD, (141) the installation of officers was made the special order for to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS RESUMED.

The Grand Lodge resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on By-Laws. Articles One to Six, of Part Second, were discussed and amended.

CALLED OFF.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—Evening Session.

Wednesday, October 8, 1873, }
EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master, presiding.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS RESUMED.

The Grand Lodge resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on By-Laws.

The remaining articles of part second were taken up, discussed and amended, and at 11.30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

Thursday, Oct. 9, 1873, }
NINE O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master, presiding.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, S. G. W., offered the following resolution.

WHEREAS, It is reported that M. W. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, a Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, who is about to remove from this jurisdiction, has become destitute by misfortune, and

WHEREAS, The record of M. W. Bro. REYNOLD's official services is in a large measure the history of this Grand Lodge ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Charity be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of appropriating from the funds of this Grand Lodge the sum of one thousand dollars for his benefit.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Charity.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

M. W. Bro. GORIN, P. G. M., offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which, being seconded, lies over until the next Annual Grand Communication :

Resolved, That Section one (1) of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge be so amended as to read : "The communications of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Decatur on the first Tuesday of October, 1874, and every two years thereafter, when the Grand Lodge shall have power to charter new Lodges, by letters patent under its seal."

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. RANDALL (610) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee :

Resolved, That the sum of \$200 be appropriated to the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, in consideration of his labors in the preparation of the report of that committee.

RESOLUTION.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, S. G. W., offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, Through a misapprehension, the dispensation of Elvaston Lodge, U. D., has not been returned as required ; therefore,

Resolved, That the question of its continuance be referred to the Grand Master.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted the following report, which was received and adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom have been referred certain portions of the M. W. Grand Master's address and other matters, fraternally report :

FIRST. Concerning the status of members of chartered Lodges, when assisting in the formation of new Lodges, your committee present their conclusions in the form of the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption :

Resolved, That the status of members of a chartered Lodge, when assisting in forming a Lodge under dispensation, and acting as nominal members thereof, is in nowise affected by their connection with a Lodge U. D., and that such brethren remain members of the chartered Lodge, entitled to its privileges and subject to its by-laws and discipline, until dimitted by the issuance of a charter to the Lodge under dispensation.

Resolved, That members of chartered Lodges, who petition for a charter for a new Lodge, are, upon the issuance of such charter from the Grand Lodge, comprehending such petitioners, thereby dimitted from the chartered Lodges and constituted members of the newly created Lodge, without further action.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the W. Master of every new chartered Lodge, immediately after its constitution, to notify every Lodge from which members have been dimitted by the chartering of such new Lodge, of the fact of such constitution, and to transmit to the Lodge so apprised the names of its members thus dimitted.

Resolved, That the substance of the foregoing resolutions be incorporated in the body of all letters of dispensation hereafter issued.

SECOND. Your committee unanimously concur in the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master, numbered first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and thirteenth.

The majority of your committee approve of decision number three, with the modification that the M. W. may suspend a subordinate officer from office for just cause, pending a trial.

A majority of your committee also concur in sustaining decisions ten, eleven and twelve.

THIRD. In regard to the right of objection, and the incongruities in this respect of our present code of By-Laws, so clearly stated by the M. W. Grand Master, your committee suggest that the new code of By-Laws, now before the Grand Lodge for consideration, provides the necessary regulations; and they recommend that the interpretation of the subject, by the Grand Master, stand as the rule until the question is settled in the By-Laws.

FOURTH. In the matter of the appeal of W. Bro. JOHN SUTTON from the decision of the M. W. Grand Master, which has been transferred to your committee from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, your committee report that they find the facts in the case present the legal questions covered by decisions ten, eleven and twelve, and a majority of your committee therefore concur in sustaining the decision of the M. W. Grand Master, it not being in conflict with any legal regulation now in force.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,	} Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
JNO. M. PEARSON,	
W. M. EGAN,	
A. W. BLAKESLEY,	
WM. LAVELY,	
GEO. O. IDE.	

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. BURRILL, D. G. S., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on Library be authorized to purchase from W. Bro. O. N. STAFFORD, bound copies of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from 1850 to 1870, which said Brother has offered to sell to the Grand Lodge.

INSTALLATION.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Grand Lodge proceeded to installation of officers.

The M. W. Grand Master elect, announced the following

APPOINTMENTS.

R. W. and Rev. W. H. SCOTT.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. JOHN DOUGHERTY.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. THOMAS C. CLARK.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>

W. HARRY DUVALL	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. LONG.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. JOHN D. HAMILTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. MENNO S. BOWMAN....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. L. A. HAMBLIN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. C. BRINKMEIER.	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. H. HOHNSHEIDT	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The Grand Master announced the reception and approval of the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER, assisted by W. Bro. W. H. LONG, Grand Marshal, duly installed M. W. Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY, of Dixon, (7) Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, for the ensuing year, and until his successor shall be duly elected and installed.

He was conducted to his station in the East, and having been duly proclaimed, was saluted as GRAND MASTER OF MASONS.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER then proceeded to install the remaining Grand Officers, as follows :

R. W. BRO. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, of Mound City (290)...	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, of Quincy (296).....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. BRO. W. J. A. DELANCEY, of Centralia (201).....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
M. W. BRO. HARRISON DILLS, of Quincy (1).....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. BRO. JOHN F. BURRILL, of Springfield (333)	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. and REV. BRO. W. H. SCOTT, of Metropolis (91).....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. BRO. JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Jonesboro (111).....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. BRO. T. C. CLARK, of Chicago (422).....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. BRO. HARRY DUVALL, of Chicago (271).....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. BRO. WM. H. LONG, of Mt. Carroll (188.).....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. BRO. WM. E. GINTHER, of Charleston (35).....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. BRO. HENRY E. HAMILTON, of Chicago (611).....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. BRO. JOHN D. HAMILTON, of Carthage (20).....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. BRO. MENNO S. BOWMAN, of Sterling (612)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. BRO. L. A. HAMBLIN, of Chicago (596).....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. BRO. C. BRINKMEIER, of Chicago (410).....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. BRO. H. HOHNSHEIDT, of Bloomington (512)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS, of Chicago (438).....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

Upon motion of W. Bro. HAMILTON, S. G. D., the Committee on By-Laws were instructed to prepare an installation service for the use of this Grand Lodge and the subordinate Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, to be printed with the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Finance Committee on Special Report of Grand Secretary.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee to whom was referred the special report of the Grand Secretary in regard to certain moneys paid him by P. G. M. Reynolds, have had the same under careful consideration, and would respectfully report that this case presents so much that is praiseworthy and noble on the part of the Lodges contributing the money, and so much of an apparently opposite character in the brother who received it from them, but who withheld it from those for whom the generous donors designed it, that we find it difficult to properly express our admiration for the acts of the one, or our pain at having to refer to the conduct of the other; and while we would fain pass over the unpleasant business of calling attention to the omissions of any brother, more especially of one who has been so highly honored by this Grand Lodge, we yet feel that we should do less than our duty should we fail to present the facts in this case as they have come to our knowledge, and it is our opinion that this Grand Lodge cannot afford to pass silently over an act that, should we fail to place the seal of condemnation upon it, would sadly cloud the fair fame that has come to us through the noble manner in which those charged with the delicate, important and sacred trust of distributing the alms of the charitable, discharged their arduous duties. It appears that—

Blazing Star Lodge No. 458 contributed	\$25 00
Camden Lodge No. 648 contributed.....	20 00
Elbridge Lodge No. 579 contributed.....	25 00
Polk Lodge No. 137 contributed.....	50 00
Gill Lodge No. 382 contributed.....	25 00
Middleton Lodge No. 370 contributed.....	25 00
Carmi Lodge No. 272 contributed.....	50 00
Warsaw Lodge No. 257 contributed	28 35
Grand Chain Lodge No. 660 contributed.....	30 00
Jeffersonville Lodge No. 460 contributed	25 00
McLean Lodge No. 469 contributed..	28 00
Columbia Lodge No. 474 contributed.....	50 00
Huntsville Lodge No. 465 contributed.....	25 00
Somonauk Lodge No. 646 contributed.....	25 00
Blueville Lodge No. 647 contributed.....	27 75
Troy Lodge No. 588 contributed.....	50 00
Dongola Lodge No. 581 contributed.....	5 00
New Boston Lodge No. 59 contributed.....	50 00
Belle City Lodge No. 483 contributed.....	10 00
Magnolia Lodge No. 103 contributed.....	13 00
Rossville Lodge No. 527 contributed.....	16 00
Casey Lodge No. 442 contributed.....	38 25
for the relief of sufferers by the great fire in Chicago, October 9, 1871.	

Immediately after the fire M. W. Bro. REYNOLDS, through the "Trowel," invited contributions for the sufferers, and the above sums were promptly sent him by the Lodges named, as the supposed proper channel through which to reach the distressed; but not only did he pervert these fraternal offerings from their intended destination, but he has also by his act thus far prevented the givers from receiving any suitable recognition of their generosity, or the credit to which their kind deeds so richly entitles them.

It was not until the Fire Board of Relief had disbanded, and had sent out a full report of their doings, containing a complete list of the donors to the fund so far as known, that it was discovered that the above Lodges had not been credited with their contributions; and, although more than a year had elapsed, it was not until after "strict search and due inquiry" had been instituted, that Bro. REYNOLDS paid a PORTION of the above amount (\$601.00 out of \$641.35), to the Grand Secretary.

What disposition was made of the \$40.35, for which he takes credit, or of sums received for a like purpose from without this jurisdiction, your committee have been unable to learn. Let us hope they have been applied to charitable purposes.

The Grand Secretary, we understand, took charge of this amount, only that it might be furnished a safe depository until such time as the proper disposition of it might be determined upon.

Your committee are of the opinion that this sum cannot in any sense be deemed the property of this Grand Lodge, nor subject to its order, and we would accordingly report adversely to assuming any positive control over it, but as the same has been receipted for by the Grand Secretary (an officer of this body) some action on the part of the Grand Lodge would seem to be appropriate, though, in our opinion, it should be only advisory.

The Chicago Masonic Board of Relief is an incorporated and responsible body, now in active operation in this city. It appears to be the regular successor of the board to which the donors of this money originally intended it should go, having the same general object in view. This board was the recipient of the balance of the funds remaining in the hands of the old board, after all its expenses were paid, and the legatee of all the amounts that might subsequently come under the control of said old board.

Now, in order that these moneys may be placed as nearly as is now possible in the hands of those who it was originally intended should distribute them, and to the end that the donors may still have a voice in the control of them, we would recommend that the Grand Secretary be advised to pay the above sum to the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, *requesting* said board to inform the donors of the facts in the case, and to be governed by the wishes of the givers as to the final disposition of the money.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

EDWARD COOK, }
DANIEL DUSTIN, } *Finance Committee.*
GEO. W. DAVIS, }

CHICAGO, October 9, 1873.

The report was received and amended by advising Bro. O. H. MINER to return the money to the several Lodges who donated it, instead of paying it to the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, as recommended by the committee.

The report was then adopted.

[NOTE—Bro. MINER, P. G. S., has returned to the several Lodges donating these funds the amounts due them, as follows :—*Grand Secretary.*]

Blazing Star Lodge No. 458.....	\$23 43
Camden Lodge No. 648.....	18 74
Elbridge Lodge No. 579.....	23 43
Polk Lodge No. 137.....	46 85
Gill Lodge No. 382.....	23 43
Middleton Lodge No. 370.....	23 43
Carmi Lodge No. 272.....	46 85
Warsaw Lodge No. 257.....	26 56
Grand Chain Lodge No. 660.....	28 11
Jeffersonville Lodge No. 460.....	23 43
McLean Lodge No. 469.....	26 25
Blueville Lodge No. 647.....	26 00
Columbia Lodge No. 474.....	46 95
Huntsville Lodge No. 465.....	23 43
Somonauk Lodge No. 646.....	23 43
Troy Lodge No. 588.....	46 85
Dongola Lodge No. 581.....	4 68
New Boston Lodge No. 59.....	46 85
Belle City Lodge No. 483.....	9 37
Magnolia Lodge No. 103.....	12 18
Rossville Lodge No. 527.....	15 00
Casey Lodge No. 442.....	35 85
Total.....	\$601 00

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

Thursday, Oct. 9, 1873, }
TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. *}*

The Grand Lodge was called to labor, M. W. Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master, presiding.

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. L. A. HAMBLIN offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee :

WHEREAS, At the time the charter of Wiley M. Egan Lodge No. 593 was arrested, all the furniture, paraphernalia and property of said Lodge was placed in the custody of W. Bro. WILLIAM P. GRAY, for safe keeping, and

WHEREAS, A charter has been granted by this Grand Lodge to a large number of the brethren who formerly belonged to said Wiley M. Egan Lodge, by the name of Providence Lodge No. 711 ; therefore,

Resolved, That said paraphernalia, furniture and property be given to said Providence Lodge No. 711, and that W. Bro. WILLIAM P. GRAY be authorized to deliver the same to said Providence Lodge, without delay.

CONSIDERATION OF BY-LAWS RESUMED.

The Grand Lodge resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on By-Laws.

Part Third was taken up, discussed and amended.

They were then duly seconded by the Grand Lodge, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, the By-Laws were referred back to the committee for correction of grammatical and typographical errors.

REPORT—Committee on Restoration of Records.

The Committee on Restoration of Records submitted the following report, which was received and adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M. :

The undersigned, a committee appointed at the last Annual Communication to superintend the re-printing of the lost records of this Grand Lodge, from 1840 to 1860, respectfully report : That in accordance with the instructions of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary issued a circular to the Subordinate Lodges, requesting them to subscribe for one or more copies of said reprint. In response to said circular, only one hundred and eighty-six copies were subscribed for. The committee only being authorized to have said work done upon three hundred copies being subscribed for, have done nothing about the matter of reprinting.

A careful estimate of the expense of making said reprint was made in 1871, showing that the probable cost of one thousand copies, of seven hundred and fifty pages each, bound in cloth, properly lettered, will cost \$2,000. Your committee deem it highly important that the work should be done, and believe, that if once done, that every Lodge in the jurisdiction would take a copy.

In view of the necessity of the object desired to be obtained, your committee offer the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge proceed to republish so much of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge as may be deemed necessary, from 1840 to 1860, inclusive.

Resolved, That the committee on printing be directed to advertise for proposals for said work at the same time they advertise for proposals to publish the proceedings of this session.

Resolved, That said republication shall be done under the direction of a special committee, to be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master. The chairman of said committee shall read all proof sheets pertaining to the printing thereof. The chairman and other members of said committee shall be paid a reasonable compensation for their labor, which amount shall be determined by a committee consisting of the M. W. Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden and Junior Grand Warden, who shall have full power to adjust and order the same paid. Said proceedings, when

republished, shall be placed in the custody of the Grand Secretary, and he stand charged with same; and is hereby directed to sell the same at the price of three dollars per volume, reserving one hundred copies for the use of this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. BLAKESLEY, }
H. DILLS, } *Committee.*
E. C. SELLECK. }

REPORT—Committee on Charity.

The Committee on Charity submitted their report, as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

The Committee having had under consideration the petition of Tarbolton Lodge No. 351, soliciting a donation for the benefit of Bro. S. G. BARNES, report that the facts in this case are set forth on page 63 of the proceedings of 1872, and you, committee concur in the judgment of the Grand Lodge at that time, that they were such as to warrant an appropriation. The same state of facts now exist, and we recommend that an appropriation of one hundred dollars be made for the benefit of Bro. S. G. BARNES, of Tarbolton Lodge.

In the case of the petition of Nunda Lodge No. 169, for a donation for the benefit of Bro. JOHN WALKER, a member of Operative Lodge No. 150, Aberdeen, Scotland, for whom Nunda Lodge has been for some two or three weeks caring, your committee are of the opinion that the Brother has not yet become a settled charge upon the Lodge in such a sense as would warrant your committee in establishing the precedent which a recommendation for an appropriation would involve. They, therefore, recommend that no further action be had in this case.

Your committee have been instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of appropriating one thousand dollars for the benefit of M. W. Bro. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, a Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge.

Your committee are informed that M. W. Bro. REYNOLDS is, through sickness, bereavement and other misfortunes, reduced to a condition of actual destitution, weak in body and broken in spirit, and now seeks assistance to enable him to reach relatives in the far west, who though illy able to take care of him, will yet afford him a home.

Your committee feel that the Grand Lodge cannot stop its ears to the cry of distress coming from one who has filled so large a place in its history, but they do not feel warranted in recommending the full amount contemplated in the resolution referred to them. They are, however, of the opinion in view of all the circumstances, that an appropriation of five hundred dollars should be made for his benefit, and they so recommend.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, }
GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, } *Committee.*
JOSEPH ROBBINS, }

Upon motion, the report was amended by making the appropriation payable to the family of M. W. Bro. REYNOLDS.

The report as amended was adopted.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of W. Bro. HAMBLIN, asking that the property of Wiley M. Egan Lodge be given to Providence Lodge No. 711, reported favorably, and recommended the adoption of the resolution.

The report was adopted.

R. W. Bro. JOHN M. PEARSON presented his credentials as Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Grand Honors were awarded to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, through its Representative.

REPORT—Finance Committee—Appropriations.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee having had under consideration various bills and resolutions contemplating payment of money, and accounts to them submitted, beg leave respectfully to report, recommending the payment of the following sums, viz :

To A. W. Adams, for copying code of proposed by-laws, preparing the same for publication, and reading proof.....	\$25 00
To A. L. Hale & Bro., for use of tables, chairs, etc., at Annual Communication of 1873, with cartage to and from place of meeting.....	18 00
To W. H. Cutler, for use of piano at this Grand Communication, and for all expenses incident to music furnished at opening of Grand Lodge.....	25 00
To A. L. Hale & Bro., for furniture to replace that destroyed by fire in 1871, and belonging to Cleveland Lodge. (See proceedings of 1872, page 128.)	550 00
To Patterson & Co., Springfield, Ill., for stationery, etc., for Grand Secretary's office.....	27 95
To John H. Small & Co., Chicago, for stationery furnished Grand Secretary for use of Grand Lodge.....	18 35
For engraving, printing and framing resolutions of thanks for Fire Board Relief, as per action of Grand Lodge last year. (See Proceedings 1872, page 86.)	
To Chas. Shober & Co.....	\$195 00
To R. B. Appleby.....	99 25
	<hr/> 294 25
To Bro. J. Zimmerman, representative of Lodge No. 239, to correct error in his mileage and per diem, order of 1872.....	4 40
To <i>Herald</i> Printing Company, of Quincy, Ill., for printing Report of Committee on Masonic Correspondence..	866 83
To John M. Pearson, for mileage and per diem attending meetings of Committees on Printing and on By-Laws.....	43 90
To L. A. Beebe & Co., for moving stoves, for pipe, etc.....	4 88
To Kingston Lodge No. 266, for dues paid on, Henry A. Fruit, in 1868-69-70-71 and 72, while he was a charter member of another Lodge.....	3 75
To B. J. VanCourt, for expenses in visiting Monroe Lodge No. 28, by order of M. W. Grand Master	12 25
To J. C. McMurtry, D. D. G. M. 13th District, for expenses, etc., visiting Abingdon Lodge No. 185, by order of Grand Master.....	12 25

To Jas. Robbins, for mileage and per diem attending session of Printing Committee	15 30
To M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Chairman of Committee on By-Laws, not as by any means being commensurate payment for the amount of arduous labor performed, but as a cheerful recognition of his valuable services in preparing so complete a code.....	100 00
To R. W. Bro. Jos. Robbins, Chairman of Committee on Masonic Correspondence, as a like recognition of valued services.....	200 00
To R. S. McCormick, for use of Hall, three days.....	450 00
To Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., for assisting Grand Secretary at this Communication.....	25 00

The resolutions referred to this committee, and contemplating the return of Grand Lodge dues to Galva Lodge No. 243 and Russellville Lodge No. 346, on account of losses sustained by fire, cannot be entertained by this committee. This Grand Lodge has twice affirmed the doctrine that such cases should be considered as matters of charity, and any desired assistance sought through the Committee on Charity.

To Chas. W. Moore, for Freeman's Monthly Magazine, to January 1, 1874, as per bill

\$10 00

From the best information before your committee, this Magazine was subscribed for by order of the Grand Lodge. We, therefore, recommend the payment of the bill, and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to notify the publisher to discontinue the Magazine from and after January 1, 1874, till further orders.

The bill of JOHN H. JOHNSON, of Springfield, Ill., for paper said to have been furnished in 1868, and amounting to \$18.40, we report in favor of disallowing, for the reason that we have no sufficient certificate that it was for the use of this Grand Lodge.

The present Grand Secretary knows nothing of the facts in the case, and the neglect of Mr. JOHNSON to present the bill at an earlier date being a sufficient reason why we cannot get proper evidence of its accuracy.

To John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler, for washing and repairing aprons, for cartage and other incidental expenses, as per bill.

\$74 85

To John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler, for services as Grand Tyler during the year, and at this Communication.....

100 00

\$174 85

To R. W. Bro. H. W. Hubbard, for attending trial by order of Grand Master.....

5 00

To Bro. Harry Duvall, bill for incidental expenses incurred in preparing hall for meeting of Grand Lodge, and for ten days' services in doing same

67 90

To John Conners, Janitor, for extra services during session.....

10 00

To the Library Committee, to enable them to purchase from W. Bro. O. M. Stafford, proceedings of this Grand Lodge from 1850 to 1870, for use of Grand Lodge.....

25 00

To F. M. Capus, for assisting Grand Tyler.....

12 25

To Jonathan Clark, for partition around entrance to hall.....

34 00

To Jno. F. Burrill, Deputy Grand Secretary, for expenses attending this session.....

25 00

All of which is fraternally submitted,

EDWARD COOK,
DANIEL DUSTIN, } Finance Committee.
GEO. W. DAVIS,

The report was received and amended by making payment to chairman of Committee on Masonic Correspondence \$300 instead of \$200.

The report was adopted.

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. LONG (188) offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has had under consideration for the past two days the report of the Committee on By-Laws for the government of proceedings in this Grand Lodge and subordinates under its jurisdiction ; and,

WHEREAS, The said Code of By-Laws, in their completeness, show a vast amount of research into Masonic law and usage in this and other Grand Jurisdictions ; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered to the Committee on By-Laws for the very able report which they have made, the reading and consideration of which has just been completed.

REPORT—Committee on Resolutions.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your committee to whom was referred the pleasing duty of having engrossed, framed and presenting the thanks of this Grand Lodge to the Masonic Relief Committee of Chicago, respectfully report that they have attended to the duties enjoined upon them by the resolution to be found on page 108, Proceedings of 1872 ; that the resolutions have been handsomely engrossed on parchment, framed, and are now ready for presentation to the several persons entitled to the same.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
G. W. BARNARD, } *Committee.*
D. A. CASHMAN, }

The report of the committee was adopted.

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. TANQUARY (30) offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed, at the earliest practicable date, to furnish each Lodge with the revised amendments proposed to the By-Laws.

PRESENTATION.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY, on behalf of the committee appointed at the last Annual Grand Communication, presented M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER with a beautiful Past Grand Master's jewel, as an appreciation of his services to this Grand Lodge while Grand Master. The jewel is of solid gold, studded with diamonds, and valued at \$1,000,

RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. GINTHER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due to all its committees, who have so ably and faithfully discharged their arduous duties, and thereby so signally facilitated our proceedings.

CLOSED.

There appearing to be no further business before the Grand Lodge, solemn prayer was offered by the R. W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, when the M. W. Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge

IN AMPLE FORM,

PEACE and HARMONY PREVAILING.

James A Hawley

Grand Master.



ATTEST:

John A Burrill

Grand Secretary.

An Memoriam.

NATHAN FAY PRENTICE,

PAST MASTER

—OF—

*Excelsior Lodge No. 97 and M. R. Thompson
Lodge No. 381.*

DIED APRIL 19th, A.D. 1873.

*He died as he lived---A Faithful and Courteous Mason and a
True and Exemplary Christian.*

"None knew him but to love him—
None named him but to praise."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons, of the State of Illinois :

As we commence printing, we have at hand the Proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges, and lack only those of Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin. If the missing volumes come to hand in season we shall give them their place in the alphabetical list. If they are too long delayed for that, yet reach us while our report is passing through the press, we shall notice them in an addenda thereto.

ALABAMA.

The Grand Lodge met at Montgomery, Dec. 2, 1872.

The address of Grand Master JOHNSON opens with an eloquent allusion to the death of Brethren GEORGE FRANK SMITH and WILLIAM C. PENICK ; the former, Deputy Grand Master, and the latter, the distinguished Past Grand Master, who for many years made his influence widely felt through his able reports on correspondence. His memory will be cherished by many outside of the jurisdiction of Alabama.

Memorial tablets are inscribed to these brethren, and also to EDWARD HERNDON, Past Grand Master, deceased during the year.

The Grand Master, questioning whether there were not already too many Lodges, thought it a good augury that their borders had not been greatly extended during the year. He had granted dispensations for four new Lodges. He had taken the responsibility of interchanging Representatives with the Grand Orient of Brazil, "Valley of Lavradio," and asked the Grand Lodge to take the necessary steps for recognition and correspondence. While on this subject he says :

"In this connection, I will state the result of our efforts to restore to their home in Alabama the family of our lamented Brother. SAMUEL D. WATSON. It will be remembered that our brother died in the wilds of South America, far from home and friends, leaving a helpless family, destitute and amongst savages. By your generosity one year ago we were enabled to forward to them the means to return home. Through Brother L. E. PARSONS, the President of the U. S., and the American Minister, Gen. PARTRIDGE, we sent the money intended for the use of Bro. WATSON's family to Brazil. In the meantime, however, the Masonic Brotherhood of Rio, finding that there was the widow of a brother from a foreign land in distress in their midst, in the true spirit of Masonic charity, contributed the amount necessary to defray the

expenses of the family to the United States, and sent them home. Our draft, amounting to four hundred and ten dollars, has since been returned, and the money handed over to Mrs. Watson."

The Grand Lodge endorsed the action of the Grand Master in the interchange of representatives, and ordered an engrossed copy of its resolutions on the subject forwarded to its Grand Representative at Rio, the "Illustrious" Brother SENOR PEDRO ANTONIO GÓMEZ.

From his title, which is unknown to Ancient Craft Masonry, we presume the representative thus accredited to the Grand Orient of Brazil, is a Mason only by virtue of his connection with a rite of which the Grand Lodge of Alabama has, and can have, no official knowledge. Speaking for ourselves alone, we think the time has fully come when the claims of *nominally* Masonic Bodies should be carefully scrutinized by Grand Lodges before according to them the recognition due only to those which are Masonic in fact as well as name. Perhaps the Grand Lodge of Alabama has done this in the present instance. It is a sovereign and independent body, and may do as seems to it best, but we trust that the Grand Lodge of Illinois will steer clear of all entangling alliances with bodies as to whose position within the pale of legitimate Masonry there may be the slightest question.

The decisions of the Grand Master are mainly the outgrowth of local regulations. We subjoin a few that are, however, with one exception—the second—general in their nature:

1. "That an applicant for the mysteries of Masonry eighty-four (84) years old ought not to be made a Mason."
2. "That no one is authorized or *allowed* to preside in a Lodge in this State, except a Present Master, one of the Wardens, or a Past Master belonging to this jurisdiction."
3. "If a candidate cannot legally be made a Mason, or if he is physically disqualified, the petition may be withdrawn without a ballot."
4. "A Mason having joined a church, the laws of which require a renunciation of Masonry, notwithstanding he holds a dimit, is not entitled to its benefits, neither is the widow of such an one so entitled after his death."
5. "That it is unbecoming a Mason to live in adultery with a Master Mason's daughter, notwithstanding he did not know at the time that she was a Mason's daughter. It is immoral and ungentlemanly, and, therefore, unmasonic."

We have numbered them for convenience.

We wonder whether the first decision wouldn't have rankled in THOMAS PARR's breast at about his 152nd year, had it been applied to him at the age of 84? His wife, whom he married when he was a youth of 120, might, however, have commended it as tending to keep him at home of evenings. So of this Alabama gentleman should he prove to be another HENRY JENKINS. Looking back through eighty-five added years, wouldn't he think it a queer institution which cut him off from its benefits on the score of age, just as he had escaped from adolescence?

We have instanced these two cases of extreme longevity to indicate that this question is not one which should, in this form, be passed upon by a Grand Master.

The landmarks have fixed the qualifications of candidates as well in respect of age as in others matters, and at any period between nonage and dotage the Lodge alone is the judge of their fitness. The Grand Master cannot authorize the Lodge to accept less than the landmarks require; he cannot rightfully compel it to demand more.

The italics in the second decision are ours. This decision is new to us, and we suppose it must be founded on a local regulation, as we have not elsewhere seen denied the right of the Master, or in his absence the ranking Warden, to invite any actual Past Master to the chair without reference to such Past Master's domicile or membership. In our own jurisdiction, in the absence of the Master, no Past Master can take the chair without the consent of the ranking Warden, who must first have congregated his Lodge.

It will be noticed that the third decision is in conflict with the letter of our law in Illinois, which declares that "no Subordinate Lodge shall be permitted to return a petition which has been presented and referred, for membership or initiation, without first balloting for the candidate." In so far as Grand Master JOHNSON makes a distinction between ineligibility and unfitness, we think he is clearly right, and that our law should be so modified in its phraseology as not to be a stumbling block in the way of Masters, preventing them, possibly, from doing what it is clearly their duty to do, that is, to stop further proceedings at any moment when it is discovered that the candidate is ineligible, and that the Lodge had, therefore, no right to receive his petition.

To the fourth decision we are not prepared to assent. If one cannot, as we all agree, by any formal renunciation release himself from his obligations to the Fraternity, we fail to see how such an act can release the Fraternity from its corresponding obligations towards him, until, by the judgment of his peers, a sentence of suspension or expulsion places him without its pale.

In the fifth decision the Grand Master is certainly "child-like and bland." In a vain attempt to reach the level attained by him, we may say that the decision, like the question which called it out, is highly suggestive. As we view it, the query must have been propounded by some constitutional pundit, who holds that all powers and privileges not specially delegated, are strictly reserved.

The Grand Master expresses doubts as to the propriety and justice of the action of the Grand Lodge in having recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, having been placed under conviction by Bro. GOULEY's arguments on the subject. While it gives us pleasure personally to see Bro. GOULEY receive such a compliment, we rejoice in the interests of well-settled Masonic law, founded in justice, that the Grand Lodge did not, as the Grand Master suggested, retrace its steps.

The Grand Lodge took steps to secure quarters in the Masonic Temple in process of erection at Montgomery, and, not to put old wine into new bottles, a new supply of clothing was ordered.*

Previous action adopting Cross' Chart for the use of Lodges was repealed, and the Committee on Work directed to report what, if any, should be adopted.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, of Talledega, was elected Grand Master; DANIEL SAYRE, Montgomery, Grand Secretary.

Two Charters were granted; two Dispensations continued, and two granted.

The docket of the Committee on Appeals embraces nine cases. In one case only was the action of the Lodge confirmed; the rest were reversed, or sent back for rehearing, or on account of defective transcripts. In one case where the accused had been found guilty, and the Lodge had refused to inflict adequate punishment, the Grand Lodge properly finished the work by expelling him, and censuring the Lodge. The work of the Committee was so thoroughly done that it ought, perhaps, to condone the stump speech with which its report concludes, and which displays a marvellous power of "fine writing."

The Grand Secretary having, in the printed proceedings, criticized the reports of the Committees on Chartered Lodges, the Grand Lodge adopted the following through its Committee on the Doings of Grand Officers:

"That in the opinion of this committee, no officer of the Grand Lodge has a right to publicly criticize the report of any committee when it has been adopted by the Grand Lodge. And although the criticisms made by the Grand Secretary may have been just, he did wrong in publishing them. Yet we cannot believe this reflection cast upon the committee was intentional."

The following from the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted:

"Resolved, That no brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues shall be reinstated until he pay all dues which have accrued *during his suspension*, as well as those for which he was suspended."

Which, in our view, would add nothing to his bill. If there is any principle underlying the levying of Lodge dues, it is that they are an equivalent either for Lodge privileges or for Masonic privileges in a general sense; and as the suspended Mason enjoys neither, it is difficult to see how dues can accrue against him.

The Report on Correspondence, (99 pp.), from the pen of Bro. RICHARD F. KNOTT, reviews the proceedings of thirty six American Grand Lodges, Illinois included. For courtesy, ability and discrimination, this report ranks with previous papers from the same hand.

Bro. KNOTT quotes Grand Master CREGIER's remarks on the "right of objection," and says: "The above is lucidly stated, but we do not understand the force of *affiliated* in the third clause, as applied to a brother a member of another Lodge."

The clause referred to is as follows:

"3d. The right of an *affiliated* Master Mason to object to the *initiation* or advancement of a candidate in a Lodge of which he is *not a member*."

We think that upon reconsidering the subject, Bro. KNOTT will see that the alleged right of an affiliated Mason to enter an objection in a Lodge not his own, might present itself to some minds as differing from the claim of a non-affiliate to do the same thing.

Of the criticism of the New Jersey Committee on the action of Grand Master REYNOLDS, Bro. KNOTT says:

"We cannot go the full length of the Committee in its strictures on the decision of the Grand Master of Illinois, setting aside a ballot "on a supposed state of facts, which proved to be untrue," on petition of the Lodge voting. If we cast a ballot against A. B., and afterwards find out that he was not the A. B. we supposed him to be, or that we were in error for any other reason, as an honest man, not to say a Mason, it behooves us to do all in our power to repair the wrong we did. How can we better do it than to state the facts to our Worshipful Master? Then if he states to the Lodge that one or more brethren have informed him that they voted against A. B. under a mistake, and the Lodge unanimously petition the Grand Master for dispensation to spread the ballot anew, and he granting it, the candidate be elected, what wrong has been done to Masonry by doing a right to a worthy applicant! In our humble opinion, whatever leads to truth is Masonry, whatever does otherwise is not.

Quoting the remark of Bro. BARKLEY that a candidate cannot be properly declared rejected until the ballot reveals such rejection, Bro. KNOTT says:

"With which we coincide fully, holding rejection by unfavorable report and rejection by refusing to receive petition to be practiced innovations."

It is hardly necessary, in view of our frequently expressed opinions, to say that we hold that a candidate can only be rejected by ballot. So far we agree with Bro. KNOTT. But we do not agree with his implication that refusing to receive a petition is a rejection; or with his idea that it is improper to refuse to receive a petition. Nor can such refusal be called a practical innovation. So far as we know, the reception is nowhere a merely passive proceeding; it is the *act* of the Lodge, and as it involves considerations that do not and should not enter into the ballot, it seems to us very proper that at this stage the Lodge *should* act. The question whether the Lodge will receive, certainly implies its power to refuse.

Alluding to the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which we noticed last year, in declaring the action of a Lodge irregular, wherein it had approved and initiated a candidate "most markedly deformed," and directing that his name be erased from the list of members, Bro. KNOTT says:

"Without waiting for the reasons which actuated our Pennsylvania brethren, we simply say that we cannot see how a Lodge can do what it can't; how it can make a Mason out of material of which a Mason cannot be made, and, therefore, agree that the action of the Grand Lodge was strictly correct."

Bro. KNOTT's ratiocination would be correct but for the stubborn fact that the Lodge *did* make the man a Mason; and as he agrees with Illinois, quoted with concurrence by Bro. CARR, that "a regular Lodge cannot do clandestine work," we are at a loss to see how he can agree that the action of the Grand Lodge, in so far as it directed the erasure of the brother's name from the list of members was correct. We doubt not that, looking at the matter from another stand point, he would agree with us that the Grand Lodge oversteps its powers when it goes into a constituent Lodge and summarily deprives a regularly made member thereof, against whom no charge is pending, of any portion of his Masonic rights.

On the subject of making negroes Masons, Bro. KNOTT holds broad views, so broad, indeed, that he gives his full endorsement both to the argument of Grand Master BRAMLETTE, of Texas, claiming for the Grand Lodge the right to legislate

on the subject, and the report of the Texas Jurisprudence Committee by which the argument was demolished.

We should have been better pleased to notice the many things in Bro. KNOTT's report with which we agree, than the few with which we differ, but we must try and keep our reviews within proper limits.

ARKANSAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Little Rock, Nov. 4, 1872. A large number of the constituent Lodges declined to attend, with the understanding that the business would be postponed until the first Monday in January, 1873, agreeable to the suggestion of a proclamation issued by the Grand Master; the reason for which was that the Annual Communication fell at the time of the Presidential election.

The Grand Lodge was therefore closed until Jan. 6, 1873, when it met at Little Rock, with one hundred Lodges, of the two hundred and seventy-six on the register, represented.

The excellent address of Grand Master WILLIAMS begins like a jeremiade, but proceeds in plain and vigorous words to point out the remedy for the evils it laments. Condemning the crying evils of intemperance and gambling, he characterizes the Mason who has not the courage to war against vice as a moral poltroon; and one who is addicted to and influenced by vice, and lends himself to prevent discipline, as a traitor and spy of the enemy. The following is, unfortunately, true of other jurisdictions than Arkansas;

"We find Masons in formal good standing in their Lodge, who are grossly intemperate; who encourage this worst scourge of humanity, by dealing out death to the body and damnation to the soul at so much per glass, who haunt the gambling bells and moral sinks of our towns and cities."

* * * * *

"Gambling is another crying evil of the age. It is not necessary merely to refer to the card-table, the faro-bank, keno, or any other of the gambling devices which are exhibited to decoy the young and unwary; nor do I suppose that many Masons are addicted to this gross and more revolting form of gambling. It presents itself in a more insidious and dangerous form, and even the church is not free from its cursed taint—the lottery, raffle, prize scheme and gift enterprise. We find these heralded upon every corner, practiced everywhere. Even good-meaning ladies at a *church fair* will ask us to take a *chance* in some raffle for the benefit of the church."

He regards the dignity of labor as the cardinal idea of Masonry, placing the institution at war with the gambling spirit that seeks riches without toil.

He had issued twenty-five dispensations for new Lodges.

Of his decisions on points of law and practice, he submitted twenty-two. We copy only such as touch new points, or with which we do not agree:

"4. In case of difference between two brothers, one applied for a dimit on account of this difference. The Lodge refused it. I was asked—first, did the Lodge

do right; secondly, what should be done. I held that the dimit was properly refused; that a committee should be appointed to reconcile the brothers; if they would not be reconciled, charges should be preferred, and inflict punishment not less than suspension on the guilty."

We doubt the propriety of holding as a rule, that in such cases charges should be preferred. We would let Time, the great healer of differences, as of wounds, have an opportunity to do his work before resorting to coercive measures, which aggravate rather than allay.

The following seems to us just, where the Lodge is permitted to excuse a brother, at his request, from voting:

"11. That on a trial upon charges the prosecutor was excused from voting; and the Lodge might, by vote, excuse any brother at his request, as decided by the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage at the last session of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. As it requires two-thirds of all present, voting in the affirmative, to convict, the brethren who are excused from voting should either retire, or at least be regarded, for the purpose of the trial, as not present. Otherwise they would be counted always in the negative, and might prevent a just and proper conviction, although all present actually voting might vote in the affirmative. Thus, ten members are present; one is the prosecutor. The Lodge, for good reasons, excuse three. If these four are counted as present, the remaining six might all vote for conviction; yet the accused go unpunished, because six would not be two-thirds of ten. Thus demonstrating that if the brethren excused from voting are counted as present, they do vote practically every time in the negative, because their presence has to be overcome by the affirmative vote. Being convinced that such was not the intention of the framers of the by-law, I have held that the two-thirds present means two-thirds of those actually required to vote."

We do not know whether the Grand Lodge, through its regulations, or the Grand Master, is responsible for the misapprehension as to the true functions of the Committee embraced in the following:

"17 A committee to whom charges have been referred for investigation, must ascertain from such proof as they can obtain, whether or not there is cause to believe the brother guilty of un-Masonic conduct, and report accordingly."

The duty of a committee of this kind is to report facts, not a verdict. The judicial function rests in the Lodge alone.

The following was partially reversed by the Grand Lodge through the report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage:

"19 The vote on a trial for un-Masonic conduct ought to be open, not by ballot; but the brother on trial has no right to know how any brother voted."

The Committee say:

"The following decision, viz: The vote on a trial for un-Masonic conduct ought to be open, not by ballot, but the brother on trial has no right to know how any brother voted; the Committee would change to read as follows, viz: "The vote on a trial for un-Masonic conduct may be open or by ballot, but the brother on trial has no right to know how any brother voted." The Committee believe that if the ballot must be open, that the ends of justice would often be defeated through intimidation or for other obvious reasons."

The reason given by the Committee for thus modifying the decision, is sufficient;

it is also sufficient, to demand with equal force, the modification of their own utterance to the simple declaration that the vote *must* be by secret ballot.

A District Deputy having decided "That the Worshipful Master has but one vote even in case of a tie," the Grand Master says:

"Without assuming to decide, I am inclined to believe that the Master of a Lodge, in all cases where he chooses to exercise the right, can vote as a member; and in case of a tie, the question is never lost as in ordinary deliberate bodies, but the Master, as such, gives the casting vote."

Aside from the authority (Bro. MACKEY) quoted in favor of this view, he thinks it sustained on principle, holding that "a Master is certainly not disfranchised as a member by becoming such, and his vote, as a member, certainly is not the exercise of his magisterial vote in deciding a tie."

The Committee on Law and Usage, however, recommended the approval of the decision as made by the Deputy, it being in accordance with Regulation XVIth of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and says:

"The opinion of the M. W. Grand Master, that the regulation is wrong in principle, may be correct, for the reasons by him stated, yet as American Masonry has made the matter the subject of local regulation by the several Grand Lodges, ignoring thereby the usage established by the General Regulations of 1721, and as this Grand Lodge has established its usage as stated, the Committee are not in favor of recommending any change or alteration thereof."

The Grand Lodge concurred.

Although our Grand Lodge, in 1871, confirmed the decision of Grand Master CREGIER that in addition to the vote to which he was entitled as a *member*, it would be proper for the Master of a Lodge, in the event of a tie, to cast a deciding vote as *Master*, we can find no warrant for it except in the questionable analogy furnished by the XIIth Regulation of 1721, wherein it is provided that the Grand Master shall have two votes, and is understood to apply to cases of tie. Unless general and immemorial usage has vested such a right in the Master,—and if it has we have not been made aware of it—we know of no sufficient reason for inaugurating or perpetuating a departure from the just principles of parliamentary law.

Grand Master WILLIAMS again urges the importance of an endowment for St. John's College, and a committee was charged with the duty of reporting a plan for such endowment at the next Communication. As usual the Grand Lodge appropriated its surplus funds to the institution.

The Grand Master announced the demise during the year, of Past Grand Master JAMES McVICAR; Past Junior Grand Warden ISAAC C. HICKS; Past Senior Grand Warden A. M. WARD, and Past (who was also the first) Grand Secretary GEORGE C. WATKINS. Memorial pages are set apart for them.

The postponement of the Grand Lodge from November to January, raised a question in the minds of the Committee on Credentials. They say:

"Your Committee would further show that in passing upon credentials of delegates to this Grand Lodge they have regarded this as the Grand Lodge of 1872, and that all officers who have been elected since the close of the last Masonic year,

except such as were re-elected, your Committee have adjudged as proxies for retired officers, who, in the judgment of your Committee, were entitled to represent their respective Lodges."

The list of names reported by the Committee was adopted, and the question whether the officers elected subsequent to the first Monday in November were the representatives to the Grand Lodge, or those who would have been had the Grand Lodge met on the first Monday in November, was referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage. Wisely, perhaps, the Committee allowed the matter to sleep, and the question whether sundry brethren were Masters, Wardens or proxies, is likely to take its place among those unsolved problems, which, like the authorship of "Junius," and the identity of the "Man in the Iron Mask," bid fair to vex mankind forever.

Desiring to change its time of meeting to the second Monday in October, the Grand Lodge, having found the manner of changing the Constitution, according to its present requirements, to be inoperative by reason of non-action of the Constituent Lodges, was driven to the alternative of calling a Convention of its Constitutional Constituency, in order to make the necessary change, which it did by unanimous vote.

Twenty-three Charters were granted; two Dispensations for new Lodges were granted and three continued.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized, as was also the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio.

E. R. DUVAL, of Fort Smith, was elected Grand Master; L. E. BARBER, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.

The docket of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances embraces nine cases.

In one case a brother had been tried in Lodge No. 122, and last year, on appeal, the decision of the Lodge was reversed and a new trial ordered, with a change of venue to No. 160. This year No. 122 appeals from the decision of No. 160. The Committee recommended the approval of the decision of No. 160 and the Grand Lodge concurred; subsequently, however, on a reconsideration, the case was again remanded for trial to No. 122, the Lodge having original jurisdiction.

This is the only instance in the history of the Grand Lodge where it has exercised the power, on reviewing a judgment of expulsion, to remand a case with a change of venue, and the Committee on Law and Usage expresses the hope that another instance may never occur where it may find it necessary to exercise this delicate power. They very properly say that it would defeat the very object of transferring the trial from the expelling Lodge to another, to allow the members of the expelling Lodge to vote on the trial in the Lodge to which the case is transferred, as contemplated in the resolution which called forth their report.

Bro. DUVAL from the Committee on the Masonic History of Arkansas, presented a report embracing much interesting information relative to the early history of Masonry in the State. The Committee was continued, with leave to perfect its work.

The Report on Correspondence, (pp. 131), the work of Bro. GEORGE E. DODGE, reviews forty-six American Grand Lodges.

Bro. DODGE wields a sprightly, as well as an able pen, and his facility at catching the ludicrous aspect of things is such that not even Bro. GOULEY, in his most mournful mood—sitting in moist disconsolateness astride his grief-compelling monument to Grand Lodge Sovereignty deceased—could read him and repress an audible smile.

At the outset the reviewer says :

"If there lives a brother with "soul so dead" as to carp at the *length* of this report, when the time and labor involved in the same are furnished gratuitously, and at no small personal sacrifice, we will not advertise the existence of such a specimen of petrification by making an apology."

Illinois receives very complimentary notice. Of the address of Grand Master CREGIER, he says :

"The details of the Grand Master's arduous duties during the year, together with his recommendations, decisions, etc., are set forth with such method and precision as entitle its author to special praise. Some idea of the magnitude of the Masonic work in Illinois may be arrived at from the amount received during the year from Dispensations alone, footing up to the snug sum of \$1,288, and yet it was not a good year for Dispensations, as the Grand Master discriminated closely in the exercise of his prerogative."

He dissents from Grand Master CREGIER's decision that the Master of a Lodge is entitled to one vote as a member and another as Master, but holds all the rest to be correct.

Relative to the destruction of proceedings received before the destruction of our archives at Springfield, he says :

"We notice, with regret, ours mentioned among those which "were received in time to be burned." We will try to be a little *later* next time, and not *dry* enough to burn readily. We hope we have not "burned our fingers" by thus courting comment."

We cannot forbear a quotation showing Bro. DODGE's style. Only those, however, who have read the exhaustive report referred to, can quite appreciate the following relative to New Hampshire :

"The principle feature of these proceedings appears to be the report of the "Committee on Trials and Appeals." "Cromwell Kimball's case" heads the list, and occupies over twenty-seven pages of fine print (fifty-six lines to the page).

"The Committee start out by saying: "This is an *extraordinary* case." We should say so; "Jarndice" isn't a circumstance. "It is a comedy of errors, and something more," say the Committee, and we cannot find it in our heart to contradict them. "We fervently trust, for the honor of the Craft, that its like will never be known again." *Amen*, say we.

"A committee was appointed to *condense* the report for publication. *Their* report consisted of four lines, to the effect that "that little thing can't be did," without "marring its symmetry," etc. This is a sufficient excuse for our not attempting to condense or synopsize it. We almost forgot to say that "Cromwell Kimball" was

declared indefinitely suspended. We have not learned what was done with the Committee, but suppose they were sent to the hospital or sea-shore."

Of Bro. BAIN's North Carolina Report, he says :

"Speaking of Past Grand Master *Blocher's* address, which he says "furnishes evidence of ability and faithfulness in the discharge of his official duties," he corrects his "front name" saying "Wm. D. Blocker (not O. H. as published in our report of 1870)." We refuse to be comforted until Bro. BAIN corrects that "cussed" little k. It will take one more year to untangle Bro. BLOCHER's name, and then we shall expect Bro. BAIN to go to work *reconstructing* Bro. SMITHEE's, which looms up in painful prominence as "SMYTHEE." We submit it to Bro. BAIN in all candor and with tears in our eyes, is there a reasonable *probability* that a man *could* have such a name?"

We have marked many things which we should be glad to quote, but can only permit ourselves space to condemn most emphatically the pernicious doctrine, held to by Bro. DODGE, that a brother under charges is not entitled to the "presumption of innocence."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This nicely printed pamphlet contains the record of a Special Communication, held at New Westminster, July 30, 1872, to lay the corner Stone of the Mortuary Chapel of the Masonic Cemetery, at Sapperton, on which occasion an Odd Fellows Lodge was improperly assigned a place in the procession; and of the Annual Communication held at Victoria, Dec. 7, 1872.

Grand Master POWELL delivered a brief, but excellent address. We quote :

"It is, to me, a matter of great pride and supreme gratification to refer to the very favorable criticisms with which our proceedings in the formation of this Grand Body have been reviewed by so many Sister Grand Lodges. Complimentary Resolutions on the regularity of our work and distinguished assurances of warm welcome, reach us from all quarters, and I am free to observe, if the future prosperity of the *Young Grand Lodge of British Columbia* depends upon the good will and friendly wishes of her older and more experienced Sisters, it may indeed be regarded with certainty.

It would be invidious for me to attempt to distinguish among these many messages of encouragement; but I should recommend the appointment at this Communication, of a Committee of Correspondence, who in their Report for the information of our own Lodges, would embrace the opportunity of reciprocating in fitting terms these fraternal greetings, and assure the kindred spirits "from over and beyond the border" how deeply we have realized from their goodness that

"Kind words are more than Coronets,"
"And simple faith than Norman Blood."

I am, too, glad to inform you that all the Grand Lodges of our Sister Provinces in the Dominion, and those in the United States, so far as heard from, have, with the exception of one—the Grand Lodge of Indiana—accorded us a hearty recognition and warm welcome. This last named Grand Lodge has not positively refused to recognize us, but unlike their predecessors, "the Colonists of old," will await the action of England in the matter. It is therefore a subject entirely for the development of the future, when the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and

Indiana will accord us Independence, nothing having as yet come to us from the two former Bodies. I had the honor of being Provincial Grand Master under the Scottish Jurisdiction in this Province for a number of years, and for two years previous to my resignation I found it impossible to obtain any correspondence whatever from her. As you are aware I resigned my Commission upon the formation of this Grand Lodge, and though a further period of some eighteen months have elapsed, I have not yet been honored with any acknowledgement of my notice of resignation, and certainly I have yet to receive any words of good cheer for yourselves. However, we love our Mother Grand Lodge too well, and cling too fondly to old and highly prized associations to question even her silence; but from our own experience, we may be pardoned for inability to repress a smile in our grief, when we hear that an enterprising Sister intends keeping us out in the cold until she hears about us from that 'dear old quarter.'"

He reported that Union Lodge, late 889 of the English Registry, had unanimously surrendered her charter under the Grand Lodge of England, and affiliated with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. We heartily congratulate the new Grand Lodge on its having thus amicably acquired the exclusive jurisdiction to which it was entitled.

Though he had as yet refrained from the practice, he recommended the adoption of the Grand Representative system, which was inaugurated during the session by the reception and recognition of Grand Secretary HEISTERMAN as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah.

Steps were taken looking to the inauguration of a Benevolent Fund.

An effort is being made to amend the constitutional rule requiring unanimity in the election of candidates, which, for the welfare of Masonry in British Columbia, we trust will not prevail.

ISRAEL WOOD POWELL, of Victoria, was re-elected Grand Master; H. F. HEISTERMAN, Victoria, re-appointed Grand Secretary. In recognition of his eminent services, gratuitously rendered, the latter was presented with a handsome gold chronometer watch, suitably engraved.

A Committee on Correspondence was appointed, with Past Grand Master BURNABY as Chairman.

CALIFORNIA.

The Grand Lodge met at San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1872.

The brilliant and able address of Grand Master PRATT is pitched in quite a different key from that of last year. "Then," he says, "we could not rejoice save in the doubtful blessing that our lives had been prolonged to behold another annual festival; but to-day no wealth of gratitude can be in excess of what we owe the beneficent Father whose paternal hand has given us all."

He makes an eloquent appeal for personal fidelity, as being the virtue whose cultivation is the peculiar province of Masonry, and which he declares to be the strongest similitude of the divine, and the crowning glory of human character.

The lack of fidelity to one another, and a want of attention and courtesey to strange brethren, have been, he says, the evils and omissions which have most attracted his attention in the course of his visitations.

A large amount of public work had been done during the year, by himself or his special deputies.

That but four Dispensations had been issued for new Lodges, and that two Lodges had surrendered their charters, he regards as healthful rather than discouraging. As a Lodge should serve some other purpose than the gratification of personal ambition by making indifferent Masters and sending its representatives to the Grand Lodge, he hailed the surrender of every Charter by a weak and decaying Lodge as an evidence of returning sense and wisdom, rather than declining zeal.

In the way of decisions, he had held, properly, we think, that the loss of one eye did not disqualify the candidate, yet confessed that he should not regret to see his decision overruled; that while the accuser could not dismiss charges once preferred, (entertained, we should say), the Lodge might dismiss them at any time; that where a candidate had been elected to receive the three degrees in a certain Lodge, and had received the first, and when on account of his removal another Lodge had been requested to confer the remaining degrees, though the Lodge which had been requested merely to do the work for another might decline at its option, yet an objection made to his advancement should be disregarded, with which we agree. Of another question he says:

"I have also been called upon to consider whether a dimitted Mason may affiliate with a Lodge other than that within the jurisdiction of which he resides. I think the intendment of our Constitution to be that he should apply to the Lodge where he resides, though it is not so expressly stated, and possibly affiliation anywhere might be a compliance with its terms. The latter construction, however, might lead to curious results; for, if the applicant may go to a distant Lodge in this State for affiliation, I do not see why he may not apply to some Lodge out of the State. Indeed, in the very case presented, the brother, fearing that he would be rejected in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resided, was about to send his dimit and petition to his mother Lodge in Tennessee. Without exactly deciding the question, I discouraged the enterprising brother with so much energy that he abandoned the project of affiliating in Tennessee. I should be glad, however, to have the question settled authoritatively. An impression prevails, I think, that a brother may affiliate with any Lodge he may select. I am sure that such ought not to be the rule, and I hope that it is not in this jurisdiction."

In Illinois not only the impression but the rule prevails that the brother has the right to affiliate wherever he chooses. If it be said that this would permit him to apply to some Lodge in another jurisdiction, we answer that we know of no reason why he should not, nor where any one derives the power to say that he shall not.

We quote the following, notwithstanding its length as containing food for reflection on a subject about which the entire craft need to think against that day when we shall pause to consider the far-reaching consequences of the establishment of permanent Lodges, and to inquire what will be left when its remorseless logic shall have completed the revolution it is surely but almost imperceptibly working:

"One of those cases of hardship which occasionally arise under our law has within the last week been brought to my attention. It has excited so much of my sympa-

thy that I cannot refrain from reporting it for your consideration, that you may inquire whether any safe and practicable remedy can be devised for like cases hereafter. A worthy and estimable member of one of our city Lodges was spending the season in a remote part of the State. There he received the usual notice from the Secretary of his Lodge that his dues were delinquent, and that unless payment was made his suspension would follow at the next stated meeting. He immediately wrote to a relative in the city, requesting him to pay his dues, but omitted to name the Lodge to which they were to be paid. The party was ready to pay as requested, but was obliged to write to the brother to ascertain where payment was to be made. Pending the delay thus occasioned the stated meeting occurred, the brother was declared suspended, and, before he could be reinstated, died. The widow and children begged for a Masonic burial; and I cannot express to you the shame, the bitterness and regret with which I was obliged to say that I could not undo the ban of suspension—that the law was inexorable—and that the last rites of the fraternity must be denied him. If ever I have chafed under the restrictions of the law, and been savagely tempted to depart from and over-ride its plain provisions, it was when the piteous appeal of this poor woman and her fatherless children came to me, imploring that the penalty of neglect, which was no fault of his, might not follow their dead idol to and beyond his grave. Nor does the evil stop here. How many years may he have served the Masonic fraternity with his time, his labor, and his means—how much of zeal and devotion may he have manifested, and what sacrifices may he have made—with what faith and trust may he have anticipated the paternal care and kind solicitude of the fraternity to his surviving family when death should have taken him away! Yet the trick of an accident has destroyed all, and the widow and orphan are as homeless to-day as if the husband and father had never passed the portals of the temple. Here, indeed, they will not be permitted to suffer. We, who know the facts, will not seek to evade our obligations by invoking the cold letter of a law which, indeed, cancels their legal claim, but which can never undo the moral duty which rests upon us. But we can give no evidence of their claim upon the fraternity which can be recognized abroad; and, beyond the little circle of personal acquaintances, they must be treated as the survivors of one who died under the ban of suspension. Neither as man nor as Mason can I reconcile myself to this result, and I ask you again if there can not some plan be devised for the relief of just such cases as this, without at the same time opening the door to the claims of the drone, the unworthy, and undeserving? If there can not, then I have only to add that, for myself, I would rather be imposed upon and tricked a thousand times by undeserving cheats and pretenders, than be a participant in any degree in the wrong wrought upon this dead brother and his family. I am at war with a system or a law which by any possibility can work or permit such wrong, and I do not propose to yield it my approval until the system is modified, or some officer, board, or tribunal is created, with power to undo an injury in a case of unmistakable merit, where there was no fault on the part of the sufferer."

A pleasanter theme is the following:

"It will be remembered that at your last Annual Communication, this Grand Lodge donated a considerable sum for the relief of our brethren who were sufferers by the great fire at Chicago. The sequel to this is curious, and, I apprehend, unprecedented. It would seem that the world-wide charity which poured its prolific offerings into the hands of those afflicted people, was more than sufficient to supply their every want; for a few days since I received from the Grand Master of Illinois a draft for eighteen hundred and seventy-four dollars, which he returns as our proportion of the unexpended funds which they do not need. This is indeed suggestive. It is suggestive of the spirit and manhood of our Chicago brethren and their high appreciation of true Masonic charity. It is suggestive also of the vitality and earnestness of that Freemasonry which hastened to give more than that most appalling calamity called for. It is suggestive also of the progress of our civilization, for never before in the world's history has such overwhelming disaster been thus entirely relieved. It speaks well of our recognition of our obligations as members

of a great social compact—of our fidelity and devotion to our vows of fraternal assistance and regard—and, more than all, it tells us in unmistakable terms how much of good, after all, even in this age of mammon-worship, may be still found in the elements which make up our common humanity.”

The Grand Master again speaks highly of the efficiency of their system of Inspection, and says that the good already effected by it is incalculable.

He noticed the death of JOHN SHERRILL WARD, Past Senior Grand Warden. A memorial tablet is inscribed to him.

From the admirable report of the Grand Secretary, we learn that one hundred and seventy-nine Chartered Lodges existed in the jurisdiction. Five were added at this Communication. As usual no Lodge was in arrears for dues at the end of the fiscal year. One hundred and seventy Lodges were represented in this Communication.

For the fifth time Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL presented the report on Correspondence, (pp. 123), reviewing thoroughly and ably the proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges, save Ohio and Rhode Island, some of them for two or more years.

Of our Annual Communication of 1871, he says:

“Seven hundred and twenty-three representatives were present from five hundred and forty Lodges. If Bro. CREGIER had the nerve and the tact to keep order in an assemblage of that size, we respectfully nominate him as the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. As the old deacon said when he tried to preach and failed, ‘If anybody else thinks he can do better just let him come up here and try.’”

He gives quite a thorough synopsis of Grand Master CREGIER’s address, especially commending, as consonant with common sense as well as Masonic law, his decision that a visiting brother is not obliged to exhibit a traveling certificate. He concurs, too, in the decision, that while a member of a particular Lodge has the absolute right to object to the initiation of a *profane*, he can only stop the advancement of a *brother* where good reasons are given. He dissents, however, from the ruling that neither Master nor Wardens can resign or dimit during their term of office.

The Report on Correspondence is kindly noticed.

We are glad to see that Bro. HILL loses no opportunity to protest against placing Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts on the same footing with profanes, by recognizing the right of peremptory objection to their advancement. He says:

“It is a part of the great unwritten law of common sense, as well as of Masonry, that when a man, and especially a brother, has been endowed with certain rights, as is undisputably the case with the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft, he can not be deprived thereof by the mere *ipse dixit* of another. If unworthy to go on, let that fact be made known in the proper way, and justice be done the Lodge and the brother fearlessly. But no assassinations from behind masked batteries.”

He thinks Indiana correct in holding that no Lodge is competent to do business with less than seven members present.

From the Report of the San Francisco Masonic Board of Relief, we find that two applicants from Illinois received aid to the amount of \$193.

A communication was received from the Grand Orient of France, expressing a desire for the renewal of fraternal relations, covering a report presented to the Council of the Order, April 2, 1872, by Bro. CAUBET, which closes with the declaration that the Grand Orient cannot reconsider or change the conclusions of the decree, in consequence of which those relations had been broken off by certain Masonic Powers.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence on this paper is able and severe. In closing, the Committee say :

"This Grand Lodge heartily reciprocates the desire expressed by the Grand Orient of France for the renewal of friendly relations, but that can be only upon such terms as would be consistent with its own integrity as a Grand Lodge. It renews the expression of its earnest hope that better and wiser counsels will direct the action of that Grand body, and cause it to recognize the rights of every Grand Lodge on this continent to govern the Craft within its own territorial limits in such wise as shall to it seem best adapted to promote the interests of Masonry, and to exercise exclusive, supreme, and perpetual control over the first three degrees of Masonry within those limits. Upon no other condition can this Grand Lodge desire to renew those relations."

Under the lead of the same Committee the Grand Lodge overruled the opinion of the Grand Master that the loss of one eye did not disqualify for the degrees.

The Committee quote their General Regulations, which they hold must govern the decision. We give it :

"The person who desires to be made a Mason must be a man; no woman nor eunuch; free born, being neither a slave nor the son of a bond-woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have; *and able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him.*"

Just how the Committee manage to find a basis for their judgment in this regulation, we don't know. Reasoning by a process of exclusion, however, we imagine they must have supposed it to lie somewhere in the line "not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation." Now however much a man may be disfigured by the loss of an eye, he is not deformed; nor is he dismembered in the obvious sense of the language here used. It follows, then, that he must be rejected on the ground of *unsoundness* "in his physical conformation." Rigidly apply the test of physical soundness, and the most conservative would cease complaining that we are making Masons too fast. Every time a dentist extracted a tooth a possible ashlar would have been spoiled! Very probably we shall be told that we carry our deductions to a ridiculous extreme. Yes, just far enough to show that the line must be drawn somewhere, and that tinker as we will, we shall not improve on the common sense of the Old Charge: "Having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of serving his master's Lord;" or, in other words, "able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him."

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted, and the Grand Lodge concurred in a most remarkable report on the subject of electioneering for office. We are sorely tempted to copy it entire, but must content ourselves with a portion, as follows :

"At the last Annual Communication, Bro. JOHN H. McCUNE presented a copy of a circular letter and moved its reference to this committee, in the following form :

"A circular having, to some extent, been sent to certain members of the craft prior to the assembling of this M. W. G. L., intended apparently to forestall the action of this G. L., a copy of which is hereto annexed, (omitting the address), I move that it be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, with instructions to inquire and report

"1st. Whether such a paper has been circulated, by whom and to what extent?

"2d. Whether such action violates any edict or resolution of this G. L.

"3d. Whether according to the general principles of Masonic jurisprudence electioneering documents or letters may be lawfully circulated among the Craft with a view to influence elections.

"4th. Whether any officer of this G. L. may without violating any law insert in an official paper report or address any matter intended directly to influence an election.

"Copy of Circular.

"SAN FRANCISCO, 27th Sept., 1871.

"Bro. ————,

"I would be very glad to see you at the next Communication of the Grand Lodge, which commences on the 10th proximo.

"I understand that there is to be a strong effort to relieve me from the duties of Grand Secretary, and as I don't particularly want to be relieved, it would give me great pleasure to see here the old friends who *know* me and will be able to make me known properly to those of their friends and neighbors with whom I have no personal acquaintance.

Yours truly and fraternally,

"ALEX. G. ABELL.

"Your committee have inquired into the matter to which their attention was directed, have considered the said circular, and report as follows :

"1st. They inquired of Bro. ABELL as to the circular letter, and were informed by him that he had written the letter in question and caused it to be printed, and had sent copies thereof, over his own signature, to several members of the Grand Lodge, perhaps fifty or sixty in all, though he was unable to state the exact number.

"2d. Such action on the part of Bro. ABELL did not, in the judgment of your committee, violate the letter or spirit of any edict or regulation of this Grand Lodge.

"3d. Your committee, after a very careful research, have been unable to find any law of Masonry, or to discover any principle of Masonic jurisprudence, which forbids the circulation among the craft of *even* an "electioneering document," with a view to influence elections, provided always such document be truthful in its statements.

"4th. Your committee are not advised of any law of this Grand Lodge, or of Masonry, that directs what matters shall or shall not be inserted or stated in the addresses, reports, or official papers of the officers of the Grand Lodge; or of any law that would be violated by the insertion in such address, report, or official paper of any truthful and pertinent matter, even if it were intended to have a direct influence upon an election.

"Having thus answered the questions to which their attention was specially directed, your committee take leave to express the following opinions:

"In regard to the circular letter referred to them, they have examined it carefully and critically, and have been unable to find anything in it to which any man ought to take objection. It is addressed to a particular person—requests his attendance at the then approaching session of the Grand Lodge—sates, in effect, though in very modest terms, that strong efforts would be made to defeat the re-election of the writer to the office of Grand Secretary—and expresses a desire to see his old friends who knew *him* and could make him known to *their* friends, with whom he had no personal acquaintance.

"Any member of this Grand Lodge has the undoubted right to aspire to any office within its gift, and to announce to every Mason of the jurisdiction that he is an aspirant, if he so desires to do. Under ordinary circumstances, the modesty and good taste of the party who should make such an announcement would not be as conspicuous as some other less commendable qualities, and he would stand in about the same relation to the office sought as GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN does to the Presidency. He would see it in a vision afar off. But it is quite another thing when one who has occupied for many years a position like that of Grand Secretary, and desires to be re-elected to the same position. He has an undoubted right to desire to be re-elected, and to make known his desire to every member of the Grand Lodge, in any proper form; and if he learns that strong efforts, or any efforts, are being made, or are to be made, to defeat his re-election, he may, without any impropriety, inform his friends, or those whom he supposes to be his friends, of the fact, and request their attendance—in the reasonable expectation that they will support him and use their influence, in all proper ways, to induce their friends also to support him."

The Committee proceed to give the mover a smart rap over the knuckles for insinuating in the 4th subdivision of the instructions that officers of the Grand Lodge had inserted in addresses, reports and official papers, matters intended to influence the elections, and say that a careful search running back through five years, fails to disclose anything to justify or give color even to the insinuation.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of this report, is the declaration of the Committee that while under ordinary circumstances a person electioneering for office in a Masonic body would be conspicuous for qualities less commendable than modesty and good taste, yet one who has held an office for many years may do the same thing "*without impropriety.*" We fail to see any essential difference between desiring to be elected and desiring to be re-elected.

Superior ability and aptness for the duties of a position may be reasons quite sufficient why the Craft should re-elect a brother thereto, but while they properly command respect and confidence, they endow their possessor with no privileges that the humblest Craftsman may not with the same propriety avail himself of to attain the same position. Masonry knows no privileged class.

This report is signed by those whose eminence in jurisprudence is recognized throughout the country, but the weight of their names will carry its doctrines nowhere beyond the confines of their own jurisdiction; and when time shall have eliminated the heat generated by personal considerations, California will unite with all her sister jurisdictions in the declaration that "Electioneering for office is un-Masonic."

The docket of the Committee on Grievances embraced eighteen cases. The reports thereon evince great ability and a thoroughness worthy of all praise.

It was held by the Committee, the Grand Lodge concurring, that "if acquitted on all the specifications, the accused is entitled to a verdict of not guilty upon the charge. If found guilty of any part of the specifications, it is then to be decided whether or not he is guilty of un-Masonic conduct, for it might be that the facts proven would not render him amenable to Masonic censure," a clear and correct statement of a point on which Masters are apt to get muddled. Also, that the mere fact of being non-affiliated does not always disqualify a brother from acting as counsel, for though un-affiliated he may be in good standing.

The Grand Lodges of Utah, British Columbia and Quebec, were recognized. On the question of recognizing the latter, majority and minority reports were again made by the Committee on Jurisprudence. The majority report is signed by Grand Masters BELCHER and DAVIES, who, while claiming that Quebec was not sufficiently independent to warrant the formation of a Grand Lodge, further say:

"We base our conclusions upon higher ground—upon the ground of absolute right which we ought not to ignore—that, when a Grand Lodge has established its jurisdictional limits, and has, for a series of years, claimed and exercised jurisdiction within those limits, its subordinate Lodges cannot, without its consent, throw off their allegiance and set up for themselves. That is the right of revolution, and we cannot acknowledge it."

The minority of the Committee, Past Grand Master MARSH and Bro. ESTEE, compress into a single paragraph arguments which as against the claims of Canada are complete. They say:

"The question as to whether Quebec is a sufficiently independent political sovereignty to admit of the formation of a Grand Lodge is most positively answered in the fact of the formation of the independent Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, adjoining provinces, having exactly the same political *status* in regard to government as the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Grand Lodge of Canada claimed and exercised the same right, in its organization in 1855, in the form common to American Grand Lodges, and by which form the Grand Lodge of Quebec was regularly organized in 1869, only it has been customary, and a practice so universally recognized, for the Grand Lodge holding the original jurisdiction to relinquish the same, upon the successful maintenance of the new Grand Lodge, that the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada in this matter is in the highest degree uncharitable and unjust. It acquired its own prerogatives and powers by the same mode of procedure, but has ungenerously treated the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a rebel, and endeavored by petty annoyances to bring discredit upon its organization and prevent it from occupying the political boundaries which it is by right entitled to."

The minority was, as we intimated, concurred in.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, of San Francisco, was elected Grand Master; ALEX. G. ABELL, San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

The sum of \$1,874.00 returned by the Masonic Relief Committee of Chicago, was appropriated to the Masonic Boards of Relief of the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and Los Angeles.

Bro. EDWARD E. W. MCKINSTRY delivered an excellent Oration. The following indicates that he has become emancipated from the influence of the brood of

so-called Masonic historians who were want to draw so heavily on their imagination for their facts:

"Without underestimating the studies which have sought an obscure origin for Masonry in musty tomes and mythical legends, we may be permitted respectfully to doubt the historical accuracy of the assertion—confidently made by the learned Doctor Oliver—that our "arts and parts" were taught in the Garder of Eden. The *apron* of our first parents, according to the account generally received, was *not* an emblem of *innocence*; and we may reasonably suspect that the theory of the learned Doctor, in this particular, had little better foundation than that of the native historian who supposed that the Paradise must have been located in the Emerald Isle—because ADAM and EVE first began "the wearing of the green."

It was ordered that hereafter the address of the Grand Master and the reports of the Committees on Jurisprudence and Grievances be printed before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, an excellent plan which our own Grand Lodge should adopt as far as practicable. We have devoted considerable space to California, but we could have doubled it with pleasure to ourselves and profit to the Craft.

CANADA.

The volume before us embraces the record of seven Special Communications for the laying of corner stones, and of the Annual Communication, held at Hamilton, July 10, 1872.

Grand Master SEYMOUR reported twenty-one dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, (two of which were located in the Province of Quebec), issued during the year; one Lodge resuscitated after having lain dormant for several years, and that two Lodges heretofore working under the Grand Lodge of England, and one under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, had surrendered their original warrants and affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Canada.

He had taken the liberty of forwarding an address to the Queen on the occasion of the illness of the Prince of Wales, which the Grand Lodge approved, and supplemented by another congratulating her on his recovery. He refers very briefly to the Quebec difficulty, regretting that the efforts made to bring about a favorable solution thereof had proved unsuccessful.

He reports the death of WM. COMBYN STEPHENS, Past Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England near the Grand Lodge of Canada, a firm friend of the latter from its formation, and SILAS B. FAIRBANKS, Past Grand Registrar. Memorial tablets are inscribed to them.

On receipt of the news of our calamity at Chicago, the Grand Master took the responsibility, at the suggestion and with the concurrence of Deputy Grand Master WHITE, to issue an order on the Treasury for \$2,000 for our relief, and telegraphed Grand Master CREGIER to draw immediately, rightly concluding that the value of this noble charity would be enhanced by being made available in the hour of our sorest need. His action was unanimously approved by the Board of General Purposes at its next meeting, and by the Grand Lodge at this Communication.

He recommended further action on the subject of dual membership, reporting that though the resolution forbidding it, passed at the last Grand Lodge, had been generally acted upon, yet there were a few exceptions where brethren questioning the constitutionality of the resolution in the form and manner of its passing, had not complied.

We find in reference to this matter that attempts to so amend the Constitution as to prohibit dual membership; to prohibit it in places where there is concurrent jurisdiction, and to prohibit it "hereafter," severally failed, and the resolution passed last year was rescinded.

The Grand Master spoke very encouragingly of the condition of Masonry, and in closing, exhorted the brethren to "fear God, honor the Queen, and conform to the relations of good neighbors and citizens."

With the Grand Master's address was submitted the protocols of the conference whose conclusions, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec thereon, we gave last year under the head of Quebec.

Upon informally learning the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in rejecting the conclusions of the conference, the Deputy Grand Master of Canada issued a circular convening the representatives of the Lodges in Quebec still holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada. At this meeting resolutions were unanimously adopted setting forth that the resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, (*see Ill. Proc. 1872, p. cxiii, Appendix*), were insulting to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and could not be accepted as a basis of union without sacrificing its self respect and that of its constituent Lodges; that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec within the boundaries which it claims, was a violation of the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the obligations of the members working thereunder; that the "loyal Lodges" renew their expressions of allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and their desire to remain affiliated therewith; that as the efforts for the restoration of harmony have been, in spite of the extraordinary concessions offered, insultingly rejected by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Lodge of Canada should at once take such steps as may be necessary to maintain her supremacy over the territory universally recognized as belonging to her until the causeless rebellion of 1869; and that an appeal should at once be made to all sister Grand Lodges in communication with the Grand Lodge of Canada, to unite with her for that purpose.

That this paper reflected the feelings of the Grand Lodge of Canada we judge from the proceedings. The Board of General Purposes, in their report on the Grand Master's address, sympathize with the regrets expressed by him at the failure of the attempt at a settlement of the Quebec difficulty, and are pained to find that the liberal concessions made have been insultingly rejected by their dissenting brethren of Quebec. At a later stage of the proceedings a resolution was introduced setting forth that the existing differences regarding jurisdiction are highly detrimental to the interests of the Craft; that a continuance of them must ultimately become very injurious and discreditable, that it is the duty of every sincere Mason to exert all the influence in his power to secure the pacific adjustment, and that to this end a Com-

mittee be appointed, to consist of Past Grand Masters WILSON and SIMPSON, and Deputy Grand Master WHITE, and invested with full powers to meet a similar Committee from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, select an umpire, and make a final settlement of all differences.

The resolution fared ill—after a short discussion its seconder withdrew his second, but another brother took his place; after further discussion the mover withdrew his name, followed by the second seconder, and left it apparently without a friend. The Grand Lodge immediately afterward voted by a large majority to hold its next Annual Communication at Montreal, where the Grand East of the Grand Lodge of Quebec is located, thus indicating its purpose to carry the war into Africa.

We sincerely regret this determination of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Although its denial of the right of the Lodges in the Province of Quebec to form a Grand Lodge, was based on grounds which would be untenable by any Grand Lodge, they were doubly so in the case of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in whose formation the Quebec brethren could find ample precedent and complete justification for their own course. Still other Grand Lodges were disposed to make all possible allowance for acts done under the excitement of the moment, and while according that recognition to Quebec which principle demanded and precedent justified, they refrained from visiting upon the acts of the Grand Lodge of Canada that censure which justice untempered by brotherly regard would have demanded. Though a great preponderance of Masonic opinion was adverse to the claims of the Grand Lodge of Canada, there was no ill-will against that body. On the contrary the adverse judgment of Grand Lodges was generally accompanied by unmistakable expressions of personal good feeling. If this state of things, so favorable to an early adjustment of the existing difficulties, has not already passed away it is seriously endangered by the issue of duplicate warrants on the part of the Grand Lodge of Canada; more seriously still by its establishment of new Warranted Lodges within the territory which a large number of Grand Lodges have recognized as the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the opinion of the Board of General Purposes, in a case coming up on appeal, that the complaint of non-payment of money on a business transaction between the accused and the accuser, was a charge of such nature that it could not be entertained, with which we agree, unless the transaction involved fraud.

Twenty-five warrants were granted, including three for Lodges that had not previously worked under dispensation; including, also, the two Lodges within the Province of Quebec, for which dispensations had been granted by the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia was recognized. In reference to Utah, the Board of General Purposes reported as follows:

“With reference to the circular received from the Grand Lodge of Utah, which appears to have been formed by *only three Subordinate Lodges*, the Board recommends that in the absence of information as to the circumstances attending its erection into an independent Grand Lodge, and as to *whether these Lodges compose*

the whole or a majority of the Lodges in that Territory, Grand Lodge for the present defer taking any action in the matter."

There is nothing in the record to indicate that the Board was not unanimous in this. We confess to some surprise at not finding a minority report from Deputy Grand Master WHITE, the President of the Board, in consonance with his recorded views as expressed in his review of Massachusetts in 1868. He then said :

"Recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was refused, notwithstanding the right to establish such a body is admitted, but on the ground that the action in the formation of it, had not been unanimous with the Lodges. Seeing that but three Subordinate Lodges are required to form a Grand Lodge, and that Nova Scotia was confessedly 'unoccupied Masonic territory,' we are at a loss to see the force of the argument urged by the committee against recognition."

Of the Louisiana circular, the Board says, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge :

"While concurring with that Grand Lodge in the opinion that the establishment by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, of Subordinate Lodges within the jurisdiction of other independent Grand Lodges is both illegal and un-Masonic, and should be resisted by all proper means, the Board cannot but protest most earnestly against the assumption that there is any "*American*" as distinguished from "*Masonic*" doctrine, which can be at all binding on this or any other independent Grand Lodge, and the attempt on the part of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana to coerce foreign Grand Lodges into a recognition of such "*American doctrines*" under the threat of an interruption of friendly relations, and a breaking up of Masonic intercourse with such foreign Grand Lodges, is, in the opinion of this Board, a most unwarranted interference with the action of independent Grand Lodges, and one which they feel assured will be disapproved of even by their sister Grand Lodges in the United States."

The Grand Lodge of Canada seems to differ with most other Grand Lodges as to what constitutes "proper means" of resistance to the "illegal and un-Masonic" course of the Grand Orient of France, as it has, since the act so characterized was committed, sought and obtained an interchange of representatives with that body. We cannot but regard the tone in which reference is made to the "*American doctrine*" as in bad taste, to say the least, seeing that the general doctrine regarding the formation and jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, styled, for convenience, by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the American doctrine, is the very doctrine to which the Grand Lodge of Canada appealed at its formation, and in accordance with which it received the recognition of other Grand Lodges.

WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, of Simcoe, was elected Grand Master; THOMAS BIRD HARRIS, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

BRO. E. MITCHELL again presents the Report Correspondence (pp. 112), an exceedingly interesting, free, and sometimes slashing review of thirty-three American Grand Lodges, Illinois included. Liberal quotations are made from the address of Grand Master CREGIER, in reference to whose remarks on the subject of "Dispensations to confer degrees." He says :

"The above quotation tempts us to ask: Whence comes this extraordinary power of dispensing with a fixed law to be vested in the Grand Master? A question to which we have never met with a satisfactory answer. We do not mean per-

mission for processions, laying corner stones, &c.; these are emergencies that cannot well be otherwise provided for, but when we have a constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations, confirmed and sealed by Grand Lodge, with a declaration that none of them can be rescinded or altered except by Grand Lodge, under certain rules and by certain majorities, we think the Grand Master, being at the head of the Executive, should of all men be bound to see those laws vindicated; but instead thereof he rides rough-shod over them as his fancy directs. We are told that the Master had such powers long ago, that by usage they have become inherent—have become a landmark, &c. We think the “long ago” was when the craft had no law to guide them other than the Master’s order. If this is so, and if it would be a breach of a landmark to deprive the Master of these powers, our present Grand Lodge system is also a breach of a landmark. Why hold on to a landmark that is inapplicable to our present state of existence, or if we must, why the farce of legislating at all? Even if the plea of inherent right were correct as to the Grand Master, when or how did the right become communicable to his deputies? Grand Master BROWN, of Kansas, says: “The Grand Master *may* have the power and authority under our regulations and usages to grant dispensations to set aside a positive law. I am clearly of the opinion that the exercise of such power and authority would be fraught with many evil consequences.” Indeed, Grand Master CREGIER, although he does not question the Grand Master’s right to set aside the forms of law, would gladly have recalled some of his dispensations if possible, because he thinks it equivalent to making “Masons at sight.” We think so too, and equivalent to setting all laws at defiance. We are happy to find that the right of making “Masons at sight” (although perhaps as much a landwark as the other) is about to be consigned to its last resting-place, and we hope the other will follow in due course.”

In view of the above quotation we are tempted to ask: If these powers ever did inhere in the person and office of the Grand Master, how could they have become alienated? By the act of the Grand Master for the time being? However much he might refrain from their exercise, he could no more divest the office of its prerogatives than he could create new ones. Was it by the act of the Grand Lodge? The Grand Lodge did not create the office of Grand Master, and can no more curtail the prerogatives which belonged to it when that body came into existence, than it can to abolish it altogether.

Of the Illinois decision that in the absence of any definite law no Brother or Lodge can bind any other Brother or Lodge for the payment of any funeral, sickness or other expenses, unless by express consent, he says: “We wonder when men will cease to spend other people’s money without their consent, and claim repayment as a *right*.”

A reviewer having found in the fact that Masonic Temples are being erected and dedicated on every hand, the assurance that the “Craft are at labor,” Bro. MITCHELL shrewdly thinks that if he would take time to read more carefully the fact would, in some cases, bring the assurance that the Craft would have been better off had they been at “rest.” He talks thus vigorously on a subject on which we have already expressed similar opinions:

“We hold that an E. A. is a brother Mason, that he entered and was received with the express intention of becoming a Master as soon as he acquired sufficient knowledge of his business. If, therefore, he gives satisfactory evidence of his proficiency, he has an unquestionable right to be advanced, unless for cause shown and with the privilege of answering—that he should be kept back by the caprice or malignity of a secret enemy is—in so far as we can see—tantamount to expelling a brother M. M. by ballot without charge, trial, or hearing, a course which no Lodge or

any other body sacred or civil has even tolerated, if we except perhaps the Spanish inquisition."

Bro. MITCHELL thinks "permission" a better word than "dispensation," as applied to an instrument from the Grand Master's hand, where no fixed law is interfered with; would like to know, as would we, what use there is in appeals, if, when the Grand Lodge *reverses* the action of a constituent Lodge in expelling a brother, it does not leave him enjoying the rights he possessed before the action was had, including, of course, membership in his Lodge; holds that reviewers have no right whatever to recognize anything that does not come into their hands under the seal of a Grand Lodge, proposing to give the reasons for his faith whenever any one shall be found denying the doctrine, which chip on our brother's shoulder we propose to jostle to the extent of saying that we regard it as perfectly proper for a reviewer to make use of facts and arguments from any source, including the periodical press, if they help to elucidate any subject under discussion; commends the Pennsylvania practice of omitting from the published proceedings the names of offenders, and holds stoutly to his previously expressed opinion that as an edict of non-intercourse cannot make the body at which it is aimed clandestine, such edict cannot disturb the relations of individual Masons, but only prevent mutual visiting in Lodges and common participation in Masonic demonstrations.

He attacks Bro. DRUMMOND's review of the Canada-Quebec question with great vigor, and with all the warmth which could be expected of one around whose own hearthstone the fight is raging. We do not think he succeeds in weakening Bro. DRUMMOND's demonstration of the right of the Quebec Lodges to form a Grand Lodge, and of the regularity of their proceedings. He does, however, make one fair point against him personally, and that is in his just complaint that Bro. DRUMMOND should have alluded to the political opinions of Bro. MITCHELL's forefathers in the days of the American Revolution. Bro. MITCHELL is himself guilty of an occasional slip, though not perhaps of the same kind. Such is his styling the views of those who hold that the political status of a Province as independent as Quebec warrants the formation of a Grand Lodge therein, as the "Maine doctrine." We do not see that it would have been claiming too much for his own household to have called it the Pre-1869 Canada Doctrine.

COLORADO.

The Grand Lodge met at Central, Sept. 24, 1872.

The address of Grand Master TELLER is brief, and his official acts have been few. He had granted dispensations for two new Lodges, and refused a petition for a third because its formation was likely to cripple, if not destroy, an existing Lodge. If the Grand Lodge thought it desirable to grant the dispensation, he recommended that the Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge granted it on that condition.

Argenta Lodge, No. 21, having participated in the formation of, and taken a charter from, the Grand Lodge of Utah, asked to be allowed to retain their charter

as an evidence of the regularity of their organization. The Grand Master recommended that the charter be properly endorsed and returned to the Lodge, which was done.

He finds the cause of loss of interest in the work of the Lodge in the fact that we have too much of it—too much labor and too little refreshment; that we are too much inclined to lose sight of the fact that Masonry is a social institution, formed for the very purpose of bringing us together as a society of friends and Brothers, and urges a reform in these particulars.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized. Last year the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with instructions to report at this communication. There is, however, no record of the subject having been before the Grand Lodge.

HENRY M. TELLER, of Central City, was elected Grand Master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Georgetown, Grand Secretary.

Two Lodges were chartered.

Again the Committee on Appeals and Grievances found itself without business. Happy jurisdiction!

The following was adopted.

“*Resolved*, That it is earnestly recommended by this Grand Lodge that all Masters of Lodges in this jurisdiction, require every Master Mason raised in his Lodge, to stand an examination in open Lodge within three months from the date of his taking the Degree; said examination to be upon the proficiency of said member.”

The Report on Correspondence, (pp. 45), by Bro. E. C. PARMELEE, briefly reviews the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges, Illinois included.

Bro. PARMELEE thinks affiliation fees should be abolished; dissents, as do we, from the California doctrine that an unfavorable report is a sufficient rejection without a ballot; thinks that while charges cannot be amended by inserting new charges for new offences, they can be for the purpose of making the charges more specific; properly criticizes North Carolina for permitting a call for the previous question; and thinks, as we do, that that Grand Master was the right man in the right place, who decided, in the face of previous contrary practice in his jurisdiction, that “the granting of a charter does not make a Lodge, and until those representing new Lodges have been duly elected as such and installed, they cannot become members of the Grand Lodge.”

Of Quebec, he says:

“We have included Quebec in our list, although that Grand Lodge has not been recognized by this Grand Lodge. We know our own views on the subject do not agree with those of some members of this Grand Lodge. It will be seen that a majority of Grand Lodges have already recognized that Grand Lodge.”

Bro. PARMELEE appends to his report the valuable summary of Masonic Law compiled by Bro. U. D. TAYLOR, of Iowa.

CONNECTICUT.

This volume contains the records of a special communication held at New Haven, June 1st, 1872, for the burial of Past Grand Master WILLIAM STORER; a special communication held at New Haven, Oct. 16, 1872, when the new Masonic Temple was dedicated, and on which occasion an excellent oration as full of the symbolism of Masonry "as an egg is full of meat," was delivered by the Grand Master; and the annual communication held at New Haven May 14, 1873.

Alluding to the fraternal dead, of the brothers STORER Grand Master LOCKWOOD says :

"Since our last grand communication, our M. W. P. G. M. WILLIAM STORER has passed the dark river, and reached that silver shore to which he so feelingly and well nigh prophetically, alluded in his last report, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. It is impossible to do justice to the memory of so distinguished a veteran in the Masonic World, in the brief space of a short paragraph. The brothers in the flesh, ELIPHALET G. STORER, Grand Secretary from 1836 to 1861, and WILLIAM STORER, Chairman of the important Committee on Correspondence from 1847 to 1857, and Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, were two of the most distinguished Masons of Connecticut. The monument of their zeal, fidelity and labor, is upon every page of the records of this Grand Lodge, since their appearance therein as members.

"Freemasonry here owes more than any of us are aware, to the learning, integrity and sound judgment of these Brethren. Both were gathered in at a ripe old age. Their memory is precious to us all—their example well worthy the careful imitation all good and true Masons."

He reports the death of Past Grand Masters RALPH J. INGERSOLL and JOHN C. BLACKMAN. Official notice had also been received of the death of ANSEL HUMPHREYS, Past Grand Master of Iowa, who was of Connecticut birth, and for many years Master of a Lodge in his native State. He had granted two dispensations for new Lodges, and to seven members of Hamilton Lodge No. 54, at Sharon, whose charter was surrendered during the dark days of 1838, who with others petitioned for the revival of the Lodge, he had granted a dispensation empowering them to work until the sitting of the Grand Lodge. His opinion that this charter should be restored was concurred in by the Grand Lodge, which also ordered the return of the jewels and other property of the old Lodge.

The decisions of the Grand Master, of which twenty-five are reported, are remarkably clear statements of correct law. We copy a portion of them, omitting some that are evidently based on local regulations:

"1. That each Lodge is the sole judge of the fitness of its own material, subject to the landmarks as to qualifications, and the Grand Master will not interfere upon the application of other than a member of such Lodge.

"2. That apology for unmasonic conduct, and its acceptance by a Lodge, cannot bar a formal trial for such conduct, and, if guilt be established, punishment therefor. Acquittal or former conviction for the same offense, upon due trial, is the only bar."

"5. That no installed officer can resign, and no dispensation can be granted for an election in such case. Such office, other than that of Master, should be filled by appointment and it is recommended that the appointee be continued until the next election."

"7. The Grand Secretary cannot officially certify to anything not a matter of

record in the Archives of the Grand Lodge. He cannot thus certify of his personal or private knowledge. Hence he cannot give an official certificate that a woman is the widow of a Mason.

"8. That a Mason in good standing and clear of all dues, whose withdrawal will not materially affect the Lodge, is entitled to a dimit, and can enforce his right through the Grand Lodge."

"10. That before dispensation issue, authorizing the installation of a Master elect, not a Past Warden, good cause must be shown.

"11. Color is not one of the qualifications of a candidate, and each member of a Lodge has the right, and it is his duty, to vote upon every candidate of whatever color as in his conscience he may decide, to be for the interest of his Lodge and of the fraternity.

"12. In case a candidate make a willfully false statement in his application, or for the purpose of gaining admission into a Lodge, charges should be preferred, and he should be punished.

"13. It is courteous to prefer charges in the Lodge of which the offender is a member, but not necessary. Every Mason can be punished for offenses committed within the territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge, whether he be a member of that Lodge or not, provided he be served with the summons within such jurisdiction.

"14. A certificate of membership is evidence of the regularity of the Lodge issuing it, (provided it bear also the certificate of the Grand Secretary, under seal.) Also, that the person named in it was regularly made therein and was at its date in good standing. The marginal signature furnishes evidence of identity. The certificate is sufficient to warrant temporary relief, but not admission into a Lodge. The applicant must produce the best evidence, to-wit: the possession of the universal language of Masonry.

"15. That no dispensation can be given in aid of a candidate who has not the necessary physical qualifications."

"17. That a candidate should not be rejected because he is a Roman Catholic. He should be informed that the policy of his church is hostile to Masonry, and that he would not be permitted to divulge Masonic secrets in confessional, and if he then promised allegiance to our Institution, there are no grounds for his rejection.

"18. That a candidate physically disqualified, who has received one degree, contrary to the landmark, should not be *advanced*.

"19. It is improper to use Lodge funds for suppers, &c., except they are furnished to the poor and needy, or other objects of Masonic charity.

"20. That the prerogatives of the Master are personal, and cannot be delegated. A brother filling an office pro tem., is clothed, for the time being, with the prerogatives of that office.

"21. That a rejected candidate making an application to another Lodge, in ignorance of the Masonic law in that respect, and not intentionally concealing such fact, and thereupon receiving the degrees, is not guilty of a Masonic offense. The offense is by the Lodge receiving him without due inquiry.

"22. That every Mason and Lodge are bound to afford temporary relief to a sick or distressed brother, and has no legal claim for remuneration. Permanent relief is, however, the duty of the Lodge of which the beneficiary is a member. A Lodge should relieve the temporary necessities of a strange brother, and at once notify the Lodge of which he is a member, but cannot legally claim to recover moneys ex-

pended for permanent relief, without notice to such Lodge. Masonic relief is restricted to necessities, not luxuries.

"23. That the limit of obedience to a summons is the power of the brother to comply with it, without injury to himself, or to others to whom he owes a prior duty. Prior not in point of time, but in the character of that duty."

The Grand Master regrets that the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec have made no approach towards a settlement of their unhappy differences, and truly says that the continuance of this sad spectacle of disorder and acrimony is unworthy of them, and has a most injurious effect, not only on the Brethren of the Provinces, but upon the fraternity at large. He thinks if civil governments can peacefully adjust their embarrassing difficulties, Masons ought to be able to do as much; and says Connecticut would cheerfully interpose its good offices, if desired, in the interests of peace and harmony.

He reports that notwithstanding the repugnance and distrust with which suggestion of the payment of annual dues was received by some of the Lodges and brethren, it is now very generally adopted, and is received with increasing favor. Arguing strongly for its equity, he says the earliest records of the Lodges in Connecticut show the adoption of this system of annual dues, and are a ready refutation of the charge sometimes made, that they are a modern innovation. He strongly urges immediate preparation for organized charities, the establishment and support of a Masonic Home for indigent and decayed Brethren and Widows, and an asylum for the maintenance and education of the orphans of deceased Brethren. This idea the Grand Lodge unanimously accepted; made the money returned by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, from the Masonic Relief Fund, the first offering to this new charity, and provided for a committee from each county to solicit subscriptions for the Fund.

He has some sensible remarks on *experimental* legislation; believes we should cling to the homely maxim, "let well enough alone," and truly says that empirical schemes designed for the benefit of the craft, though prompted by the best of motives, too often prove delusive and result in discord and confusion.

A movement to appoint a Grand Lecturer who should devote his whole time to the instruction of the craft and inspect each Lodge at least once a year, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum, failed.

The Grand Lodge did a sensible thing in the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to furnish future Annual Communications, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, a sufficient number of printed copies of his annual address, for distribution among the members, as soon as practicable after its delivery."

So far as practicable, every paper that may become the groundwork of legislation, ought to be laid before the Grand Lodge in print. It is not only necessary, in order that the Grand Lodge may know what it is doing, but will in the long run be found economical.

LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, of Greenwich, was re-elected Grand Master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, Grand Secretary.

The only questions before the Committee on Grievances were two cases of diffi-

culty between Lodges, growing out of invasion of jurisdiction, and the petition of an expelled Mason for restoration.

Elegant memorial tablets are inscribed to Past Grand Masters STORER, INGER-SOLL and BLACKMAN.

Bro. WHEELER again presents the Report on Correspondence (pp. 84), reviewing in his usual fraternal and able manner the proceedings of thirty-nine American Grand Lodges.

Illinois receives extended notice, seven pages of his review being devoted to our Proceedings for 1872.

He makes lengthy extracts from the address of Grand Master CREGIER, and alluding to that portion of it referring to the Labors of the Masonic Board of Relief, says :

"A condensed statement of the receipts and disbursements for this laudible object, is contained in his report, (but a full and detailed account has since been published by the relief committee,) and the report shows a system so thorough in its detail, and so determined on the part of the committee that the funds should be only used for the purposes of *charity*, as they were intended by the donors, that too much praise cannot be accorded to those who had the distribution in charge. The almost instantaneous formation of this committee, whose duties from the commencement were so thoroughly performed, and at a time when confusion must have reigned almost supreme, is indeed creditable, and well worthy of imitation in many departments of public and private life; and we would not be afraid to wager a small sum, that more real good was accomplished, in proportion to the amount of funds disbursed by this committee, than any other, for the relief of suffering Chicago."

He quotes entire the remarks of Grand Master CREGIER on the question of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, with the following prefatory remarks :

"On the question of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, the Grand Master is quite full; and, as it is at the present time a subject of peculiar interest in every jurisdiction, we shall not refrain to quote his argument, which corresponds with the views advanced by your committee last year under the head of New Jersey. The occasion of these remarks is the violation of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Canada, as well as New Jersey by the Grand Lodge of Hamburgh.

Our report is approvingly noticed. He finds that we agree as to the necessity of notice before striking from the roll, and we find by reference to his views under "Indiana," that we agree as to the essential nature of the Grand Master's prerogative of making Masons at sight.

Referring to the demand in some quarters that a visitor shall produce some written evidence of membership, he sensibly concludes that such evidence should not be depended upon to any great extent, as it is as likely to be tampered with as any that may be produced.

Refusing to grant a dimit, he thinks is too much on the principle of coercion, and does not believe a Mason whose membership is forced, against his will, is worth retaining. In the course of a discussion with Bro. REED, of Washington, he says :

"He gives no reason for his belief that all Lodges should first be established by dispensation, but concurs in the opinion that they should possess equal powers and

privileges with a chartered Lodge. If so, why not give them a charter ; and is not the Grand Lodge as good a judge of the necessity of a new Lodge as the Grand Master. Our Grand Lodge is one of the oldest in the country, and we have failed to find anything in the proceedings that has the semblance of starting a Lodge U. D. until quite a recent date ; but, on the contrary, every petition for a new Lodge was presented direct to the Grand Lodge, and, before a charter was granted, a committee was appointed to examine and report at the next session, before it could be obtained ; but there was no dispensation in the meantime."

He embraces in his report a translation of the documents sent by the Grand Orient of France to American Grand Lodges since their declaration of non-intercourse, including the sophistical report of Bro. CAUBET, to which we have before alluded and which distinctly denies the doctrine of the exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within the limits of the State wherein it exists. In answer to this denial Bro. WHEELER reproduces the following from the Constitution of the Grand Orient :

"ART. 41. *The Grand Orient of France does not establish Masonic Bodies in foreign countries, where there exists a regular Masonic power. It does not recognize a Masonic Body constituted in France, and the French possessions, by a foreign Masonic authority.*"

DELAWARE.

The Grand Lodge met at Wilmington, June 27, 1872.

The opening sentence of the address of Grand Master McCABE, illustrates how little dilution is required to take all the grandeur out of WEBSTER'S dying words—" *I still live.*" He says :

"Another year, with its lights and shadows, has gone by since we last assembled in Annual Grand Communication. This day marks upon the dial of time sixty-six years since the establishment of *legitimate Masonry* in the 'Diamond State.' The fortunes of the Order have, like those of Kingdoms, States and Empires, passed through fluctuations and change, and yet Masonry in Delaware can say, in the language of the dying sage and patriot of Marshfield, 'Nevertheless, I still survive.'"

He reports the condition of Masonry in Delaware as "progressively healthy," notwithstanding she may not have made the rapid progress that marks the seeming prosperity of many of her sister jurisdictions. He announces in feeling words the death of W. Bro. JAMES ALFRED NOWLAND, a young and gifted Mason.

We gather from the address that the brethren of Lodge No. 15, at Lewes, have learned how to kill two birds with one stone. Building a new and beautiful hall, when it was otherwise completed the Grand Lodge was called in, laid the Corner Stone in a space left for that purpose, dedicated the hall and installed the officers of the Lodge, all at one job. After such an amount of work we think the Grand Master justified in presuming that to the handsome and substantial banquet, partaken of at the U. S. Hotel, under the auspices of No. 15, "those who were present did full justice in ample form."

"About this time look out for storms." The Grand Master continues :

"About this time and date I received a letter from Lafayette Lodge No. 14, Wil-

mington, containing a protest against receiving the application of a gentleman in that city for membership in any Lodge in this jurisdiction, in consequence of certain rumors, and supposed facts in possession of members of the fraternity, bearing upon his moral character. And, in the same connection, another letter, marked "Confidential." As GRAND MASTER, I could receive no charges of a CONFIDENTIAL character, and of course refused to act upon the letter in any other than an official manner.

"I therefore, herewith, put the matter in the hands of the Grand Lodge, with the suggestion that a committee be appointed to take charge of the same, and summons the attendance of Worshipful Brothers J. H. CAMERON, GEO. K. YATES, and F. B. DANBY, and that the said committee report through the Grand Secretary, to your Grand Master, whoever he may be, at an early day, that justice may be done to all the parties concerned."

Just what the Grand Lodge, for it adopted the Grand Master's suggestion for a committee, propose to do in this matter, after the Worshipful brothers have been summoned, passes our comprehension; but perhaps we shall learn by waiting.

The Delaware Proceedings rarely fail to give us something of surpassing richness. This volume holds its own in that particular. We again quote from Grand Master McCABE's address:

"In glancing over the proceedings of other Grand Bodies in the United States, and in the reports of their committees, and the generally excellent addresses of their Grand Masters, I have found in several instances the following term, '*Rail Road Masons*,' a term happily applied to those Lodges which *put a man through* in one night—but I think it remains for *this* jurisdiction, so far as one of its Subordinate Lodges is concerned, to beat 'the whole world, and the rest of mankind,' as the following telegram will show. Of course I omit the name of the Lodge and its location, because I believe want of proper information, and not a desire to perpetrate a wrong, caused the course pursued by the Worshipful Master of said Lodge:

"Please grant to —— Lodge, dispensation to pass and raise a brother of our Lodge, a mariner. Answer by telegraph!"

"As the twelfth regulation of the Grand Lodge, adopted in 1864, says, 'That in all applications for any, or all the three degrees in Masonry, by dispensation, five dollars shall accompany the application;' and as that sum was not *telegraphed* to the Grand Master, to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, as provided for by Masonic law in this jurisdiction, I did not find it expedient to 'answer by telegraph.' The worthy brother, presiding over —— Lodge, gave the Grand Master *no name* of the applicant, nor any *reason* why he should be passed and raised. As the Dutchman said, 'Do you call this Masonry? If you do, I don't.'"

We cheerfully agree that not only "so far as one of its Subordinate Lodges is concerned," but, in view of action which we shall hereafter notice, so far as the Grand Lodge itself is concerned, Delaware can take the belt.

The Grand Master had granted one dispensation for a new Lodge. He had been annoyed by letters from brethren in the constituent Lodges, calling his attention to little matters of a local character, "which," as he justly observes, "whether settled by themselves amicably or not, do not rise to the dignity of an interference on the part of the Grand Master."

So far we have seen our Most Worshipful brother only in his gentler aspects, but he can be "terrible as an army with banners." He proceeds:

"A sterner duty now devolves upon me, as painful as it is imperative. That duty is to rebuke ignorance, impudence, insolence, and arrogance, and I could do so in one word, 'If that one word were lightning I would speak.'"

* * * * *

"You have in this City a body of men of African descent, claiming to be the M. W. Hiram Grand Lodge of the most ancient and Honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Delaware, and its Jurisdiction. The impudence, the insolence, and the arrogance, of this presumptuous assumption might justly awaken a smile upon the face of every intelligent and loyal member of the legitimate Subordinate Lodges in Delaware, as the ignorance of those who set up such a preposterous and ridiculous claim, must excite the pity, but at the same time the reprehension of this Grand Lodge. I might commit this *fragrant* body, at *this season of the year*, to their own tastes as well as smell, (two very important senses), but for the fact that a seasonable rebuke to their *prompters* and *advisers* becomes, with me as Grand Master of the only legitimate Grand Lodge of Delaware, a duty, as well as a stern pleasure."

From the following it is evident that his dusky adversaries had been pondering the words of Job: "O that mine enemy had written a book." After remarking that this clandestine body has doubtless been advised and set on by designing men of the other race, he continues:

"Every effort has been used to provoke me into a correspondence with this illegitimate organization: cajolery, trickery, and finally, abuse. None of these things have moved me into an acknowledgement or recognition of *their* association."

Not even an attack on the Grand Lodge could divert him from his stern purpose not to break the dignified silence which could alone protect legitimate Masonry in Delaware from contamination:

"The so-called Grand Secretary of this clandestine organization, a venerable Ethiopian, whose grammar and whose logic set at defiance all the laws of criticism, in his report to his dusky brethren, takes particular pains to abuse the legitimate Grand Master of this Jurisdiction, and to pronounce us as a Grand Lodge, and not themselves as clandestines!!! A hearty laugh at his fulminations, and the quiet return of his pamphlet (unacknowledged in any other way) through the post office, have placed, so far as your Grand Master is concerned, this 'American gentleman of African descent,' in '*status quo, ante bellum*.'"

Bearing in mind the Grand Master's views as to what constitutes Masonic intercourse with clandestines, we are somewhat horrified to learn that he gave the pamphlet a second reading. He thus concludes:

"The proceedings of this 'concern' were sent to me by a friend after I had returned to the Mogul of spurious and clandestine Masonry, his pamphlet, and I can only say, to dismiss this affair from my mind and yours, that of all bad grammar, all infamous nonsense, all false logic, all almost incomprehensible sentences—all, in fine, of 'sound and fury signifying nothing,' I have ever yet seen, and hope never yet to see, is contained in this wonderfully funny pamphlet. The *white* man who suggested it, should be tried for an attempt upon the purity of the language, and the *darkey* hanged for murdering the Queen's English!"

On the whole, this first-class notice, as the final result of his efforts to avoid even the appearance of recognizing its existence, reminds us of the lady who accepted the wager of a wit that no woman could write a letter without adding a postscript.

"My first letter shall refute you," she said. In due time he received the letter, so complete in itself as to refute his proposition, which, having signed, she added, "P. S. Who is right, now, you or I?"

Having placed this "American gentleman of African descent in *status quo, ante bellum*," the Grand Master, like another Alexander, sighed for other worlds to conquer, and having learned from "proper sources" that certain rumors were correct, he determined to carry the victorious arms of Delaware into the neighboring province of the Jerseys. The rumors referred to were to the effect that Alpha Lodge No. 116, of Newark, New Jersey, had actually made Masons of persons the color of whose skin, and the kink of whose hair were not orthodox as viewed from the Delaware, not the Masonic, standpoint.

The Grand Master of Delaware avers that Alpha Lodge obtained its Warrant by "deceit and misrepresentation," notwithstanding the Grand Lodge of New Jersey (which, seeing that it granted the Warrant, ought to be well-informed on the subject), says that it did not, and further, that all its acts were in conformity with well-settled Masonic law and usage. (See New Jersey). After having given the internal history of the Lodge, not found in the records of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, but as obtained from "proper sources," Grand Master McCABE says:

"With this full statement, while disclaiming any right to legislate for a sister jurisdiction, I do claim that every Grand Lodge has, and under its direction the Subordinate Lodges of such, have the right to say *with whom they will, or will not affiliate*, or whom they will recognize. As, therefore, Alpha Lodge, No. 116, of Newark, New Jersey, manifestly obtained a Warrant under false pretences, by misrepresentation and deceit, I recommend to this Grand Lodge to instruct its Subordinate Lodges to hold no communication whatever, either by correspondence, or personally, with any man or set of men, who may hail from that particular Lodge; assuring, at the same time, the Grand Master of New Jersey, that we hold him and his Grand Officers in the highest regard and esteem."

The majority of the committee to whom the Grand Master's address was referred concurred in this recommendation; the minority, Bro. WATSON, submitted the following, the correctness of whose positions is beyond question:

"I must further most respectfully dissent from the recommendation contained in the Grand Master's address, that this Grand Lodge instruct its Subordinate Lodges to hold no communication with Alpha Lodge, No. 116, of New Jersey, considering that as that Lodge is in good standing with the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, with whom we are in Masonic communication, we cannot refuse to any of its members, who have been regularly made under its jurisdiction in accordance with Masonic law, an admission into any of our Lodges, if they should in due manner demand such admission and be found worthy."

The majority report was adopted, and the Grand Secretary ordered to notify the constituent Lodges accordingly.

We forbear to more than mention the absurdity of declaring a Lodge clandestine which holds a charter from a Grand Lodge which the declaring body in the same breath recognizes as regular, and pass to assumptions underlying this action, where we are reduced to the necessity of uttering what are simple truisms. Premising that it is nowhere claimed by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge of Delaware that

the persons made Masons in Alpha Lodge did not possess all the qualifications required by the landmarks, we hold it indisputable that the claim that every, or any, Grand Lodge has the right to say whom its constituent Lodges shall or shall not affiliate, is, so far as it relates to regularly made Masons, or to candidates properly qualified, utterly destitute of foundation in Masonic law.

This right belongs to the particular Lodge alone, and is to be exercised by it, within the limits prescribed by the landmarks, without let or hindrance on the part of any other Masonic body, whether Grand or subordinate. When a Mason becomes a member of the Grand Lodge he is no less bound to respect and maintain the inherent rights of the particular Lodge than before; and when the Grand Lodge, which is but an aggregation of individual brothers, all bound by the same covenants, attempts to abridge those rights of the Lodge that are older and no less sacred than the right of the Grand Lodge to exist at all, it repudiates obligations to whose faithful keeping it is bound by the most solemn sanctions of universally recognized and immemorial law.

Other Grand Lodges than Delaware too often need to be reminded of this, and we indulge in these strictures upon her action, with the humiliating reflection that scarce three years have elapsed since our own Grand Lodge could plead not guilty to a violation of the same law.

BRO. J. THOMAS BUDD submitted the Report on Correspondence, (pp. 21), briefly noticing the proceedings of twenty-five Grand Lodges, all, he says, that had been received by the Grand Secretary. Through what mishap the Illinois Proceedings failed to reach him we know not; our Grand Secretary never fails to send three copies to each Grand Lodge with which we are in correspondence.

BRO. BUDD makes a very readable and interesting report, but could scarcely do himself justice in the space to which he feels compelled to confine himself.

He dissents with great indignation from the Idaho decision that a member of a Lodge may be stricken from the roll for non payment of dues *without summons*, and thinks our young sister must have erected a Masonic Guillotine; protests against the right of peremptory objection even as against a profane who has been duly elected to receive the degrees; thinks the array of conflicting decisions contained in summaries of Masonic law as compiled by reviewers, injurious to the Craft rather than beneficial; and suggests the propriety of some action on the request of the Grand Orient of Brazil for closer relations of amity.

The Grand Orient of Brazil was accordingly placed on the list of correspondents.

One Lodge was chartered.

J. COLLINS MCCABE, of Middletown, was re-elected Grand Master; J. P. ALLMOND, Wilmington, Grand Secretary.

The volume contains an account of the dedication of the Temple at Wilmington, on the 8th of April, 1872; a brilliant oration delivered on that occasion by Grand Master MCCABE, and the regular toasts and speeches of the banquet which followed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The volume before us contains the records of no less than thirteen communications, under the several heads of Special, Resumed, Semi - Annual, Annual, Installation and Stated.

The Semi - Annual Communication was held May 8, 1872.

The Special Report of the Board of Masonic Relief, of Chicago, of date, Feb. 1, 1872, was received and is printed entire. The business was otherwise of local interest.

The Annual Communication was held Nov. 13, 1872.

Grand Master STANSBURY's address opens with an eloquent reference to the death of CHRISTOPHER CAMMACK, Grand Treasurer, then recently deceased. JAMES KING, Past Deputy Grand Master, also died during the year. Both were buried by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master fitly expressed his profound sense of the fraternal and delicate attentions paid to him on the occasion of his own late personal bereavement (the death of his wife). He reports that Masonry was never in a more prosperous or healthy condition within their jurisdiction. He thus alludes to matters of special interest to us :

" In my last annual address I took occasion to refer to the appalling calamity which had befallen the city of Chicago, and of our efforts to contribute to the relief of our distressed brethren in that stricken city. Unparalleled in the history of the world as was the calamity under which that fair city melted away, her restoration in the short space of a single year far surpasses in wonder the extent and rapidity of her ruin. As the bearer of your contributions, a committee, consisting of Bros. BALL, FUGITT, SHORT, FRANZONI, and myself, visited Chicago shortly after the fire, and witnessed the full extent of its devastation.

" I have lately returned from another visit, during which I went over the same ground which we had left covered with ruin and ashes, and there I found a new and magnificent city, standing erect in all the pride of splendid architecture, and challenging the admiration of all beholders.

" The occasion of my visit was one which thrills me with pride in our glorious fraternity. The wants of our suffering brethren called forth from the brotherhood everywhere the most generous contributions of material and money. An amount more than sufficient for all the needs arising out of the fire, was poured in upon the almoners of the Order. They were equal to the occasion ; and, in the midst of confusion and calamity, went calmly to work to systematize relief, and perfected an organization which, in its results, left nothing to be desired. There was efficiency, promptness, and a total absence of the vexations and unnecessary delays and restrictions known as 'red tape.' And yet there was a perfect system of accountability, and the greatest minuteness of record, so that the history of every case, and of the smallest details of each case, is easily traced in the books of the Board of Relief. Not satisfied with this achievement, the Board was anxious that every item of their receipts and expenditures should be submitted to the rigid scrutiny of a commission of disinterested gentlemen from beyond the jurisdiction, who should submit to the Craft at large a report of the results of their investigation.

" Together with the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Hon. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, and the Grand Master of Iowa, Hon. O. P. WATERS, I had the honor to be selected as

one of the members of that commission, and on the 14th of September started for Chicago. At Philadelphia I was joined by Grand Master PERKINS, who was accompanied by C. H. KINGSTON, Esq., his private secretary, an eminent member of the fraternity, whose ability as an expert accountant was of invaluable service to the commission in the investigation with which they were charged. We arrived in Chicago the evening of September 17, and were met by a committee of reception, and conducted to the Masonic Temple, where the entire commission was formally received by the Grand Lodge in special communication. Grand Master DEWITT C. CREGIER delivered an address of welcome, to which we severally responded; and we were then introduced personally to the members of the Grand Lodge, and other brethren present. The next two days we devoted to the examination of the accounts of the Masonic Board of Relief; and we have embodied the results of that investigation in a report, which will be submitted to the fraternity throughout the world by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. I may state generally, however, that the total amount received from the fraternity was \$90,634.50. After relieving all the immediate personal suffering which arose among the brethren from the fire, and providing the Lodges with a sum to meet future demands arising from the same cause, the sum of nearly \$22,000 was found to remain unexpended in the hands of the Board. With a delicate sense of honor, which is as admirable as it is unfortunately rare, the Board resolved to return that amount to the donors, dividing it among them *pro rata*, according to their several contributions to the relief fund. In accordance with that arrangement a check for \$756 was handed to me as the proportion belonging to the fraternity of this jurisdiction. That amount, with a small balance of \$19 since received from P. G. M. Donaldson, treasurer of the fund, in final settlement of his account, I have placed in the custody of the grand Treasurer, subject to such disposition as the fraternity may think proper to make of it. My own suggestion is, that it be set apart forever as a permanent charity fund, to be known as the 'Chicago Fire Return Charity Fund,' the interest only to be used under the direction of the Grand Lodge. It would thus remain a permanent memento of an event of great historic and Masonic interest, and a monument of the liberality, integrity, and honor of the fraternity. I think this disposition of the fund could not but be agreeable to our brethren of Chicago, who deserve so much honor for its return, and from whom it may be regarded as, in some sense, a gift. In his letter announcing to me the intention of returning the surplus fund, Grand Master CREGIER says: 'We have a surplus beyond our requirements, which I propose to return *pro rata* to the 'Charity Fund' of each Grand Lodge. Among them is that of the District of Columbia. I trust this may meet the approval of yourself and others to whom we are so much indebted.' Such a suggestion cannot fail to go far in determining the course we shall pursue.

"I cannot close my reference to this matter without testifying to the courtesy, cordiality, and hospitality with which we were treated by our brethren of Chicago."

Having become satisfied that the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, is the legitimate governing body of Symbolic Masons in that Empire, he had acceded to a request for an exchange of representatives. But few questions of Masonic law had been presented for decision during the year, and but few dispensations asked or granted.

The following just and vigorous words are applicable not alone to the District of Columbia:

"There is but one subject on which I feel called upon to speak of any habit of the fraternity in our jurisdiction in terms of censure. I refer to the meagre attendance upon Masonic funerals. The right of Masonic burial is a sacred right, which belongs to every Master Mason who dies in good standing in the Order. It means, if it means anything, the right to be buried with honor—not a title to be grudgingly followed to the grave by a corporal's guard of unwilling and mortified brethren, who

feel that their presence is suggestive rather of a slight than of an honorable manifestation of respect for the dead and sympathy for the living. I have been pained, on many occasions, when I have seen the evidence of a forgetfulness of our duty in this particular regard, because I felt that those who had a right to expect the consolation of respectful attention and sympathy were justly disappointed and grieved; and that a reproach might thus be brought upon the Order of not acting up to its principles of fraternity. Especially have I felt so when I have noticed that the attendance seemed to be graduated by a consideration of the Masonic and social position of the deceased brother, in apparent forgetfulness of that fundamental maxim of our Order, that in Masonry we meet upon the level of our common humanity, and that death detects the fallacy of pride and does away with the artificial distinctions of a heartless society."

Referring in terms of just reprehension to the use of Masonic symbols as a means of attracting business, he reports the attempt of a trader in another jurisdiction to monopolize the most familiar of them—the square and compass combined—*by obtaining a patent for it as a trade mark!*

We quote from the adverse decision of the Commissioner of Patents, for the justice and ability of which, the Grand Master truly says, the fraternity everywhere owe a debt of gratitude to the author:

"Applicant is a manufacturer and vender of flour. * * * He has two establishments upon different streets, and he seeks to register, as trademarks, to be used upon the barrels containing his flour, the words 'Cherry-Street Mills' in one case, and 'Market-Street Mills' in the other, combined respectively with a well known Masonic emblem—the square and compasses.

* * * * *

"It has already been determined that the words alone do not possess the characteristics of a legal trademark; and, in order to make it appear that the addition of the square and compass does confer these characteristics, it is also insisted that this Masonic symbol is not used with its ordinary signification.

"If this emblem were something other than precisely what it is, either *less known, less significant, or fully and universally understood*, all this might readily be admitted. But considering *its peculiar character* and relation to the public, an anomalous question is presented. There can be no doubt that this device, so commonly worn and employed by Masons, *has an established mystic significance, universally recognized as existing*; whether comprehended by all or not, is not material to this issue. In view of the magnitude and extent of the Masonic organization, it is impossible to divest its symbols, or at least this particular symbol, perhaps the best known of all, of its ordinary signification wherever displayed, either as an arbitrary character or otherwise. It will be universally understood or misunderstood as having a *Masonic influence*, and therefore, as a trademark, must constantly work deception. Nothing could be more mischievous than to create, as a monopoly and uphold by the power of law, anything so calculated, as applied to purposes of trade, to be misinterpreted, to mislead all classes, and to constantly foster suggestions of mystery in affairs of business.

* * * * *

"I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that the proposed combinations cannot properly subserve the ends of a trademark. Among Masons, with whom this token has a *moral significance*, its use in that capacity would undoubtedly be regarded as a *base prostitution of it to mercenary purposes*, while with others its mystic force would often dissipate its virtues as a trademark, and, perhaps, in some instances place the article it appeared upon under a ban."

An edict from the Grand Master of Canada, suspending fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Vermont and interdicting Masonic intercourse with Masons in allegiance thereto, issued in consequence of the expressed determination of the Grand Lodge of Vermont to suspend relations with Canada in case of the further refusal of the latter body to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was received and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

An edict from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, declaring "irregular" a Lodge formed within the Province of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Canada; interdicting intercourse with its officers and members; calling on the Grand Lodge of Canada to annul its action in forming the irregular Lodge and to withdraw from the exercise of all pretended authority within the Province of Quebec before the 7th day of September, 1872, was received, and the Grand Secretary directed to send a copy thereof to each subordinate Lodge.

CHARLES F. STANBURY was re-elected Grand Master; WILLIAM A. YATES, Grand Secretary, both of Washington.

At the Installation Communication, held Dec. 27, 1872, the Grand Master delivered a brief address, in which he urged the advantages of a well established Masonic Library. At the stated Communication of Jan. 8, 1873, \$500 of the money received from the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief was ordered to be permanently invested for the benefit of the Library, and the remaining \$275, together with the interest on the investment, ordered to be placed to the credit of the Library Committee, for the purchase of books and the payment of current expenses. The fund thus disposed of is to be known as the "Chicago Fire Return Library Fund."

The Grand Lodge instructed the constituent Lodges that unaffiliated Masons are not entitled to the right of visitation more than three times, (this privilege to last for three months,) nor to Masonic relief, nor to Masonic burial.

Bro. W. R. SINGLETON again presented the report on correspondence (pp. 93), a fraternal and otherwise excellent review of the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges. The Illinois proceedings of 1871 are approvingly reviewed, and the Final Report of the Proceedings of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief receives an appreciative notice of several pages.

Still holding fast to the old ways, he holds that the Deputy Grand Master should be the appointee of the Grand Master; that he can never preside in Grand Lodge, that being the *inalienable* right, in the absence of the Grand Master, of the Senior Grand Warden; properly insists that no regular Lodge can do clandestine work; correctly holds that on general principles the Master has the power and may, in his discretion, exercise it to postpone the ballot after a favorable report; agrees, as we do, that the report of the Committee of Inquiry should be made as information, but the character of it, whether favorable or not, should not be recorded, and suggests, in view of the fact that when a report is unfavorable the members of the Committee making it are understood to cast black balls, that the committees might be secretly appointed by the Master and report secretly to him, he simply announcing to the Lodge whether the result was favorable or otherwise.

If our brother does not still long for the flesh pots of Egypt he still holds that the practice, formerly obtaining in the District, of making Masons of sojourners from other jurisdictions was founded on correct principles, and throws down the gauntlet to any who wish to "lay a lance in rest" on that score. Why he intimates that his Grand Lodge ate "humble pie" in amending its Constitution in regard to this matter, we do not know, for that amendment yields nothing so far as principle is concerned, as we showed last year. The amended Constitution leaves the Grand Lodge, so far as the principle is concerned, just where it was when Grand Master DONALDSON said it occupied the anomalous position of ignoring what was "recognized" as a settled point of Masonic law by every other Grand Lodge in this country."

There seems, however, to be no sufficient provocation for re-opening the old discussion, so long as the *practice* of the Lodges of the District conform to the elsewhere universally conceded principle.

The following contains food for thought on a subject about which there is likely to be a vast deal of thinking within the next few years :

"It appears, from reading the documents which emanate from most of the European Continental Lodges and Grand Orients, that they hold themselves quite above their American brethren. They occupy a sort of celestial region like the heathen Chinee, and are quite as exclusive. We say, let them alone; declare non-intercourse and live up to it; and here, in the Grand Lodge jurisdiction, while we declare non-intercourse with this Grand Orient of France, the officers and members of our Grand Lodge are engaged in working Rites, professing to do so under the sanction of that Grand Orient. How can this be tolerated, or can we expect such inconsistency to work otherwise than against us in the final adjustment of our difficulties? From this very jurisdiction a brother visited Paris last year, and held very important Masonic communication with the Grand Officers of the Grand Orient, and professes to have obtained documents to enable him and others to work a Rite under the solemn sanction of the Grand Orient."

FLORIDA.

The Grand Lodge met at Jacksonville, February 11, 1873.

Grand Master PASCO opened his address with some reminiscences of his first appearance in the Grand Lodge, eight years before, when the shadows of war still hung over the land. At that time the Committee on returns reported but twenty-four Lodges, and of these many had not paid their dues :

"A few of our venerable brethren, whose names are historic in our annals, still lingered among us. P. G. M. BROWN paid his last visit here, and in person presented, as chairman, the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; his mind still in its vigor, though his frame was bowed with age and infirmity. It was the only time I ever saw him. I remember the deep impression made upon me as he entered and was received with the honors due to his rank and character. Many of the members were but recently from the camp, or prison, and were still clad in the rough garb of gray, which association had made so dear to our eyes. And in many cases side by side with the ex-soldier in gray was one who wore the blue; no longer a foeman, but a brother, who had learned the same sacred lessons of Faith, Hope and Charity that we had been taught, who had united in the same vows that we had made, and who was with us to prove that he remembered these lessons and

vows, and to renew his obligations at the altar of Masonry. What a beautiful lesson was thus presented to us; what a delightful exhibition of the Heaven-born influences of Freemasonry. How well adapted to all periods of the world's history, to all circumstances of man's career. If those soldiers, then still in arms, could grasp our hands as brothers, the thousands of Masons whom they represented still acknowledged the tie that bound us; and in spite of the terrible scenes the country had passed through, a lasting peace and an entire reconciliation were possible."

One by one nearly all the old Lodges had been restored and new ones are constantly springing up.

He had issued four dispensations for new Lodges. Applications for dispensations to confer degrees out of the regular course had all been declined on the ground that there was no justifiable emergency.

Six decisions are reported, all of which will stand the test of law and common sense.

We copy only the last, in which the question of physical eligibility was raised, the candidate having lost the thumb of his right hand :

"I, of course, adhere to the ruling of this Grand Lodge on this subject of physical disqualification, and only refer to the matter to defend our former action in such cases. The applicant must be capable of working in the three degrees conferred in a Master Mason's Lodge. If the W. M. is satisfied that the applicant has enough of his thumb left to give the proper proof that he is a Mason, and to impart the regular work of the degrees, he will be justified in letting the case go to the ballot. This, it seems to me, is all that is demanded by reason and justice; but this much is demanded by the spirit as well as the letter of the law; and in spite of a difference of opinion expressed by committees of other Grand bodies, after careful thought, I feel that our action is correct, and I have as little sympathy with the extremist, who demands that a worthy applicant with a slight deformity, which in no way impairs his usefulness as a man or Mason, should be excluded in consequence thereof, as I have with the other extremist who would throw open the outer door of our Lodges to the lame, the dismembered and the misshapen, provided they can find some artificial contrivance to enable them to grope or stumble through their Masonic duties, bringing into our sacred temple sounds and discord which were scrupulously excluded by our Ancient Grand Master in his first great work."

Referring to the circular of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana he reproduces the resolutions embodying the conclusions of that body, and as we were last year without the Louisiana Proceedings, we transfer them from this source to our pages ;

"1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a just and legally constituted Grand Lodge, and as such entitled to sole and exclusive Masonic jurisdiction in and over the Province of Quebec, and hereby extends to her a cordial welcome into the family of Grand Lodges.

"2. *Resolved*, That the encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of American Grand Lodges can no longer be submitted to, and, as edicts of non-intercourse appear to have no influence upon the Grand Lodge of Hamburg or the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana will co-operate with her sister Grand Lodges in refusing to hold Masonic communication with all Masonic powers who, on being requested, shall fail to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and decline to break off friendly relations with those that violate it.

"3. *Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested, officially, to notify all Masonic powers with whom this Grand Lodge is in correspondence of its action,

and to call upon those who have heretofore failed to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, by having intercourse with those Masonic powers who have violated it, to take action in the matter, and decide whether they are for or against us on this question.

"4. *Resolved*, That it is hereby made the duty of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to inquire into the character and status of all Foreign Grand bodies with whom we are in correspondence, or who hereafter may apply for recognition, and whether or not they will recognize and maintain the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and report specially thereon."

Of these the Grand Master says:

"This Grand Lodge can safely endorse and maintain the second, third and fourth of these resolutions as a basis for a settlement of the troublesome questions that have arisen between different Grand bodies upon the question of jurisdiction, and there will be no future clashing of authority when the rights of each are clearly defined and generally recognized, and it is not enough for us all to think alike—we must act alike. Let the lines be drawn so that he that is not for us may range himself against us. "The Grand bodies that have wronged our sister Grand Lodges must be put beyond the pale of Freemasonry, and all who recognize them *must go out with them*. In regard to the subject matter of the first resolution, I offer the following views: We have heretofore regarded the difficulties in the Grand jurisdiction of Canada as a family matter that would be righted the sooner if there were no outside interference. Many sister Grand Lodges have taken a different view, and we have no word of condemnation for them because of the difference. Time will adjust these troubles. If we are rightly informed, according to the doctrine laid down by our Louisiana brethren, Quebec is not entitled to recognition, for it is not a political state or nation, and has no separate government of its own. Courtesy to a sister Grand Lodge, in a case like the present, certainly requires that she who formerly held the territory in her jurisdiction should be the first to certify to the Masonic world that a new sister is entitled to recognition. She has rights which must be withdrawn before the new Grand Lodge can have sovereign sway over the territory, and we should respect those rights. There may come a time when the peace of the fraternity will render a settlement of this trouble necessary, and then we must resort to arbitration, and, till the question is settled, it is far better for us all to remain neutral. I suggest that a resolution be adopted at this Communication expressing our regret that the troubles of the Grand Lodge of Canada still remain unsettled, urging a pacific course and offering our mediation, if the Grand Lodge of Canada is satisfied that she cannot restore Masonic harmony within her jurisdiction unaided."

As Florida is one of the few Grand Lodges that has definitely refused to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but would make recognition hinge on precedent similar action by the Grand Lodge of Canada, we hardly appreciate the Grand Master's idea of neutrality.

The Grand Master strongly urges the constituent Lodges to buy land while it is cheap and hold it for the possibility of a future rise in value.

He declined a re-election.

The resolution adopted the previous year forbidding Lodges to charge a fee for affiliation, was recinded, on the ground, we judge, that it was a matter which the constituent Lodges had a right to settle for themselves.

The Report on Correspondence, (pp. 78), is again by Bro. DEWITT C. DAWKINS, reviewing with ability and courtesy the Proceedings of thirty-seven American Grand Lodges, Illinois included. Judging the address of Grand Master CREGIER from its

statistics and perfection in other respects, he thinks it required the fact to be reported to indicate that the original was destroyed by the Great Fire. He alludes with evident complacency to his suggestion that the fee for a dispensation for irregular work be raised to such an amount as to cause the applicant to consider whether it would not be better to wait the usual time, and concurs in his decision that rejection by a Lodge not having jurisdiction is void. In view of his complimentary reference to ourself, we forgive him for calling us "John."

BRO. DAWKINS holds rational views on the subject of physical qualifications, and is of the opinion that Lodges, "if not entrammeled with too much legislation, are as a general rule competent to determine whether an applicant is physically qualified to be intelligently passed through the ceremonies of the three degrees, and that such discretion should be left with them, as it has been in all ages past.

He still adheres to the opinion that hearsay evidence is admissible in Masonic trials, but the proposition meets with merited disfavor all round the circle.

Two Supreme Councils come in for a notice at the hands of BRO. DAWKINS, as does also "Androgynous Masonry," which he thinks has existed in the world for centuries. He gives the age of the Order of the Eastern Star at ninety-one years, which, if true, shows it to be well-stricken in years, and that no "Thirty-Third" should permit his nose to become "tip-tilted" thereat, but should, on the contrary, treat it with that deference which age, in either sex, is entitled to receive from youth.

BRO. DAWKINS denies the doctrine that every Grand Lodge has exclusive and sovereign jurisdiction over all Masons and Lodges within its territorial limits, and cites cases which he seems to think are exceptions to that rule, but as they all prove, on examination, to be exceptions that exist by the sufferance of the Grand Lodges, it is not worth the while to cite them.

ALBERT J. RUSSELL, of Jacksonville, was elected Grand Master; DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville, Grand Secretary.

Six Charters were granted. The time of holding the next Annual Communication was fixed for the second Tuesday in January; place, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Macon, Oct. 29, 1872. The address of Grand Master LAWRENCE abounds in words of wisdom, the assured utterances of one who knows the path of duty and is contented to walk therein with the same unflinching step, whether it be obscured by clouds or illumined by sunshine. He says:

"Every great meritorious institution has its seasons of prosperity and its seasons of adversity—its days of security and its days of peril—its hours of festivity and its hours of mourning. Feasting and fasting follow each other. It is the law of humanity itself; and the Great Architect has impressed it on all things connected with humanity. Unto all, animate or inanimate, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual

even, so far at least as the last is in bond with the temporal, in the words of the wise Monarch of Israel, 'there is a time for all things.'

"Our Institution has enjoyed no immunity from the operation of this law—sometimes in favor with the so-called great of this world, Popes and Princes—sometimes the object of their anathemas. Popular favor to-day, persecution to-morrow. But through all and over all these the truth and vitality of its benign principles have born it in triumph, until now the sound of its gavel engirdles the globe."

While it is right to feel that its advance is the advance of humanity, that its march is the march of the highest civilization of our race, he warns his brethren not to beguile themselves with a fancied security in its triumphs :

"The same vigilance and strict adherence to the landmarks and the practice of its principles which have won for it its proud pre-eminence to-day, must be observed, kept and practiced, if we would have it continue to advance, or even hold what it has gained.

"But on the individual brother depends the continued prosperity of the Institution. The respect the world entertains for Freemasonry is founded and must depend on the life and conduct of its disciples. Boastful and proud claims for great and good objects and sound principles, without an exhibition of these in the life of those who prefer them must naturally provoke the distrust and contempt of the profane, who are not permitted to look into the arcana of the Temple, and can only judge of the quality of the science by its fruits."

* * * * *

"We war not against material or political enemies, but against moral and spiritual foes, and whenever the contagion of bad example is suffered to exist, and continue unrebuked and unchecked in our midst each one of us is responsible for the consequence. There is no evading this. Every brother, in this sense, is the keeper of his brother. And if we cannot inspire a failing brother with sufficient self-respect and regard for the Institution to make him avoid evil and shun those things which are calculated to bring dishonor and reproach on us, it is our duty to cut him off and disown him altogether."

He learns with pleasure that many Masters have instituted a vigorous dealing with the vice of intemperance, and truly says that excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks is a beastly habit, utterly inconsistent with the profession of a Freemason.

He thinks reports on Foreign Correspondence cannot be too highly prized by the Fraternity, and pays a merited compliment to Bro. BLACKSHEAR in this connection.

The record of the Grand Master's acts show that he thoroughly performed a large amount of labor during the year. He reports only two decisions. We copy both :

"I. I have been asked by one of the Deputies if the charter of a Lodge should not be arrested for electing the keeper of a groggery Worshipful Master. To this I replied, that I did not think the ancient inalienable right of the brethren to choose their own Master could be so set aside. If the Master elect, in the course of his business, or by his own personal habits or conduct, reflect dishonor on the Institution, the course would be to prefer charges and have him dealt with and suspended, if found guilty, from the Mastership ; or, if necessary, expelled from the Order. But the right of the brethren to choose their Master must remain intact, however much that choice may reflect on their taste or their morals. There is a decision of force in this Institution—one I had the credit, or misfortune, to render myself—which declares, "It is un-Masonic to make a man's calling or occupation in life an objection

to his being made a Mason." I adhere to that ruling. To rule otherwise would be to innovate on the landmark on which hinges one of the elements of the universality of Masonry. And, although I am aware that some hold that a Grand Lodge may define of what classes or callings of men Masons may or may not be made, I cannot agree with them, having always been taught, and always teaching, that there are no favored classes or callings in the eye of Freemasonry; the peasant, like Burns, though an exciseman, standing on the same level before it with the Georges on their throne.

"With this principle admitted, and if applying to the profane, much more so to our own enlightened, we cannot deny to the brethren of a Lodge the right to select for themselves their officers. They do so at their own risk—and if by an unworthy choice they bring discredit and shame on themselves they must bear the shame, while the individual brother, officer or not, is responsible for his own conduct."

"2. The question has been asked, can a Lodge of three transact business? I decide that they cannot."

With the second decision we agree; in what he says on the first there is, as it seems to us, both truth and error. While a Lodge exists it has the right, which we would defend against all comers, to choose its own Master; but we hold it quite possible for it to demonstrate even in this way its unfitness to exist longer. If in such a case the Grand Master should arrest its charter, it would be no denial of the right, but only a declaration on the part of the Grand Master that a certain number of brethren had been clothed with rights, by virtue of a charter, which they were unfit to exercise.

We doubt not that under the limited application which Grand Master LAWRENCE would give it, we should agree to the decision that "it is un-Masonic to make a man's calling or occupation in life an objection to his being made a Mason," but in an unrestricted sense we should dissent. We agree that the Grand Lodge should not legislate on the subject of qualifications, because the landmarks have fixed them, but we hold that the individual brother, on whom the landmarks lay the responsibility of deciding by his ballot who shall or shall not be made a Mason, is guilty of no un-Masonic act if he rejects a candidate on the *exclusive* ground of a disreputable calling. While we would not admit the right of the Grand Lodge to legislate on what is fixed by the landmarks, we hold it to be its duty to see not only that its constituent Lodges do not abuse the powers granted to them by their charters, but that they do not abuse the rights which the granting of their charters evoked for their benefit from the general law of Masonry. The Grand Lodge cannot gainsay these rights as long as the constituent body remains a regular warranted Lodge, but it can revoke its charter, when the conditions on which the constituent can alone exercise these general rights at once cease; and in our judgment the Grand Lodge is not only justified, but called upon to take such action whenever a Lodge persists in admitting to Masonry those who are not of good report, and of such are not those who live by pandering to the appetites and passions of their fellow men—keepers of drinking houses, gambling houses, bawdy houses, gamblers, procurers, *et id omne genus*.

In the afternoon of the first day of the session the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Lodge, laid the Corner-Stone of the Jewish Synagogue, on which occasion

an excellent address was delivered by the Rabbi, Bro. JACOB ROSENFELD. The ceremonies were closed with a brief but very appropriate address by the Grand Master.

SAMUEL D. IRVIN, of Macon, was elected Grand Master; SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Atlanta, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge resolved that in future all applications for decisions on Masonic jurisprudence be made to the Grand Master, and by him alone be decided, thus cutting off the practice of obtaining decisions by the District Deputies.

A Special Committee paid an appreciative tribute to the memory of OSCAR V. BROWN, for several years, and at the time of his death, Senior Grand Deacon.

The Committee on the Southern Female College, reported that Institution on a better footing than at any time since the close of the war; that it is doing an immense amount of good, and is an honor to the Craft.

In a case before the Committee on Grievance, the Lodge of which the accused was a member, dismissed charges of un-Masonic conduct of a flagrant character on the ground that the brother preferring the charges was not a member of that Lodge. The case was properly remanded for trial.

Two petitions for new Lodges were granted and five refused.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized.

The following was adopted:

“Resolved, That at this session, and at all future sessions, the Grand Master shall appoint one committee of three, who shall constitute the Committee on Finance, Returns, Unfinished Business and Printing, who shall meet to perform their duties, at Masonic Hall, in Macon, not exceeding ten days before the day of the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge; that said committee shall have five hundred copies of their Report on Finance and Returns printed and laid before the Grand Lodge on the first day of its session.”

A wise movement in so far as it tends to get all the business possible, before the Grand Lodge in print. We know of no other one thing so likely to prevent ill-considered legislation.

The Report on Correspondence, (pp. 86), by Bro. J. EMMET BLACKSHEAR, is a concise review of the Proceedings of forty-one American Grand Lodges, and five foreign Grand Bodies.

At usual Bro. BLACKSHEAR makes a good report. The Illinois Proceedings seem not to have been received, though three copies were certainly sent. A like fatality seems to have attended the Georgia Proceedings. We learn from Bro. BLACKSHEAR, to whom we are personally indebted for the copy before us, that they were forwarded long since, yet our Grand Secretary has not received them.

We take the following from his notice of German Grand Lodges:

“1. The eight Grand Lodges existing in Germany have, by a suitable number of representatives, formed among themselves a kind of League, or Union, (or Association), to be composed of the eight Grand Masters and two delegates from each Grand Lodge, for the purpose of preserving and promoting Masonic co-operation in all the

Lodges of Germany, and to unite upon one common representation at all the foreign Grand Lodges with whom they are in friendly relation; also, to adjust and settle differences or disputes arising between the various German Grand Lodges. Their meetings are to be held annually at Pentecost, alternating between the seats of the eight Grand Lodges. It was found impracticable to introduce, as is the case in the the Grand Lodge of England, uniformity, in regard to mode of instructing (working) and ritual, as there existed four different classes of them, nor uniformity of organization, as in the case in the Grand Orient of France. The eight Grand Lodges spoken of represent three hundred and twenty Subordinate Lodges, with a total membership of 34,863.

"2. Extracts from the Proceedings of the following Grand Lodges are given: Five German Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of England, Supreme Council of Belgium, Supreme Council of Luxemburg; only four from the United States—New York, Louisiana, Ohio, Nebraska. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg reaffirms the resolution passed in February, 1871, in regard to a complete rupture with the Grand Orient of France; concludes to wait for further information in regard to the request for mutual representation, made by the German Lodges in the State of Illinois; also, to postpone all nearer relation (or connection) with the "*Colored Prince Hall Grand Lodge*," at Boston, until more definite and reliable news is obtained about the *organization and recognition* of this *negro Grand Lodge*."

IDAHO.

The Grand Lodge met at Boise City December 5th, 1872.

The address of Grand Master BROWN begins with a retrospect of the past year, and proceeds with some excellent general considerations on what Masonry is, and what it requires, for which the Grand Master gives credit to another.

He reports that a perceptible moral improvement has been made during the past year.

He regrets that so many officers fail to attend the Grand Lodge, and is sometimes inclined to believe that members of Lodges do not desire to elect Masters and Wardens whom they know will be prompt and efficient officers, lest some may feel the force of Masonic discipline.

He had decided that a Lodge rejecting a candidate had obtained complete jurisdiction over him, which it retained wherever he might move to; that it is not proper to appoint and install to office a Mason who is not a member of the Lodge; that an installed officer of a Lodge cannot dimit during his term of office; that a person blind in one eye cannot be made a Mason, and that saloon-keepers ought not to be admitted to the mysteries of Masonry, all of which were approved by the Grand Lodge. Correct as this last decision unquestionably is, it requires some nerve to make it in a new community like the jurisdiction of Idaho. The Grand Master displayed still more of the same kind, and while earnestly recommending the Grand Lodge to maintain the position it last year assumed against intemperance and gambling, he went further, and recommended that a regulation be adopted prohibiting Masons from keeping saloons, suggesting that those engaged in the business be given a reasonable time to get out of it. He says:

"It seems to me there is but one question involved in the settlement of this sub-

ject, to-wit: 'Is the keeping of a saloon an immoral business?' If it is, we ought not to hesitate in our action to suppress it. If it is not, then we ought not to legislate upon it. I believe it an immoral, disreputable business, so intimately connected with the vices of intemperance, gambling, and playing whisky games in saloons, that we cannot consistently forbid the indulgence in either of those vices, while we permit our brethren *ad libitum* to keep saloons, thereby corrupting the morals of the community and luring their own brethren to destruction by means of the vices they are forbidden to indulge in."

He reports the Lodges in a prosperous condition, financially. Some have lost in membership by removals, and but little work has been done. Mining communities are so uncertain that he sees but little prospect of an increase of Lodges at present.

He recommends striking from the Constitution the provision that the Grand Master may be elected from the body of the craft, doubting whether one so elected could properly install the officers of a Lodge. The initial steps were taken to get rid of the anomaly.

He suggests arbitration in the Canada Quebec difficulty, and thinks five or seven intelligent Masons could hear and determine the whole matter in a few days, and restore peace and harmony.

JOHN KENNALY, of Idaho City, was elected Grand Master; L. F. CARTEE, Boise City, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge adopted as its rule the opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence, that a brother charged with un-Masonic conduct can plead guilty, but that he should make answer to the several specifications in writing, over his own signature; that in case of a plea of guilty, the Lodge cannot proceed to ballot on the punishment without a ballot as to his guilt or innocence, and should hear all the testimony before balloting, as to his guilt or innocence.

The Grand Master communicated the following:

"On or about the 20th day of January, 1872, I directed the Worshipful Master of Boise Lodge, No. 2, to strike the name of Bro. H. W. O. MARGARY from the roll of members of said Lodge, and to exclude the said MARGARY from visiting the Lodge. The reason for said decision was this: Bro. MARGARY was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 4, under the jurisdiction of Washington Territory, came to Idaho City, signed a petition for a dispensation to form a new Lodge without obtaining his dimit from his Lodge in Washington Territory—took a dimit from Idaho Lodge, and joined Boise Lodge. During the time Bro. MARGARY was stricken from the roll by his Lodge in Washington Territory for non-payment of dues, and still remains in that condition."

The Grand Lodge sustained his action.

If, as would seem from this brief record, Bro. MARGARY had no hearing, we should take this as an indication that Masons from other jurisdictions, affiliating in Idaho, hold their membership by a very uncertain tenure.

The Grand Master also communicated the following:

I feel it my duty to call the attention of this Grand Lodge to an act of insubordination on the part of Shoshone Lodge, No. 7, to this Grand Lodge, committed last night, December 11, 1872, in the election of Junior Warden. This Grand Lodge, on yesterday, decided that saloon-keepers ought not to be made Masons, and

the edict of the last session forbids gambling among Masons in this jurisdiction—and yet Shoshone Lodge, No. 7, elected a professional gambler and saloon-keeper to the office of Junior Warden. I ask this body set aside said election, and take such other action in the premises as may be just and proper.”

Whereupon the Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows :

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge, on October 5, 1871, did by resolution, declare intemperance, gambling, and playing whisky games in saloons, Masonic offences, and authorized and made it the duty of the M. W. Grand Master to issue an edict accordingly ; and, whereas, the M. W. Grand Master did issue such edict, making it the duty of the Masters of the several subordinate Lodges to endeavor, by all the power of moral suasion, to suppress such vices, and, should moral suasion fail to suppress such vices in a reasonable time, to cause charges to be preferred against the persistently offending Masons, and that they be punished even to expulsion :

AND, WHEREAS, Shoshone Lodge, No. 7, did, on the 11th day of December, 1872, elect a *professional gambler* for Junior Warden,

We, therefore, recommend that the action of Shoshone Lodge, in the election of its Junior Warden, be set aside, and the Lodge be censured for said action, and the Lodge be *ordered* to prefer charges against the brother so elected for persisting in the vice of gambling. And we would further recommend that Shoshone Lodge, No. 7, be granted a dispensation to elect a Junior Warden on the 18th inst.”

The offending Lodge escaped with no more of censure than is to be found in the foregoing, which the Grand Lodge adopted, after an ineffectual attempt had been made to strike out the words, “ And the Lodge be *ordered* to prefer charges against the brother so elected for persisting in the vice of gambling.”

The Special Committee, to whom a portion of the Grand Master's address had been referred, reported in strong terms against the evils of intemperance, and the kindred vices of gambling, profane swearing, and playing whisky games in saloons ;” declaring that the keeping of saloons for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for playing gambling games, is in conflict with all Masonic teachings, contrary to the good sense of all moral men, and a flagrant violation of the spirit of the institution. They reported the following resolutions :

“ *Resolved*, That the keeping of saloons for the sale of spirituous liquors or gaming purposes is a Masonic offence, and such as are guilty of such un-Masonic conduct shall be subject to admonition, reprimand, suspension and expulsion, and Masters, at their peril, must see that this vice against Masonry no longer finds a hiding place among Masons, and it is strictly forbidden hereafter for Masons in this jurisdiction to engage in the business.

“ *Resolved*, That Masons now engaged in the business shall have until the first day of October, 1873, to close out their business of saloon-keeping, and Masons neglecting or refusing so to do shall be proceeded against by the subordinate Lodge under whose jurisdiction they reside, and dealt with according to the spirit of the resolution preventing saloon-keeping. And the Worshipful Master and Wardens of each subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction shall, at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, make a report of each case coming under these resolutions.”

In which the Grand Lodge concurred by a vote of 23 to 12.

All honor to the Grand Lodge of Idaho for thus laying the axe to the root of the

tree. It is an outrage upon justice to discipline Masons for the vice of intemperance while permitting those who feed their unfortunate appetites to remain in good standing in the Fraternity.

INDIANA.

The Grand Lodge met at Indianapolis, May 27th, 1873.

Grand Master FETTA announced the death of Bro. H. C. FULLENWIDER, Master of Alton Lodge, No. 202, who was an honor not only to the office he filled, but to the Lodge before the world.

The Grand Master had granted twenty-four dispensations for new Lodges, and reports a large amount of public work performed, either personally or by proxy.

He reports two cases of Masters disciplined by Lodges over which they presided—one was found guilty of gross official misconduct, and suspended from office; the other convicted of immorality, and indefinitely suspended. In the latter case a Special Deputy presided at the trial; in the former it is not stated that any one did. For our part, we would as soon assent to the proposition that a trial might be held without a presiding officer as that a Lodge might try its Master.

The Grand Master very properly refused to permit a Lodge to rent its hall to an Odd Fellows' Lodge. He thinks the Masonic Districts are too large, his experience having convinced him that a closer supervision over the Lodges is absolutely necessary. Personal visitation and examination of the records of many Lodges had disclosed a large per centage of irregularities, some of which, however, were only apparent, being occasioned by omissions and mistakes in the records by the Secretary. In many Lodges the Secretaries were either ignorant or indifferent as to their duties, and in some instances (from long continuance in office) had become autocrats, ruling the Master and Wardens, making necessary the trite remark that the Master should supervise and direct all business, and control and direct his subordinate officers.

He acknowledges the receipt of two hundred and sixty-six dollars, the return surplus of the Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago. He had suspended the functions of two Lodges, one for having buried, with Masonic honors, an expelled Mason, and the other for having irregularly initiated a candidate who had been rejected in another Lodge.

Seven decisions are reported, all of general interest. He decided that charges having become a matter of record were the property of the Lodge, and could not be withdrawn without the unanimous consent. To this the Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge concurring, excepted, in so far as the unanimous consent was held to be requisite, holding that in the absence of some necessary rule to the contrary, a majority should govern, and that there was no business or transaction of a Lodge excepting the admission of members that should require such a rule.

For information, we ask if Indiana, in majority vote, may convict on trial? The

Grand Master decided that a Committee on Character was not necessary where another Lodge had elected a Fellow Craft to receive the Master Mason's degree, and requested the Lodge in question to do the work. Properly confirmed.

We quote a question and answer :

" If a brother persists in the sale or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, *after being admonished by the Lodge*, is it the duty of the Lodge to suspend or expel him ? Can a Brother be admonished by the Lodge without trial, and if so, by what method should it be brought about ? "

I answered : " A Lodge may appoint some brother to wait upon the offender, admonish him or notify him of the fact that the sale or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a Masonic offence, and a violation of the rules and regulations of our Grand Lodge. Or, the Master and Wardens may counsel with him against the wrong practice, admonish him to desist, or the law must be enforced. After having been admonished, if he still continues, or does not reform, prefer charges against him, and if found guilty inflict the penalty according to Section 108 G. L. Rules and Regulations. "

Held to be in strict accord with the Rule. Another :

Query. " Bro. D. D. N. was tried in our Lodge for un-Masonic conduct, on five specifications. The fifth specification was ruled out by the W. M. as being vague and indefinite. On the first and second he was acquitted ; on the third and fourth he was found guilty and suspended for one month, from which he took an appeal to the Grand Lodge.

" The Grand Lodge sustained the appeal, and remanded the case back to the Lodge for a new trial. Now, can the Lodge try Bro. N. twice for the same offence ? He has already been tried on the first four specifications ; on the first and second he was acquitted, and on the third and fourth he was found guilty, and has suffered the entire penalty long before the Grand Lodge met. Can the Lodge amend the fifth specification and try him on that alone ?

I held, " You can not again put him on trial on the first and second specifications.

" On the third and fourth specifications, it is your duty to try him again.

" On the fifth specification, if it was matter not embraced in either of the other charges, that is, if it was a distinct transaction, a different offence, he can be proceeded against again, either in a new proceeding, or possibly together with the third and fourth specifications. But charges can not be amended, either in substance or form, after they have been read by the Secretary to the Lodge, except upon order of the W. M. in open Lodge, upon cause shown. "

On this the Grand Lodge concurred in the following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence :

" THE FOURTH ' QUERY,' AS PRESENTED IN THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS, unaccompanied by the proceedings of the last Convocation of the Grand Lodge, is not without difficulties in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. There seems to have been five specifications. The fifth, for vagueness, so said, was ruled out by the Worshipful Master ; the exercise, in the opinion of the Committee, of a doubtful power, to say the least of it. The accused was tried on the four first, acquitted on the two first, but on the third and fourth was found guilty and punished. The case was appealed to the Grand Lodge, and by it sent back for a new trial. The decision of the Grand Master is that the Lodge could not try him on the two first specifications, but could on the other two. If the Grand Lodge reversed the finding of the Subordinate, and sent it back for a new trial ; the Committee are unable to see why the

accused should not have been tried on all the specifications, if he was to be tried again on any. Taking it for granted, as we do, that there was as much probability of error on one point as another; indeed as he had been convicted and punished on the third and fourth specifications, there would seem to have been less reason for trying him again on them, than on the first and second."

We think with the Committee that the whole case was re-opened. In the next case he held that where the Grand Lodge sustained an appeal and remanded a case to the Lodge for new trial, with leave to amend the specifications, it was the *privilege* of the Lodge to amend; its *duty* to proceed to trial unless the accuser, the accused and the Lodge unanimously assent to the withdrawal of the charges, (the Grand Lodge held that a majority vote was sufficient); that the status of the accused (with reference to the Lodge) was the same as after the charges had been originally preferred before trial, and that depositions taken to be used at the last trial can be used in the second trial; and that if witnesses are dead who testified at the former trial, it is competent to prove what they testified to.

He properly held that re-election requires re-installation. His last decision is as follows:

Question. "A man is superintendent of a brewery where they manufacture ale, has no interest in the concern; is he eligible for the degrees, or would the action of the Grand Lodge prevent him:

Held. "That his admission would be an infringement upon the spirit and meaning of the law. Every Lodge is prohibited from conferring any of the degrees of Masonry upon any one who makes it his business to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. (Sections 108 and 109.) It needs no proof or argument to show that ale is intoxicating, or the brewery a place where liquor is manufactured, such as is contemplated by the law, and he who superintends is as guilty of the Masonic offense as the owner of the establishment."

Of this the Committee on Jurisprudence, speaking for the Grand Lodge, says:

THE SEVENTH QUESTION.—"A man is superintendent of a brewery where they manufacture ale, but has no interest in the concern; is he eligible for the degrees, or would the action of the Grand Lodge prevent him?" The answer is in the affirmative: a decision that the Committee would prefer not being called upon to defend, nor do they wish to attack it. How far the laborer who is engaged at his daily toils, or the husbandman who plants and raises hops, barley, corn, rye, etc., is a party to the crime of manufacturing intoxicating drinks, is rather too metaphysical and fine spun to be distinctly visible to the naked eye.

"Why should he not be made a Mason?" is the question, says the Grand Master, which is generally asked by the Committee of Inquiry. He gives abundant statistical and other reasons why the question should be, "Why should he be made a Mason?"

In conclusion, he says:

"The Constitution declares the Grand Lodge to be the highest source of authority within the State of Indiana, and the office of Grand Master being established by the Constitution, the incumbent possesses no legitimate authority but such as he derives from that instrument which is the creative power."

We had occasion to dissent from a somewhat similar opinion given by his predecessor. If it were true that the office of Grand Master is established by the Consti-

tution alone, his conclusions would be correct, but it is not; the Constitution did not create, and cannot destroy, the office of Grand Master.

Twenty-one charters were granted, one refused for irregularities, and three dispensations continued.

Six petitions for dispensations for new Lodges were referred to the Grand Master. If this was done for the proper reason that to that officer alone belongs the power to grant dispensations, we are not without hope that Indiana will finally give up the idea that a constituent Lodge may try the Grand Master while in office.

The report of the Committee on Grievances crops out in two places, some twenty-five pages apart. Their docket embraces twenty-two cases, which possess, mainly, only local interest.

The Committee properly refuse to recognize it as an offence for one Mason to collect just debts from another Mason by legal process, if he can do it in no other way.

In our notice of Nebraska, we referred to a request preferred to the Grand Lodge of Indiana that one of its constituents should pay the funeral expenses of one of its members, buried by a Lodge in the former jurisdiction. Through its Committee, the Grand Lodge of Indiana says :

"Your Committee have not the time to investigate or discuss the question of what is "common usage," in such cases, but so far as we are at present informed, are of the opinion that it is not in accordance with the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. We find, however, that a precedent has been established by this Grand Lodge in a similar case presented at the Annual Communication of 1869, when it was declared to be not in accordance with Masonic law or precedent to ask the Lodge with which he was affiliated to pay the expenses of burying a brother who had died under the jurisdiction of another Lodge.

Your Committee would further add, that a Master Mason in good standing is justly entitled to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, not only while under the jurisdiction of the Lodge which made him a Mason, or with which he may have subsequently affiliated, but he may claim them of any Lodge in the world under whose jurisdiction he may happen to be. His Lodge extends from East to West, and from North to South, and may he always find Masonic Charity equally extensive.

We are not disposed to say nay.

CHRISTIAN FETTA, of Richmond, was re-elected Grand Master.

JOHN M. BRAMWELL, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

A proposition for a "uniform code of By-Laws" for constituent Lodges were negatived on the ground that "it is not only the immemorial, but the constitutional and chartered right of every chartered Lodge to adopt such By-Laws for their government as they may think proper, so that they are not in conflict with the ancient landmarks, and Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge from which it derives its existence." Correct.

The Report on Correspondence (60 pp.) reviews the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges. It is signed by Bro. MARTIN H. RICE, the Chairman of the Committee, who credits a large portion of the work to Bro. DANIEL McDONALD.

The review is concise, well written, and marked by strong common sense. Illinois receives liberal notice. The Committee reproduce from Grand Master CREGIER'S address the facts in reference to the Masonic Relief Fund. In this connection the Committee say :

"The record of this 'Masonic Relief Fund' shows a charity never equaled and never excelled in the history of any human institution in the world, and as the Grand Master truly says, the good deeds and loving kindness of the illustrious brotherhood excite admiration and gratitude, and the memory of them is indelibly engraven upon the enduring tablets of Freemasonry, adding a new and lustrous page to the history of its glorious career."

With reference to the proposition made in our Grand Lodge to create a "Mortuary Fund," they say :

"We have always held to the opinion that any 'life insurance' or 'beneficial scheme,' tacked on or made obligatory upon the members of the fraternity by Grand Lodge edict, would fail in its object and work irreparable mischief. We think our Illinois brethren acted wisely in declining to have anything to do with the proposition.

The Committee fully concur in our strictures on the action of their Grand Lodge in remanding a case for a new trial, with instructions to convict.

The Craft of Westminster, British Columbia, having held a ball, "by dispensation of the M. W. Grand Master, the Committee says :

"We were not aware that granting a dispensation *to hold a ball* came within the prerogatives of any Grand Master, and are surprised at this before unheard of proceeding. Next in order will be a dispensation to hold a prize fight or start a traveling minstrel show.

They hold the Master has but one vote, even in case of a tie; think it probable that the present generation of Masons will pass away without witnessing the establishment of a General Grand Lodge in the United States; properly condemn the Maryland rule that Lodges may confer the degrees without fee upon clergymen; are stumped by a "W. Bro. Lieut.-Col. ———," who crops out in the Proceedings of Nova Scotia, it being the first time they ever heard of a Grand Officer with that title, but we remember that Iowa ranks Nova Scotia, having had a "Colonel" for Grand Orator last year; think the Ohio brother who thought the District Lecturers could prepare a uniform work and explain it to the Grand Lodge before the close of a three days' session, ought to be bored for the simples; are forced to the conclusion, unpleasant as it is, that all Grand Lodges that have recognized Quebec, to be consistent, must follow the example of Vermont and suspend all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada while she claims any authority within the Province of Quebec; and properly believe that Chapter Past Masters can have no part in a convocation of actual Past Masters. Of "Androgynous Masonry," they say :

"Several years ago we took considerable interest in introducing and conferring the degrees of the 'Eastern Star;' and having carefully noticed the workings of the order, we are fully convinced that the system is a failure, and we think the same may be said of the whole system of 'Androgynous Masonry.' Our Odd Fellow brethren are tied to the skirts of 'Rebeka,' but we have never heard of any great amount of good being accomplished by the alliance. In fact the brethren are continually getting into trouble on account of it. In New York, not long ago, an Odd

Fellow met a lady in a butcher's shop, and mistaking some motion she made for a sign used in the order of Rebekah, he went to her and offered his assistance if she needed it. She didn't seem to need it, and told him to mind his own business; yea, more, for she put an avenging husband on his trail, and for a man who meant so well, the poor Odd Fellow fared badly."

The ruling passion will show itself, as it did with the eminently practically-minded Yankee when he first set eyes on Niagara. "Geewhillikins!" said he, "what a waste of water-power." Our Indiana *confreres*, on reading the grand peroration of a Georgia District Deputy on the wearisome, changing, and uncertain journey of life, who consoles himself that to each poor traveler, however desponding, "there appear green spots as welcome as are the oases of the desert to the panting caravan, where the sparkling waters and cool herbage invite to refreshment and repose," are moved to say:

"The very thought of 'sparkling waters' and 'cool herbage' makes one pant for 'mint juleps' these hot days!"

KANSAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Fort Scott, October 16th, 1872.

Grand Master PRICE reports twenty dispensations for new Lodges, issued during the year, the largest number yet issued in that jurisdiction in any one year, and yet, in the observance of great caution, he had refused several applications. Considering the rapid growth of the State the number is not large. Dispensations to confer degrees out of time he had granted when he deemed the alleged emergency real.

Since 1867 the custodians of the work had, up to the past year, been exclusively charged with its dissemination. This did not prove entirely satisfactory and the Grand Lodge last year authorized the Grand Master to appoint one or more Assistant Lecturers in each District of the State made by the Board of Custodians, to assist those officers. He had appointed twelve in all; believed this method of diffusing the work to be the best yet attempted, and recommended its continuance for another year.

Alluding to the donations of Kansas Masons to their Chicago brethren, which were really munificent when we consider the circumstances of a new community, the Grand Master says:

"When we consider that all of our Lodges are comparatively young, and that most of them have incurred debts for new halls, rents, furniture, and for various other purposes, it is hoped that we will not censure them too severely for acting upon the principle that "Charity begins at home."

While we regret that we were not able to contribute more liberally to the relief of our brethren in adversity, we rejoice to know that their cry of distress and their prayer for relief were not unheeded. It affords me great pleasure to state that the munificent contributions from all parts of the country, were not only ample and complete, but, after making all necessary disbursements, the Board of Relief found a large surplus unexpended. I have recently received a letter from Bro. D. C. CRE-

GIER, President of the Board of Relief, enclosing me a draft for \$190, our *pro rata* of this surplus."

* * * * *

"It has now been but a year since the fire-fiend swept over Chicago, producing the most appalling calamity known in the history of conflagrations; yet, within this brief period, this "Queen City of the West" has arisen from her ashes and her desolation, and is to-day the wonder and admiration of the world."

The deserved testimonial ordered last year for Bro. CARR, on his retirement, after a service of twelve years, from the office of Grand Secretary, took the shape of an elegant silver tea service. May he live long to quaff from it the "cup that cheers but not inebriates." The Grand Master had declined to sanction a lottery or gift enterprise under the auspices of Masons for the purpose of raising funds to erect a Mason's hall, holding that however fairly conducted, they are essentially gambling enterprises.

Announcing the receipt of circulars from the Grand Masters of Louisiana and New Jersey, containing information of foreign aggressions on their jurisdictional rights, he says:

"It is our solemn and imperative duty to unite with the Grand Lodges of Louisiana and New Jersey, and all others with which we are in amicable intercourse, in protecting ourselves from the aggressions of foreign Grand Bodies."

He thinks it a fact not to be disguised that the most fruitful source of discord in Lodges is the "*crime of Drunkenness*," which he refuses to palliate by the milder appellation of "intemperance, or excess," and truly says that the remedy is for the Lodges to purge themselves of the unworthy and use the black ball more freely.

The following, from his "conclusion," embraces truths that cannot be too often repeated;

"Brethren, I cannot conclude this Address without warning you against the too common error of *hasty legislation*, and urging you to remain at this Grand Communication until all the important business to come before it has been carefully considered and fully transacted. It has too often been the custom to hurry through our preliminary business until after the election and installation of Grand officers, and then it is suddenly discovered that matters of pressing necessity demand immediate attention at home. Allow me to remind you that, as members of this Grand Lodge, grave responsibilities devolve upon you. Sacred trusts have been confided to your charge, and it is your solemn and imperative duty to remain here until all these matters have been fully and finally disposed of.

Twenty of his decisions he considered of sufficient importance to report. They are well stated and evince a clear perception of the general principles of Masonic law. We copy some that are general in their nature and application:

"1. If a Grand Lodge Committee embody in their report any voluntary statements or opinions, not germane to the subject before them, and not in accordance with the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and such report is formally received and adopted, and no further action is taken thereon by the Grand Lodge, I am of the opinion that the mere adoption of such a report does not repeal the By-Laws, or in anywise change the established jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge."

A decision to be especially commended, as is also the following:

"4. A member has no right to interpose objections to the initiation of a candi-

date, nor the advancement of a brother in behalf of and as proxy for some other brother."

The following look a little queer in juxtaposition.

"9. It is not proper to confer the degrees on one having a 'club-foot.'"

"10. A candidate who has lost the first joint of his right thumb is not physically qualified to receive the degrees."

Just what degree of lack of symmetry, or deviation from the natural confirmation is necessary to constitute a "club-foot" in the Kansas sense might prove an elusive question. We judge, however, from the succeeding decision, which we think will "pass muster," that a deformity from *talipes* not more than equivalent to the loss of a great toe, would not be held to disqualify; or, in other words, we hold that every such case must be judged on its own merits, it being impossible to bring them all under one general rule; not even the rigid rule of some jurisdictions which aims at absolute physical perfection, but of course rarely or never attains it.

The following decision was not confirmed by the Grand Lodge. It is not only in conformity with the practice in Illinois, but we hold it to be correct in principle:

"16. In obtaining the consent of one Lodge that another Lodge may receive the petition and confer the degrees, it is sufficient that such consent be given by a majority vote; unless, however, the applicant had been rejected by the Lodge giving the consent, in which event the vote must be unanimous. It is not necessary to obtain the consent of any Lodge except the one having jurisdiction of the applicant.

The majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence held that a Lodge might waive jurisdiction over a rejected candidate by a majority vote at any regular meeting; the minority that unanimous consent was necessary, and that due notice should be given of the application for permission, before action.

The Grand Lodge finally denied the principle that unanimity should be required, and provided that the rejecting Lodge might consent to the conferring of the degrees by another Lodge by a two-thirds vote, the application for permission having been read at one communication and laid over until the next.

Decision No. 20 brings to light a curious blunder:

"20. In 1855 or 1856, ANDREW McDONALD was initiated as an Entered Apprentice in Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, Bro. R. R. REES being Grand Master. In a short time thereafter, Bro. McDONALD moved to Lecompton. In January or February, 1857, Bro. REES, then M. W. Grand Master, was at Lecompton and visited Geary Lodge, U. D., at that place. Bro. McDONALD applied to Geary Lodge to be advanced. Bro. REES, *by mistake*, vouched for him as a *Fellow Craft*, and in his capacity as Grand Master, granted a dispensation to Geary Lodge to confer the *Third Degree* on Bro. McDONALD, a supposed Fellow Craft, and thereupon Bro. REES conferred the degree himself. After reflecting upon the subject during the night, Bro. McDONALD became satisfied that there had been some mistake, and so informed Grand Master REES next morning. It was then apparent to both of them that Bro. McDONALD had never been made a Fellow Craft. To rectify this anomaly as far as possible, the two retired to a private room, and Bro. REES as Grand Master, then and there informally conferred the degree of Fellow Craft on Bro. McDONALD. This latter proceeding was not reported to Geary Lodge, and none of the proceed-

ings were reported to Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2. Geary Lodge never obtained a Charter. Its dispensation was surrendered—none of its records are in existence. In Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, there are no records relating to the matter subsequent to Bro. McDONALD's initiation.

"Bro. McDONALD, now living in Alabama, having recently applied to Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, to know his *status* and to obtain a dimit, I decided that Leavenworth Lodge had no jurisdiction over the brother; that the Grand Master, as such, could take no official action, and that the case was one over which the Grand Lodge alone had jurisdiction."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following from the Committee on Jurisprudence :

"That, concerning No. 20, we report that the proper course to pursue is for Past Grand Master R. R. REES to make his certificate of the facts in the case, and let that certificate be authenticated by the Grand Secretary with the seal of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized, and the Grand Secretary ordered to furnish each, so far as it could be done, with a set of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

The following went to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who recommended its rejection :

Resolved, That at the decease of a Brother, (a member in good standing) the Secretary of such Lodge shall officially inform the Grand Secretary of such fact, whereupon said Grand Secretary shall assess each Subordinate Lodge, at the rate of twenty cents per member, the number of members to be taken from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge Report, and serve notice to each and every Lodge. The amount so assessed shall be remitted to him, within thirty days after such notice has been received, and as soon as practicable, the Grand Secretary shall turn over the amount collected to the Widow and Orphans, and take their receipt therefor.

We are glad to see that the Grand Lodge concurred. When Masonry shall have instituted a system of stated benefits, as it has already a system of fixed dues, its revolution from a charitable fraternity to a purely commercial association, will have become well-nigh complete; it will have been shorn of those grand features that distinguish it from the ephemeral institutions that have sprung up around it, and its chief glory will have departed. It is time to ask ourselves whither we are drifting. Thicker and faster come these inconsiderate propositions to convert this model commonwealth of the ages into a mutual insurance association. Surely they have studied Masonry to little purpose who find not in it something nobler than the spirit which would prompt to a scramble with a dozen "orders" to see which can pay the largest per cent. on a given pecuniary investment.

Twenty-one charters were granted, and six dispensations continued.

An attempt to change the mode of disseminating the work by abolishing the Board of Custodians and appointing a Grand Lecturer at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, failed.

The report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, embracing fourteen cases, affords the reviewer no clue to the questions involved.

The following was adopted :

"We therefore sever all Masonic connection with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, and allow none to be held with either of them, *or with any other Grand Body which recognizes either or both of them, or any one hailing from them or from any Lodge acting under their authority.*"

The *italics* are ours, and indicate that the Grand Lodge of Kansas has taken a contract that will necessitate a lively brushing up of Masonic information among its constituents.

JOHN M. PRICE, of Atchison, was re-elected Grand Master; JOHN H. BROWN, of Leavenworth, Grand Secretary.

The next Annual Communication will be held at Lawrence.

The following was adopted :

"All elections are to be decided by a majority of votes, each member having one vote in his own right, and one vote for each proxy he may hold, and the Grand Master to have two votes in case that an equal number require his decision."

Another voice against our opinion.

The Charter of a Lodge was properly arrested on account of dissensions growing out of efforts of members to compel a disclosure of the ballot.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 106.) by Bro. E. T. CARR, is a concise and interesting review of forty-three American Grand Lodges, Illinois included. He copies, with commendation, the remarks of Grand Master CREGIER on the subject of New Lodges, and without dissent our remarks on the effect of reversing the decision of a Lodge.

We think his "copy" must have got mixed in the hands of the printer, as he says of our proceedings: "No statistical tables are published." Yet we find in his own valuable statistical table of Grand Lodges, the figures for Illinois corresponding with singular correctness, for a *guess*, with the recapitulation of the elaborate table running from the fiftieth to the sixty-fifth page of the volume he was reviewing.

Bro. CARR believes that affiliation fees should be abolished; protests against requiring a visitor to exhibit a Grand Lodge Diploma or certificate, as an innovation; sustains the rigid rule regarding physical qualifications; properly dissents from the opinion that the refusal to receive a petition is equivalent to a rejection; thinks the "objection" of a member in good standing ought to be as good in another Lodge as in his own, and would be in favor of giving the right of balloting on the petition for the degrees, to all Masons in good standing, wherever they might be; that personal jurisdiction once acquired holds good against all comers; that as it is a misfortune to be obliged to take the degrees in less than the fixed time, we should not take advantage of that misfortune to enrich ourselves by charging a fee for a dispensation; fully answers the exceptions taken by Nevada to the chartering of Mount Moriah Lodge at Salt Lake City, showing his magnanimity by proposing, after having had his say, to "shake hands across the bloody chasm;" and appeals to Bro. REYNOLDS for light on the question whether "bogus Masonry" is a correct term for the "Androgynous Degrees."

Bro. CARR retires from the Committee on Correspondence and is succeeded by Past Grand Master BROWN. He gracefully says :

"From you, our brethren of other Grand Lodge Committees, with whom we have so many times "sat down to the feast," and the enjoyment of the kind and fraternal criticisms of each other, we part reluctantly. For the kind and approving manner in which our Reports and the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge have been noticed, we shall always hold you in grateful remembrance. We believe we retire in peace with all our brother reporters ; and if in our criticisms we have ever written a word which has left a wound in the heart of any, we sorrowfully ask that brother's forgiveness, and then—"good bye."

The Kansas Proceedings are elegantly printed on tinted paper, and are gotten up in a style worthy of great praise.

KENTUCKY.

After missing them for two years, we again welcome to our table the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, a volume of over six hundred and eighty pages. The four hundred and forty pages devoted to the names of members of constituent Lodges contain "fat" enough to make a lean printer laugh all over his face.

The Grand Lodge met at Louisville, Oct. 22, 1872.

Grand Master JONES reports the condition of the Lodges as generally of the most peaceful and prosperous character ; the increase of membership steady and healthful, and personal grievances few. He had granted eleven dispensations for new Lodges and refused many applications, not thinking it good policy to establish more new Lodges at present. He reports but few decisions, among them, that the ballot must be taken upon a petition whether the report thereon is favorable or unfavorable ; that the By-Laws of a Lodge may disqualify a member thereof an *elector* and yet omit to affect his eligibility to hold office ; that no Lodge has a right to refuse a dimit in the exercise of its discretion, where the member is clear of the books and his standing unquestioned, nor can the Master, in his discretion, defer action on the application for one ; and that the Master has in no case two votes on any question that may come before his Lodge.

The Grand Master thinks that all business pertaining particularly to the Entered Apprentice should be transacted in that degree, and the same of the Fellow Craft's Lodge, as fully as a Master Mason's Lodge regulates and controls its affairs. He acknowledges the receipt of an invitation from Grand Master CREGIER, to participate in the examination of the accounts and proceedings of the Masonic Board of Relief, which he was obliged to decline. Alluding to the return of the surplus funds of the Board, he says :

"Misfortunes are inevitable to States as well as to individuals, but whenever the wail of distress from our brethren and their little ones ascend to Heaven in prayers of supplication for relief, they are answered by the generous hand of Masonic mercy in that spirit of heavenly charity which makes man a brother to the angels. This generous, though we think entirely unnecessary, act of returning the four hundred and ninety-six dollars to the Masonic Order of Kentucky, is full of spotless

honor and integrity; and we submit the question, whether or not it would be well for this Grand Lodge to donate the amount to the Widows' and Orphans' Home and infirmary."

The Grand Lodge so disposed of the funds.

The Grand Master talks eloquently of the Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, whose permanent success is now assured. In this connection he gives great credit to the ladies for their co-operation, and reports two bequests to the Home by women—one of three hundred dollars by Mrs. CATHERINE READ, and another in property, worth some six thousand dollars, by Mrs. EMILY T. HARRIS.

The "Kentucky Freemason" was strongly endorsed by him and by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master thinks that the fees for the degrees are, in most of the Lodges, entirely too low, and recommended that the minimum be fixed at twenty-five dollars, which would correspond with the law in Illinois. The Grand Lodge, however, decided that it would be injudicious to make an advance at this time.

He favors the one term principle for Grand Officers, except in the case of the Grand Secretary.

He reverts, at length, to the death of Past Grand Master PHILIP SWIGERT, who became identified with Masonry in Kentucky about fifty years ago, and whose name and work are so intimately associated with its history in that Commonwealth, that it could not be written without a large account of his personal acts embraced therein. He refers also to the death of GARRETT DAVIS, who was Deputy Grand Master in 1833, and of the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, who had filled the positions of Junior and Senior Grand Warden and Grand Orator. Surely these are shining names for one year's harvest of Death.

An interesting and highly dramatic incident followed the close of the first day's session. When the Grand Master had called from labor to refreshment, the drop curtain of the stage was raised, exhibiting the Orphans' Home, composed of fifty-eight children, clad in plain but neat attire, to the view of the Grand Lodge. A brief introduction by Past Grand Master FITCH, was followed by songs and addresses on the part of the pupils. The exercises and tableaux seem to have made a deep impression on the members of the Grand Lodge, and to have still further stimulated their zeal in behalf of this excellent charity.

EDWARD W. TURNER, of Richmond, was elected Grand Master; JOHN M. S. McCORKLE, Louisville, Grand Secretary.

Bro. McCORKLE, from a Special Committee, appointed by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to whom was referred the communication of the Grand Orient of France, (the same noticed by us under California and Connecticut,) presented an able report, reaffirming the position taken by Kentucky, in common with all other American Grand Lodges, in reference to the invasion by the Grand Orient of the jurisdictional rights of Louisiana, in which the Grand Lodge concurred. In this report Bro. McCORKLE reproduces a portion of a report made by him on this subject in 1869. As we did not see the Kentucky Proceedings for 1869, these remarks of our brother come under our notice for the first time.

Having stated, as preliminary information, that there are in the United States, and dividing its territory between them, two Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, one located at Boston and the other at Charleston, he says :

"These two Supreme Councils claim and *have the right, through their various subordinate bodies, to confer all the degrees of their Rite, including those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason*, up to the highest degree conferred by those bodies. Nevertheless, in order that no conflict of jurisdiction, in regard to the three first degrees of Masonry, should arise in the United States, between the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite, and the Grand Lodges exercising jurisdiction over the York Rite, as it is called, the two Supreme Councils have agreed, (not surrendering the right to confer the first three degrees, for that would have been to emasculate the Scottish Rite), that wherever, in the United States, there are, or shall be, Grand Lodges exercising jurisdiction over Lodges working in the York Rite, and conferring only the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, they will not permit the Lodges of the Scottish Rite to confer those degrees on any applicant for the Scottish Rite degrees, requiring all such applicants, however, to have previously taken those degrees in the York Rite Lodges."

The italics are ours. We have been aware that these pseudo Masonic bodies claim this right and have felt quite contented to let them claim it, if it amused them, so long as the claim was confined to periodicals or other irresponsible publications; but when it is put forth in an official report to a Grand Lodge, it comes legitimately within our purview and we don't propose to let it pass unchallenged. If there is one subject upon which all Grand Lodges in this country now entirely agree, it is upon their absolute and exclusive *right* (not privilege) to plant Lodges, within their respective jurisdictions, for the purpose of conferring the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. To talk of enjoying an exclusive right by sufferance is a contradiction in terms, and for a Grand Lodge to assent to such a proposition would be a definite surrender of its sovereignty. The assumption on the part, or in behalf of, a Supreme Council, that in refraining from the establishment of Symbolic Lodges it is making a *waiver* of something, involuntarily brings to one's mind the somewhat notorious personage who took another up into a high mountain and proposed for a consideration—doubtless in his view of the subject to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction—to give him all the kingdoms of the earth, "when," in the terse language of the nameless commentator, "he didn't own a foot of it." We suggest that the by-play of holding in abeyance a right which, so far as the Supreme Council is concerned does not exist, is too broad a farce for the atmosphere of a Grand Lodge, and can only be appropriately aired among the subjects of the Holy Empire.

We have referred to this subject and spoken thus plainly upon it, not from an irresistible impulse to tread on the tail of somebody's coat, but that the lesson of the events transpiring around us might not be overlooked.

The early compromises of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana on this question, were the seeds from which she is now reaping the whirlwind. Years ago she saw her error and placed herself right, and though her misstep has brought evils in its train, it has brought also the compensating good by fixing not only her, but every American Grand Lodge with her, so firmly upon the impregnable ground of the absolute

and exclusive sovereignty of the Grand Lodge over all matters connected with symbolic Masonry, that no force can drive and no sophistry can wheedle them from it.

The docket of the Committee on Grievances embraced only eleven appeal cases, a creditable showing for so large a jurisdiction.

The Grand Master having suspended the Master of a Lodge from the functions of his office, he refused to obey the order placing the Senior Warden in charge, and in this was sustained by the Lodge. The Grand Lodge promptly arrested its charter.

Charters were granted to nineteen new Lodges, four dispensations continued, one discontinued, and eight granted.

The following was adopted :

“Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommends to the Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, to set apart the 24th day of June, annually, as a Masonic Jubilee, dedicated to the interest of said Widows' and Orphans' Home, and the proceeds of all such social Masonic entertainments of that day be sacredly appropriated to that end.”

A burial service, prepared by Past Grand Master EGINTON, was warmly recommended to the constituent Lodges.

We notice a proposition to amend the Rules of Order by striking out the words “for the previous question or to adjourn,” whence we infer that those motions are permitted in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Memorial Tablets are inscribed to the deceased brethren mentioned in the Grand Master's address, to the two ladies who made bequests to the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and to two veterans, Bros. ROBERT SAMUEL and Gen. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, the latter of whom was an officer in the war of 1812, and was made a Mason in Lexington Lodge, No. 1, more than seventy years ago.

The Report on Correspondence, (pp. 67,) by Bro. McCORKLE, reviews the proceedings of forty-four American and one foreign Grand Lodge. Illinois for 1871, receives brief but commentary notice. Of the address of Grand Master CREGIER, he says :

“The Grand Master's opening address is a thorough business paper, giving a summary of all his actings and doings during the preceding year. This is done in a kind and fraternal spirit, and is highly commendable.”

Our report is approvingly noticed.

He characterizes the Alabama edict of 1869, repealed in 1871, making a dimit so read that dismission should only be completed “when he affiliates with any other Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and notice of such affiliation given to this Lodge,” as “a high-handed, arbitrary measure, and subversive of the idea that Lodges are voluntary associations of Masons,” with which language we are not disposed to quarrel; properly holds that Masons under suspension, from whatever cause, are not chargeable with dues; thinks a Deputy Grand Master much like the figure-head of a ship, more ornamental than useful; looks upon the new feature in some Lodges of receiving a stated sum of money outright, in lieu of all future annual

duces, as of very questionable policy, and alluding to a new spelling of his name, found in Bro. BLACKIE's report, says he has gotten somewhat used to the changes, it having been given in all the various ways ingenuity could invent, but does object to one he had noticed where the prefix was *Reverend*.

LOUISIANA.

Last year Massachusetts gave us a volume which not only for its elegance, but for the permanent value of its contents, surpassed the Proceedings of any other Grand Lodge.

In the latter particular Louisiana, this year, holds the post of honor, issuing a volume of which four hundred and sixty of its five hundred and fifty-four pages are filled with interesting matter.

The Grand Lodge met at New Orleans, February 10th, 1873.

The address of Grand Master TODD is a clear and able paper.

He refers to the promptness and unanimity with which the Fraternity of our own country, and of many foreign jurisdictions join in proffering countenance and support to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in its resistance to the aggressions of the Grand Orient of France, and demanding reparation for the injury, as showing that above all the petty quarrels and strifes of men, above all questions of policy or State government, Masonry unites its votaries in a union complete and indissoluble.

One effect of this strong support was to be seen in the altered tone of the Grand Orient which had heretofore been highly belligerent and aggressive, quite in contrast with its latest utterance, in September, 1872, when it adopted the following resolution :

"The Grand Orient desires to respect the rights of every country and of each Rite, as she desires that her own should be respected, and if Scottish Masonry, represented by all the Supreme Councils of the globe, declare the irregularity of the Supreme Council of Louisiana, the Grand Orient, itself Supreme Council for France and the French possessions, will conform to the decision of the majority of the powers of the Scottish Rite.

Of this the Grand Master says :

"This action, although not satisfactory as an *amende* to our Grand Lodge for the wrong done, is yet an evidence that the Grand Orient is desirous of retracing its steps ; let us hope that it will soon abandon its alliance with spurious and clandestine Masonry, reconsider its action changing its form of government, and by conforming with the fundamental and recognized laws and usages of our institution, retake its proper position among the Masonic powers of the globe."

The Grand Master announces the death during the year, of Worshipful Master C. C. MEREDITH and Past Masters ISAAC WALL, JOHN W. PEARCE, GEO. M. BEAMAN, W. H. LEWIS, WILSON G. MYERS and LIBERTY K. THOMAS ; also, of Past Grand Masters SWIGERT, of Kentucky, HERNDON, of Alabama, and BOSTWICK, of Connecticut ; and of Grand Masters DUNAWAY, of Tennessee, and the King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway.

He refers, with regret, to the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada in establishing official relations with the Grand Orient of France, but submits the matter without recommendation.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the subject was referred, "consider that the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the matter of its singularly precipitate exchange of representatives with the Grand Orient of France; its total disregard of the Louisiana resolutions of 1872, and refusal to adopt them, and its unfraternal designation of those resolutions as a "threat," fully justify the Grand Lodge in withdrawing its Grand Representative from that body. He was accordingly withdrawn.

The Grand Master acknowledges the receipt of the surplus return fund from the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, and reported that he had given it to Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1.

He had continued two dispensations previously granted to new Lodges, as requested by the Grand Lodge, and granted five. Dispensations for re-balloting on the petitions of rejected candidates had been invariably refused. In one instance a brother, who had been for several years a member of the Lodge, made the strange acknowledgement that in his ignorance he supposed the black-ball was a favorable ballot, and had twice cast it under that supposition. The Grand Master held, however, that even this explanation did not warrant the setting aside of the law of the Grand Lodge.

He recommended an act of *post mortem* justice in the case of Bro. PEREZ SNELL, who died in California several years ago, and who, at one time, occupied a prominent position among the brethren in Louisiana. Adhering to the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Scottish Rite of Charleston, S. C., of which body he was a member, and refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Supreme Council which, at that time, held sway in New Orleans, he was first expelled by the Grand Consistory, and then, at its dictation, by the Grand Lodge, in 1841. During his life Bro. SNELL vainly tried to have this stigma removed from his name, claiming that he had never been tried in accordance with Masonic usage, and that the matters involved were those of which the Grand Lodge could not properly have taken cognizance. Since he had failed in this, one of his last wishes, before his death, was that his memory might be vindicated.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, having investigated the case, reported that he was charged with no offence against the Grand Lodge; that it had no jurisdiction over the matters urged against him: that the action against him was urged, directed and dictated by members of other bodies calling themselves Masonic, using their influence in Grand Lodge in order to support the pretensions of those bodies. The Committee reported the following:

"Resolved, That the action of this Grand Lodge in 1841, in expelling Bro. PEREZ SNELL, is now declared to have been improperly taken, and is hereby rescinded, and Bro. PEREZ SNELL declared to have been in good standing at the time of his death."

In adopting this the Grand Lodge did all that could be done to undo the outrage, which it was made the instrument of inflicting over thirty years ago.

The Grand Master submitted seventeen decisions, some of which we quote :

“Three Master Masons, members of a Lodge, can legally transact any business at a stated meeting, with the exception of balloting for candidates, there being one of the three principal officers of the Lodge present, and presiding.”

We doubt.

“That an installation by proxy is no installation at all. No brother can properly be installed unless present and agreeing to the same.”

“That E. A. and F. C. Masons may be admitted in all public processions, with the exception of funerals, and assigned to positions as laid down in the Monitors and Trestle Boards.”

We agree.

“That the Seventeenth Regulation adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, in the year 1721, has not the force of law in this jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge never having adopted its provisions. There are several instances on record, where the Grand Master and other officers of this Grand Lodge have been elected to and held office in the constituent Lodges of this jurisdiction.”

It is evident from the Grand Master's language that he does not take the same view of the meaning of this Regulation as that held by Grand Master LAWRENCE, of Georgia, who, as we noted last year, holds that it applies only to the Grand Lodge while in session. We strongly incline to the opinion that Bro. Lawrence is correct.

“In the case of a F. C. who had been elected to receive the Master's degree but who had been estopped by the written protest of a member of a Lodge alleging that the candidate was unworthy, I held that the W. M. was bound to respect the protest, and that the objecting member could not be required to make known the particular reasons which influenced his action.”

This is the law in Illinois, but for reasons heretofore given, and for others which we shall give before concluding our review of Louisiana, we do not think it just.

The following agrees with our frequently expressed opinion :

“That a Mason dying in good Masonic standing in his Lodge, having requested Masonic burial, or his family desiring it for him, this honor should be paid to his remains, although his death may have been caused by too free indulgence in intoxicating drinks.”

In conclusion, the Grand Master announced his inability to continue longer in the office which he had held for the last four years, his private affairs demanding the whole of his attention. May his successor fill the place as ably.

Deputy Grand Master HORNER submitted a report embodying several decisions, one of which we quote :

“In answer to a communication from a brother in San Francisco, a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, stating that upon visiting a regular Lodge in that city he had there met a man of color, said to have been regularly made in a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, and who was received as such by the Lodge in San Francisco, and asking whether he was right in leaving the Lodge

and refusing to sit with such brother, and asking whether our Grand Lodge recognized Lodges receiving such visitors. I replied that our Grand Lodge did recognize all regular Lodges holding in San Francisco under charters from the Grand Lodge of California, and that all regular Lodges were the proper judges of whom they should admit as visiting brethren, and that when such brethren were so received by such a Lodge they must be presumed to be regularly made Masons, and no visitor had the right to object to sitting with any brother whom the Lodge choose to admit."

The reports of the District Deputies are generally encouraging, one only reporting the moral tone of the Fraternity as not sufficiently high.

The report of the Master of Louisiana Relief Lodge complains, and justly, too, for such neglect is inexcusable—that though their rule is always to notify Lodges whose members they relieve of the fact, their communications generally remain unanswered.

In the list of disbursements we find that applicants from Illinois received aid to the amount of \$52, and in the list of amounts refunded, Sycamore Lodge No. 131, of this jurisdiction, is credited with \$15. The total amount of aid granted to applicants from Illinois during the past eighteen years is \$766.

Five charters were granted and one dispensation continued.

Only four cases came before the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

On its report the Grand Lodge held that a brother has a right to apply for a dimit when he desires to do so, unless he is an officer of the Lodge; that a brother cannot be compelled to accept office, and that the installation of officers by proxy is irregular and not binding on the brother elected, but fraught with pernicious consequences.

The following, which explains itself, is well stated. It is from the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"In relation to the communication from the Grand Lodge of Georgia, requesting the refunding to Solomon Lodge No. 1 of the amount of \$251, expended by that Lodge for the funeral expenses of the late Bro. JNO. T. MONROE, a member of Orleans Lodge 78, of Louisiana, and for money furnished to his family; we consider that the bill of Solomon Lodge constitutes no legitimate demand upon the treasury of this Grand Lodge. 1st. Because Bro. MONROE was not a member of this Grand Lodge. 2d. That no Lodge has any *claim* upon any other Lodge for the refunding of money spent by it in charity, though it is highly proper that such money should be refunded by the Lodge to which the recipient of the charity belonged. 3. Because this is a matter belonging exclusively to the private business of Solomon Lodge No. 1, and Orleans Lodge No. 78, and that the Grand Lodges of Georgia and Louisiana have no right to interfere therewith, and in this connection we think that the action of Orleans Lodge No. 78, as expressed by its W. M., in his communication to Solomon Lodge No. 1, wherein, while expressing his desire to refund the money expended as soon as his Lodge is able to do so, he protests against the extravagance of the bill and the right to charge money so expended against his Lodge was highly proper, and all that could be required or expected by our brethren of Georgia; and we deem any action by this Grand Lodge in the premises unnecessary. This Committee further desire to here express the opinion that the practice of one Lodge constituting itself the agent of another in the distribution of the charity of that other Lodge, is wholly at variance with the spirit and principles of Masonry."

The same Committee having had submitted to them two amendments to the By-

Laws of a constituent Lodge, one declaring any member ineligible to office who is over twelve months in arrears for dues, and the other debarring from voting on any subject, save petitions for the degrees, any member in arrears for dues over eighteen months, say thereon :

"We are obliged to disapprove these amendments as being contrary to the principles of Masonry and the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, inasmuch as they constitute certain actions as Masonic offenses, a power exclusively in the Grand Lodge, and provide for the punishment of Masons without charges being preferred or trial had, or any of the formalities required by the Grand Lodge for trials and sentences being complied with."

It appearing that the By-Laws of several of the constituent Lodges contained similar provisions, a resolution was passed annulling them.

The Committee submitted the following resolutions of general interest :

"1st. *Resolved*, That Sec. 2, Art. 1, of Chap. II of the By-Laws, be amended by adding at the end thereof :

"And no business of a character affecting the financial affairs of the Lodge, the disposal of its property, the standing of any of its members, or the election of its officers, shall be transacted unless there be present seven members of the Lodge, one of them being its Master or a Warden.

"2d. *Resolved*, That Sec. 2 of Art. 2 of Chap. II of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the words "*in writing*" in the last line, and by adding at the end of the section, "and no record shall be made of the nature of the report."

"3d. *Resolved*, That the District Deputy Grand Masters be authorized to grant dispensations for the elections and installations of officers of such Constituent Lodges as may have failed to elect and install within the time prescribed by the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

"4th. *Resolved*, That the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master shall not be eligible to hold any office in a subordinate Lodge."

The first and third resolutions were adopted; the second (which we presume to refer to the report of the Committee of Inquiry,) and fourth rejected—the latter after a general discussion. We agree with the Committee that no record should be made of the nature of the report of the Committee of Inquiry, though such is not the practice in this jurisdiction. We do not believe that the Grand Lodge can lodge the dispensing power in other hands than the Grand Master's.

The Grand Lodge of Utah was recognized.

The following resolution, after considerable discussion and being amended by striking out all after the word "Louisiana" where it last occurs, was adopted by a vote of 163 to 57.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to send his regular monthly reports of rejections, expulsions, etc., and the annual reports of the proceedings of this body to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Louisiana, to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Council of Louisiana, to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Louisiana, to the Grand Registrar of the Grand Consistory of Louisiana; and that this Grand Body officially recognizes the existence and Masonic standing of the other Grand Bodies above named."

We think the past experience of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana must have been in a great measure lost on its members.

Grand Secretary BATCHELOR, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, submitted a communication stating that deeming, after the action of the Grand Lodge in withdrawing its Representative from the Grand Lodge of Canada, that due courtesy to, and the dignity of the Grand Body from whom he had the honor of his appointment required it, he had forwarded his resignation to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and requested to be allowed to withdraw his commission as such Representative from the archives of the Grand Lodge.

The request was granted.

The Star in the East Lodge, in the Island of St. Thomas, having petitioned for a charter, and it appearing that said Lodge was a regularly chartered body, holding under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Colon, in the Island of Cuba, which Grand Body is compelled, by the present condition of affairs in that Island, to an existence in secret, and cannot therefore afford to "The Star in the East Lodge" that protection which is necessary for it to maintain its legal existence; and it appearing also that the request for a charter was made to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with the approval of the Grand Lodge of Colon, the charter was ordered to issue.

This Lodge had, in March, 1872, petitioned the Grand Master of South Carolina for a dispensation to enable them to continue their labors, which he declined. He reported, however, to his Grand Lodge, in December, 1872, that the difficulties of the Lodge were happily settled. In this it seems he was mistaken.

MICHEL ELOI GIRARD, of Vermillionville, was elected Grand Master; JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans, Grand Secretary.

As a mark of appreciation of the services of Bro. JAMES B. SCOT, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for many years past, and in the preparation of his historical report during the last year, the Grand Master was instructed to present him with a Past Master's Jewel, in the name of the Grand Lodge, with *carte blanche* as to price. Never was a decoration more worthily won.

A memorial page is inscribed with the names of the Past Masters, and a broken column with the names of the Past Grand Masters, deceased, mentioned in the Grand Master's address.

The Report on Correspondence (176 pp.), supplemented by an "Outline of the Rise and Progress of Freemasonry in Louisiana," (96 pp.,) is from the pen of Bro. JAMES B. SCOT. The report reviews in the most thorough manner the proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges, and in addition contains notices of Masonry in France, Germany, Chile and Brazil, besides "Subjects of Special Interest." Illinois, for 1871, receives liberal and fraternal notice. He quotes, with others, the decision of Grand Master CREGIER, that "the Master of a Lodge is entitled to vote as a *member*. In the event of a tie it would be proper for him to cast an additional or deciding vote as *Master*," and dissents thus:

"We cannot concur, even if it should be claimed that this decision is in accordance with parliamentary usage, of which, by the way, we have already too much in

Masonry. The Master has no more right to two votes than any other member of the Lodge, and if he votes and there is a tie the question is lost, for a tie decides nothing. But so far as we have seen, when the W. M. submits the question to the Lodge he does not vote himself, but simply announces the result; should there be a tie, he may decide. This, in our opinion, is the true rule; whereas to permit a W. M. to vote, and, in event of a tie, to decide, is more in accordance with political tactics than the teachings of Masonry."

Alluding to the adoption of the resolution to pay the Grand Master a stated sum for his services during the preceding year, he says:

"That the Grand Mastership is no sinecure we freely admit, and the record proves M. W. Bro. CREGIER to have been a zealous and efficient officer. But paying a salary to the Grand Master is a recent innovation, and one we cannot look upon with any degree of favor. It is repugnant to our ideas of Masonic propriety, and, even granting that it may work well for a short time, we believe that in this money-loving age it will result in evil, and evil only. As we remarked on a former occasion, 'we are afraid it would detract from the honor and dignity of the office, reduce the standard of its influence, and throw it as a prey to be scrambled for by broken-down professional charlatans and Masonic politicians—from both of whom, good Lord deliver us!'"

He again discusses the question of one ballot or three for the degrees. Quoting from our remarks on this subject, and giving a fair statement of our position, he says:

"We have given the gist of Bro. Robbins' reply. A reference to page 41 of our report for 1871 will show that our remarks were not based on the Fourth of the Ancient Charges, of which we quoted the *first line*—not the *opening sentence*—to show that the right of preferment, or advancement, was not inherent but subject to qualification. With this explanation we pass on to the real question at issue.

"The Grand Lodge of Louisiana, like that of Illinois, requires a separate ballot for each degree. Bro. Robbins "doubted if a better reason could be given for the existence of this rule than that it is established," and we cited the fact that originally the great body of the craft were Entered Apprentices, that the second and third degrees were only conferred in Grand Lodge "with the unanimous consent of all the brethren in communication assembled," and hence it was evident "the right of advancement" did not then exist. Subsequently when the Grand Lodge permitted the particular Lodges to confer the second and third degrees, the Entered Apprentices soon ceased to be the great body of the craft and their rights gradually became circumscribed—but the old rule requiring unanimous consent for advancement remained unchanged. Bro. Robbins does not even allude to this reason for the existence of the rule requiring a separate ballot for each degree, but assuming that initiation confers the right of advancement, he argues the question from that standpoint and uses it as a plea for the exceptional rule of having only one ballot for the three degrees.

"But we have shown that originally initiation did *not* confer the right of advancement, and we hold that the law remains unchanged to the present day. The rule requiring a separate ballot for each degree conforms with the old practice. Under it the candidate is elected to receive the first degree only; after initiation he possesses the right to apply for the second degree, but here his right ceases, and the Lodge may grant or refuse his application as it thinks proper. Hence, "an Apprentice, like a profane, possesses only the right of petition." We are asked, "ought it to be so?" and told that after one has been made a Mason he may reasonably hope for advancement. Unquestionably, but may not the profane who sends his petition into the Lodge reasonably hope to be elected? Both may be greatly disappointed if their expectations are not fulfilled, but does it follow that a right has been denied in the one case, or an injustice done in the other?"

"Bro. ROBBINS, however, claims that if one "is fit to remain an E. A., he is fit to be advanced;" that an E. A. possesses "the right of trial," and as he cannot be expelled without the opportunity of being heard in his own defence, he cannot justly be debarred from advancement without as fair a hearing. In our opinion, this plea simply begs the question, but let us examine it on the merits. The general current of Masonic law is that the rejection of a petition for advancement does not necessarily imply Masonic censure, and deprives the brother of none of his rights. It is not incumbent upon the objector to prefer charges. Even if it were, what would it advantage the E. A. to be tried and acquitted, unless he gained unanimous consent. Then there are cases which no charges could be framed to meet: a man may sustain an excellent reputation in the community, but after initiation a closer acquaintance may disclose traits of character which render him unfit for advancement. In the words of Bro. ALBERT PIKE: 'If I believe that a man will not, in good faith and with all his heart comply with all his obligations to me, through penuriousness, selfishness, indolence, personal antipathy, or any other like defect of character, I not only may, but I ought to refuse to assume those obligations towards him; and none have a right to ask my reasons.'

"We have lived under both systems of the ballot, but greatly prefer a separate ballot for each degree; it is the old original rule, as well as the safest and best."

Bro. SCOT correctly says that we quoted the first line and not the opening sentence. We presume we said *opening sentence* without thought, as we know we had no intention of misrepresenting him. He intimates that we dodged the real issue by proceeding to discuss the Fourth Charge instead of referring to another reason given for the present existence of the rule. We had no disposition to dodge the minor point raised, but preferred, since he had appealed to the ancient charges, to discuss the question by the light of the fundamental law, as to the text of which we all agree. We shall find that we do not agree when we come to consider his statements and deductions as to the right of advancement at the time that the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason became general in the fraternity. The General Regulations of 1721 only have this allusion to these degrees, or honorary distinctions, whatever they may have been at that period: "Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow Craft only here (in Grand Lodge) unless by Dispensation." Bro. SCOT says, "with the unanimous consent of all the brethren in communication assembled." Where this language comes from we do not know, nor is it material: both expressions show that these honorary distinctions, or degrees, were not within the bestowal of Lodges at that time, and leaves it clear that *all the general rights of Masonry were acquired without passing the ordeal of the ballot but once*, and this rule remained unchanged when these degrees became a part of the Masonic system as wrought in the particular Lodges; it remains unchanged to-day in the original Grand Lodge. There has not been a day since the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, that its Constitutions have required more than one ballot for three degrees. Bro. WM. JAMES HUGHAN, perhaps the most painstaking and careful Masonic student in Great Britain, has carefully examined the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge from its formation down to the present year, with reference to this very question, and finds that no more than one ballot has ever been required. Nor is he aware that anywhere in England is a ballot taken for the second and third degrees, although frequently fees are charged additional to the initiation sum. So it will be seen that the rule requiring a separate ballot for each degree does not conform with the old practice, but is an innovation. Massachusetts and Penn-

sylvania, among the oldest of our Grand Lodges, still adhere to the old rule, and we are not aware that there has ever been a deviation from the practice of one ballot for the three degrees since Masonry was planted in those colonies, less than two decades after the formation of the first Grand Lodge. Several other Grand Jurisdictions in the United States have the one ballot system, but as in them Masonry was planted later, their practice does not illustrate the antiquity of the rule. Bro. SCOT asks if the profane who sends his petition into the Lodge may not reasonably hope to be elected. As this is simply reiterating in another form the idea that "an entered apprentice has no more right to the Second Degree than a profane has to the First," a proposition to which we directed our attention in 1871, we pass on to the question, "what would it advantage the E. A. to be tried and acquitted, unless he gained unanimous consent?" Simply this, that the objections having been proved unfounded he would be advanced. Bro. SCOT very truly says that there are cases which no charges could be framed to meet; that a man may sustain an excellent reputation in the community, but after initiation a closer acquaintance may disclose traits of character which render him unfit for advancement.

It is equally true that these traits may not be disclosed until after he has been made a Master Mason, when it may become apparent that he is unfit to remain in the fraternity; still the difficulty of framing charges to meet his case is the same as though he were but an Apprentice. Yet his acquired rights protect him unless charges can be so framed and sustained, and this is the very point on which we insist in regard to the Entered Apprentice. We have already assumed those obligations towards him that make him stand in a relation to us altogether different from a profane, and invested him with rights both actual and potential, of which he ought not to be deprived without due process of law.

Like Bro. SCOT, we have lived under both systems of the ballot. Living now under the system of a separate ballot for each degree, we not only do not see wherein it is safer or better, but we think we do see clearly wherein it is less safe. It is in the very nature of things that where a step once taken is irretrievable, we shall be more cautious in taking it. Let it be understood that the first ballot is the final one and we shall weigh more cautiously the qualifications of an applicant before we permit him to enter. The feeling that we have two more chances left to stop him begets looseness on the first ballot, and there is an undeniable probability that when we have let a doubtful applicant take the first step, association with him may—either by lowering our own moral tone, or by causing us to forget his bad qualities or habits in the illy-compensating good which we have found to admire—render us less able to do our duty to the Fraternity on the second ballot than on the first; on the third than on the second. Hence we believe the one ballot system is the safest and best, as it is the most just. Of our explanation that when in speaking of the Pennsylvania work we used the figure of the "Masonic Sun," we meant the Ancient Craft luminary, and our remark that possibly the Scotch planet, which in Louisiana was permitted to divide the honors with it, might smile upon something akin to the work in the Keystone State, Bro. SCOT says:

"We read in the Book of Kings that 'a certain man drew his bow at a venture,' and hit his mark: we rather think our good brother has unwittingly followed the

example. Of the five Lodges that formed the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in 1812, four received their charters from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and worked its ritual: shortly after its organization, our Grand Lodge adopted the Pennsylvania work as its standard, and one of the original Lodges still retains and works it."

So that our brother does not accuse us of "drawing the long-bow," we will not quarrel on this subject.

He thinks, as we do, that where cases come up on appeal in which Lodges have convicted but refused to inflict punishment, the Grand Lodge should fix the punishment instead of delegating that duty to its subordinate, and holding a rod *in terrorem* over its shoulders when performing it; sensibly scouts the idea that ritualistic quorums of seven, five and three were ever intended for the practical working of Masonic Lodges; dissents from the doctrine that an unfavorable report is a rejection; holds it improper for a Masonic Lodge to hold its meetings in a hall occupied conjointly with other secret associations; remarks of Bro. GOULEY's monument to Grand Lodge sovereignty—then recently buried again—that "the questionable veracity of tombstones is proverbial, and the present instance forms no exception to the general character of *grave* literature"; questions the propriety of a resolution declaring the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage a violation of Masonic obligation demanding discipline, unless such sale is prohibited by State law; thinks an appeal should lie from the Grand Master's decisions in Grand Lodge on points of law, but not on points of order; holds, in accordance with our law, that Wardens may be tried by their Lodges for any offence other than official misconduct when acting as W. M.; concurs in the strictures of Bro. HOUGH, of New Jersey, on the action of Grand Master REYNOLDS in setting aside a ballot; says the reviewers whose "special wonder" is excited on learning that in Louisiana the Grand Master appoints his own Deputy, were, in their Masonic infancy, "inoculated with the virus of the Baltimore Convention"; is surprised and grieved to see, for the first time in his reading, in the Proceedings of North Carolina, a call for the "previous question" ruled in order—"a parliamentary *ruse* which enables a majority to ride roughshod over the rights of a minority"; and holds, as we do, that the loss of an eye does not disqualify for the degrees, as it does not prevent a candidate from conforming literally to what they respectively require of him.

Of the question whether a Mason can be tried for a wrong act committed before initiation, he says:

"The question was very fully discussed a few years ago, and the following conclusions, in which we fully concur, arrived at: For anything done before his initiation, a Mason cannot be tried or dealt with, provided it was or might have been known on due inquiry; but if the petition contains any false statement, or if the candidate, on being interrogated wilfully deceives, or fraudulently conceals facts affecting his character, then he may be tried and expelled—"not for un-Masonic conduct, but because the Fraternity choose to rescind the compact they were induced to enter into by his fraud."

Bro. DAWKINS, of Florida, having expressed the hope, in regard to the Quebec question, "that our brethren every where, who have assumed or been led into the error of recognition, will re-examine and reconsider their action, and thus drive the Quebec disorganizers into proper lines of Masonic propriety and regularity, whereby

true fraternal harmony may once more be restored among all the craftsmen in North America," Bro. SCOT aptly says that, as at that date about three-fourths of the American Grand Lodges had recognized Quebec, he is at a loss to determine whether the *naïvete* of the compliment to their intelligence, or the *bonhomie* of the request is most to be admired, and continues :

"The bitterness of feeling which has marked the controversy, and which he so much deplures, is due, in a great measure, to the creation of duplicate Lodges by Canada, in violation of every principle of Masonic law. In this aggressive policy, Canada has received aid and comfort from the Grand Bodies sympathizing with her, and, before preferring his request, it would have been well for our brother to have inquired what influence their action exercised in perpetuating the strife and preventing an amicable settlement of the question."

He considers the position assumed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in chartering Lodges in Chile as untenable, and though the Grand Lodge of Chile has "acquiesced," he can only view such acquiescence in the light of a small and weak body submitting to the dictum of a rich, prosperous and powerful one, after having appealed in vain to its sense of honor and justice. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having been the first to recognize the Grand Lodge of Chile, in 1862, now sets up the plea that its recognition was a "qualified and limited" one, and construes it to restrict the Grand Lodge of Chile to exercise authority only over the Scotch Rite, and invokes, as we mentioned last year, in support of this construction, the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1834. On this point Bro. SCOT says :

"No better evidence can be adduced of the weakness of her case, than that Massachusetts is compelled to rely upon such authority to support her pretensions. The Declaration referred to is a dangerous doctrine for an American Grand Lodge to adopt, and this is the first time we have known it appealed to. It strikes at the very root of sole and exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty, and paves the way for a divided jurisdiction. If adopted by Massachusetts for the purpose of invading the jurisdiction of foreign Grand Bodies, she cannot complain if they in their turn invoke the same rule against herself—for it is written : 'Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger as for one of your own country ;' 'and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.' It is claimed, however, that there is no danger, as our country is Masonically occupied by the York and Scotch Rites. But there is the Modern Rite, the Rite of Schroeder, and various other Rites, and if the Paris Declaration can be invoked in favor of one Rite, it can with equal propriety be invoked in favor of all. Besides, the arguments advanced by the Committee to sustain Massachusetts in its invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Chile, apply with equal force and might be aptly used by Hamburg, in defence of its piratical aggressions upon the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodges of New York and New Jersey."

We are glad to find so careful a writer as Bro. SCOT agreeing with us on what we have said regarding the action of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska in declaring the denial of the divine authority and authenticity of the Bible a Masonic offence. He says :

"This conflicts with the universality of our Institution. Masonry requires her initiates to profess a belief in Deity, but does not dictate to what faith or creed they shall belong, or the sacred writings on which they shall be obligated. The Christian believes that the New Testament is an integral part of the Holy Bible ; the Israelite does not, neither does he believe in the doctrine of the Trinity ; the Mahomedan, the Hindoo, and the 'heathen Chinese'—numbers of whom are Masons—believe

in Deity, but do not acknowledge 'the divine authority and authenticity of the Holy Bible.' In our opinion, a Grand Lodge ought to legislate only on such matters as are entrusted to its special supervision, and, as it has no warrant to coerce the religious faith or political creed of members of the Craft, remember the adage, *ne sutor ultra crepidam.*"

Under the head of "Special Subjects," Bro. SCOT treats at some length of "Masonic Rites—Their Relation to each other, and Questions arising therefrom." We regret that we cannot copy his remarks on this subject entire. We can only quote a single sentence, which will, however, show the drift of his argument :

"These variations in the 'work,' however, led to designating Lodges as York, Scotch, or French Rite Lodges, and this nomenclature has tended to complicate a very simple question. As generally understood the term 'Rite,' used in connection with a Symbolic Lodge, denotes the source of its origin and the 'work' it follows: York Rite being applied to Lodges claiming descent from the first Grand Lodge of England, held at York; Scotch Rite to those emanating from Supreme Councils of the Thirty-third and last Degree; and French Rite to those tracing their origin to the Grand Orient of France. But this is incorrect; the term 'Rite' has no connection whatever with Symbolic Masonry. The Lodges, or rather organizations, having control over and working the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry should be known and designated as Lodges of 'Free and Accepted Masons,' and the term 'Rite' omitted. And this would be a return to the ancient practice."

Every reviewer who appreciates ability and true fraternal courtesy will regret the announcement at the beginning of the following sentence, but to the brethren of his own Grand Lodge the regret will be softened by the statement of his purpose to still pursue the historical investigations for which he has shown himself so well fitted :

"And now we lay down our pen as Chairman of this Committee. We make the announcement sorrowfully and reluctantly, for we have loved the work for its own sake. Business engagements will prevent us giving that time to the preparation of a report that would prove satisfactory to the Grand Lodge or to ourselves, and for this reason we decline a re-appointment to the position we have held for six years. The favor with which our reports has been received, and the uniform kindness shown us by the Grand Lodge and the brethren of Louisiana, will be ever gratefully remembered; and although we cannot, in justice to them, serve longer on this Committee, yet, as it is 'better to wear out than to rust out,' what little leisure we may hereafter have will be given to the elucidation of the history of the early Lodges."

We heartily reciprocate the kindly sentiments of the following :

"We part with our brethren of the Correspondence Committees with regret. Very pleasant has been our communion with them during the past six years, and although we only know two or three of them personally, yet we feel as if they were all old friends. We wish them a *bon voyage* through life, and when we shall one by one have crossed over the river, may we all meet in the Grand Lodge above."

Bro. SCOT'S Outline of the Rise and Progress of Freemasonry in Louisiana, which he appends to his report, is a paper of very great interest. We cannot attempt to review it, for we have already devoted a good deal of space to Louisiana. We have read it with great pleasure and profit, and to the correction of some of our impressions regarding the history of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. We do not, however, find in it anything to induce us to re-write or modify what we have elsewhere said of

the mischievous influence of the governing powers of the Scottish Rite in that jurisdiction.

In taking leave of Bro. SCOT, we acknowledge ourselves chiefly indebted to his report for the information which will form the substance of our remarks on Germany.

MAINE.

The Grand Lodge met at Portland, May 6, 1873.

Grand Master CARGILL begins his address with the announcement of the death of DAVID C. MAGOUN, Past Grand Master, who died at the ripe old age of eighty-one years.

The past year had been marked by no startling events to the Grand Lodge. There had been a healthy growth in most of the Lodges. In some localities the very best citizens have sought and gained admittance, while apparently in other localities the fraternity, for reasons too obvious, is shunned by the better part of the community.

This is the straightforward way in which he tells the experience of Grand Masters under all degrees of longitude :

“There are persons who have very indifferent views of Masonry, until they desire to go to California or some other distant place; when all at once they form a very favorable opinion of the Institution, and are so much in earnest about the matter that they are not willing to wait the short space of a month. They get some friend to present a petition for them with the understanding that a dispensation *must* be procured, as theirs is, a case of emergency, and if not procured, why, the Lodge will lose so much money, and consequently there must be a great stir made, and if the Grand Master does not see the matter in the same light the man and his friends do, and at once comply with the pressing demand, he must look carefully about himself to see that he is not in danger of being called an “old fogey,” or some other of the pet names which the young American spirit, that we too often find in our Lodges, can bestow.”

He had granted but one dispensation for conferring the degrees in less than the required time, and that seemed to him so truly a case of emergency as to wean him from the wish that if the Grand Lodge could do it, it would take away the power to grant such dispensation altogether.

One of the few decisions reported is the sensible one that persons becoming members of a Lodge after an assessment is made, are not liable for any part of it.

He reported the receipt of the surplus fund returned by the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, and the Grand Lodge directed it to be distributed *pro rata* among the contributing Lodges.

He submitted the appeal (of Feb. 4, 1873,) of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, who reported thereon as follows :

“This Grand Lodge has already recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in that Province. No Lodge, not hailing under its authority, can be recognized by us as a regular Lodge: no Mason hailing from any

such Lodge can be recognized by us. We support the Grand Lodge of Quebec in her exercise of sovereignty in that Province, as against any and all who practically deny it.

"But we are not prepared to advise the Grand Lodge to cut off Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, at this time. We cannot but believe that she will heed the decision of her peers, to whom she submitted the matters in controversy between her and the Grand Lodge of Quebec. We cannot but hope that some arrangement may be made between her and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, consistent with the honor of each, in respect to the duplicate Lodges. This we understand to be the real rock on which former negotiations have split. The cutting off of Masonic intercourse is the last resort; and we are unwilling to adopt it as long as there is any ground for hope that it may be avoided."

The Committee reported the following resolution and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, having recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in that Province, cannot recognize any Lodge therein holding under any authority other than that Grand Lodge: and the subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, and their members, are hereby forbidden to hold any Masonic intercourse whatever with any Lodge in the Province of Quebec not in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of that Province, or with any member of such a Lodge.

The Committee on Returns think the large increase in the number of those admitted over those raised, as compared with two former years, shows a beneficial result arising from the action of the Grand Lodge last year relative to non-affiliates. A reference to our reports for the two past years will show what this action was.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted a special report on a subject to which we have before alluded. The Committee say:

"At the last Annual Communication, the 'Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio,' was recognized as the supreme Masonic authority in that Empire.

"There was then existing another Body claiming to be the regular Grand Body in that country, but whose claims had been almost universally decided to be without foundation.

"But on May 29, 1872, these two Bodies formed a union under the name of the United Grand Orient of Brazil. From that date to the fourth day of September following, all was apparently harmonious, and all former feuds buried.

"On that day, however, in consequence of a dispute in relation to the election of Grand Master, a portion of the Body seceded and set itself up as the regular Grand Orient, taking the name of 'The Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio,' the same name which was borne by the Body we recognized last year.

"We have received a large number of documents from both bodies, and after a full examination we find that the Lavradio Body has no pretence of regularity.

"We should either withdraw our recognition entirely or confine it to the 'United Grand Orient,' as the assumption by the present *irregular* Body of the name of the former *regular* Body has already misled many Grand Lodges."

The Grand Lodge concurred and adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge cannot recognize the so-called 'Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio,' as existing since the fourth of September last, but

holds that the 'United Grand Orient,' of which Bro. MARINHO is Grand Master, and Bro. AMARAL Grand Secretary, is the regular Masonic authority in the Empire of Brazil."

A reference to our review of Maine last year, will give the points in the case of Oriental Star Lodge which went over until this Communication. The Special Committee reported thereon that the action in question was invalid for two reasons:

"1. Because members voted upon the question who had no right to vote, on account of pecuniary interest in the question.

"2. The proposed appropriation is beyond the power of the Lodge to make, without the consent of the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Lodge concurred, repealed the resolution of last year, and directed that the question of donating a part of the fund to the new Lodge be submitted to Oriental Star Lodge, and consents to the transfer of such part as the Lodge may see fit to grant, to be held for the same uses as it is now held.

We last year remarked that the Grand Master's decision "that the vote was legal and not sufficiently unjust to require action at my (his) hands," seemed to us to be in accord with the law. As we still think the Grand Master was right we quote the argument of the Committee:

"We are of the opinion, that the vote of Oriental Star Lodge could not be binding, as there are express provisions in the Constitution, which if acted upon might defeat the paying over the money thus donated. If Oriental Star Lodge had through inadvertence or otherwise, not protested against the vote, but had voted to surrender its charter to the Grand Lodge, the funds and all other property would be returned to the Grand Lodge, and the majority vote of the Lodge to donate would be constitutionally and effectively defeated. This view of the case leads us to infer that the true interpretation of that instrument in all its parts does authorize us to announce, that the power of a warrant includes the funds and all other property of the Lodge under which it was acquired. We consider that both are equally protected, and as a Lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge under whose ægis it acts, both charter and funds are inseparably connected.

"If this view of the power of a warrant is correct, a Subordinate Lodge cannot vote to divide, donate or distribute its funds for the benefit of its own members any more than to revoke its charter, except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution."

"We will now consider what effect our views may have in promoting the general welfare of the fraternity at large. It may be contended by the members of Whitney Lodge, that they had contributed to the funds of Oriental Star Lodge, and therefore are equitably entitled to take a part of the funds donated. When made Masons they could not have set up such claim, for their own voluntary declaration precluded it. The simple contract with the Lodge for granting them the degree was for the benefit conferred thereby. Such has been the practice from time immemorial, and in no instance have we known, among regularly made Masons, any practice that sanctions the right of a withdrawing member to demand any part of the fees he has thus paid.

"One question more: should members of a Lodge having a pecuniary interest in a pending question, other than their interest as members of the Lodge, be permitted to vote on such question? The temptation may be strong, but its utility must be considered doubtful. It wrests from the rightful owners a part of its material aid as a Lodge; and although it acknowledges the absolute right of Oriental Star Lodge

to the funds, still it takes away the power to appropriate those funds for the purposes intended by its charter. We conceive this to be the power of might, and not the power of right, and that the practices should not be allowed."

As the majority vote necessary to the donation was strong enough to prevent advantage being taken of the Constitutional provision to defeat the paying over the money donated, it seems to us that the hypothetical surrender of the charter is not admissible as a basis of argument.

If admitted, it is of no value for that purpose, as it would not be retroactive and could not annul previous lawfully accomplished action; and whether the action previously had in this case was such, is the very point under discussion. We don't understand that one hand can be made to wash the other in this way until it is settled that there are two hands to wash.

It is true that the power of the warrant includes the funds of the Lodge, but this is not incompatible with the right of the Lodge to divert funds from its own treasury so long as they are appropriated to strictly Masonic uses.

We do not see why a Lodge might not cripple itself, financially, while still keeping so strictly within the sphere of its own rights that the Grand Lodge could not justly interfere. If, however, it oversteps the line, as it certainly would should it vote to divide, donate, or distribute its funds for the benefit of its own members, except in answer to the *bona fide* demands of charity, the Grand Lodge might properly interfere. If we had had any doubts as to whether the proposed transfer of the funds in this case was for a legitimate Masonic use, they would be removed by the formal consent given by the Grand Lodge that Oriental Star Lodge might now donate a portion of its funds to the Whitney Lodge as the Grand Lodge would not consent to an act not legitimately Masonic, so the action of the Grand Lodge in giving its consent, at once placed the act in the category of those for which no consent was needed.

The remaining question is: did the members who were mentioned in the dispensation for Whitney Lodge, have such a pecuniary interest in the question as to disqualify them from voting thereon? The Committee has shown that the members (to be) of Whitney Lodge could make no personal claim to any portion of the funds on the score of having contributed it. The same is equally true of those who proposed to remain members of the Oriental Star Lodge. The contract was the same with both. The right of either in the funds was simply to hold them in trust and disburse them for certain defined purposes, the same conditions governing their disbursement whether they were lying in the treasury of one Lodge or the other. As neither were to be made richer or poorer, personally, we fail to see that degree of pecuniary interest that should disqualify the future members of Whitney Lodge from voting.

DAVID CARGILL, of Augusta, was re-elected Grand Master; IRA BERRY, Portland, Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 129.), by Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, reviews the Proceedings of nearly all the American Grand Lodges.

Bro. DRUMMOND's reports show him to be an unremitting student, and grow bet-

ter and fresher, if possible, year by year. He devotes ten pages to Illinois. He quotes largely from the address of Grand Master CREGIER, which he says is "a document of universal interest, and shows that he had administered affairs with great fidelity and ability."

He copies entire the Report of the Commission of Grand Masters on the operations of the Board of Masonic Relief.

Referring to some matters before our Grand Lodge, he says ;

"We regret to perceive that a rejected candidate, who removed into another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, was there accepted without consent or inquiry of the rejecting Lodge. We understand that the rule in Illinois is the same as in Maine, and we hope it will soon be held universal, that a rejected candidate can be received nowhere without the consent of the rejecting Lodge.

"We are surprised to perceive that a distinction is made between a rejection by ballot, and a rejection by objection after ballot. In Maine the effect is precisely the same ; but in Illinois, it is held that in the latter case the rejection continues till withdrawn or the death of the objector, and the candidate cannot meanwhile be proposed again. As the Grand Master says, this should be remedied."

The following coincides with our views already expressed :

"An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, changing the Institution into a Mutual Life Insurance Company for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members, but we are happy to say was rejected, not even receiving the twenty votes necessary for causing it to be entertained. We trust this scheme will meet with no more favor hereafter, or anywhere else. It would be a death blow to the Institution. We have difficulties growing out of financial matters, enough now, without adding further cause for them. But the decisive objection is that *charity* is the very foundation stone of Masonry, and when we adopt a system of pecuniary claim and obligation, we take away the foundation upon which we build, and degrade one of the noblest of human institutions into a mere insurance company, whose members will be united by no stronger ties than mere pecuniary interest."

The decision of our Grand Lodge that a Lodge has the right, subject to appeal, to pass upon the sufficiency and validity of the charges, and if they are decided to be invalid, to refuse to try them, he holds to be correct.

Last year we gave it as our opinion in a case where a Grand Master had refused to entertain a motion to reconsider, on the ground that a less number were present than at the passage of the resolution, that while this may have been a good reason why the vote should not have been reconsidered, yet of this the Grand Lodge and not the Grand Master was the proper judge. Of this he says :

"But if the rules of the Grand Lodge provide (as ours do with a modification) that no vote shall be reconsidered when a less number are present than were when it was adopted, the decision is within the exclusive province of the Grand Master ; and we suspect the one in question was based upon such a rule."

If his suspicion is correct our criticism was misplaced. Alluding to remarks made by us in our review of the District of Columbia, last year, he says :

"He seems to have got a little muddled in relation to the provision in some Constitutions (including ours) that the charter must be present when the Lodge is *opened*. He argues that the same necessity exists for its presence during the whole session as

at the opening. With us it would be a sufficient answer to say that the law requires the one and not the other. But the reason for the law is, that the charter is the conclusive evidence of the right of the Master to open his Lodge; and if it is not present the members cannot know that it has not been revoked since the last meeting. A commissioner reads his commission when he enters upon the duty for the performance of which it was granted. The Grand Lodge is satisfied to require that the Master have present evidence of his authority, when he opens his Lodge, as any revocation of it during the session must be made known to all present. But we hold, and our Grand Lodge has so decided, that taking the charter into an ante-room under the Master's direction is not removing it from the Lodge. He says he never has seen the charter carried to the grave, at a Masonic funeral; nor did we; nor did we ever see a *Lodge opened* at the grave, or on the way."

If our brother will again notice the remarks of Bro. SINGLETON, of which we were speaking, he will perhaps conclude that the muddling occurred on the Kennebec and not on the Mississippi.

Bro. SIMONS having wished that some one would give him a valid reason for the general law that no Lodge can be opened without the actual presence of the warrant, we expressed some doubts of his getting it. Bro. SINGLETON asked: "What constitutes a Lodge?" and said: "Let the answer settle the question. If the charter be not with the other elements, there can be no legitimate results." We sought to show that this could not be the "valid reason" for which our genial Knickerbocker brother was searching, but did not intimate that a better reason might not exist. Bro. DRUMMOND has given a much better reason, yet, in the absence of a Constitutional requirement we do not think it a valid reason for the general law. For, the Grand Master might suspend the functions of the warrant while it was still in the possession of the Master; in which case it would cease to be conclusive evidence of his right to open the Lodge. It seems to us that the question turns on this: whether the source of the authority under which the Lodge is opened, lies in the action of the Grand Lodge or in the parchment on which a portion of the Grand Lodge record is transcribed? The written instrument is evidence that the Grand Lodge has acted. It is read when the Grand Master, or his proxy, constitutes the Lodge, as a warrant for such constitution. The Lodge is then a regularly chartered and duly constituted Body; can be proved to be such by the records of the Grand Lodge, and while it remains so, its acts are valid; and we apprehend that if the brethren are satisfied of the authority of the Master without recurring to the warrant—and how many meetings occur when the brethren do not know whether it is present or not, but if they think of it at all, presume it to be in the Secretary's desk—then the business of the Lodge can go on, in conformity with its By-Laws and the usages of Masonry, and, so long as it remains a fact that the charter has not been revoked or suspended, its acts will, in the absence of a local regulation requiring its presence, be clearly within the law whether the warrant is present or not.

He says of our remarks on another subject:

"He holds that a Grand Lodge has no right to forbid its subordinate from recognizing a Mason who has gone abroad and obtained the degrees, even after rejection at home, on the ground that such a Mason is not clandestine. That is true; but such prohibition does not declare him clandestine; there is a distinction perhaps, however—a narrow one. The Grand Lodge refuses such a Mason his privileges within its jurisdiction: but does not require that he should be so

treated in the jurisdiction where he was made; an unaffiliated Mason is placed in the same category, in some jurisdictions, while at home he may have all his privileges except those of voting and acting in a Lodge. For instance, in Massachusetts an unaffiliated Mason stands in the same relation to *all* the Lodges, in which a member does to all Lodges except his own; but if he goes to some jurisdictions, he can have none of the privileges of a Mason, except of applying for membership."

There may be a distinction, perhaps, but we have noticed a case in our reviews of Massachusetts, where the same rule prevails, in which the Grand Lodge concurred in the Report of the Committee on Healing, distinctly declaring the brother so made, clandestine. It is immaterial in our view of the subject, whether the word clandestine is used or not, the fact remains that the Grand Lodge assumes to forbid its constituents to recognize Masons made in Lodges which the Grand Lodge itself recognizes as regular by recognizing the authority which planted them. If it may properly do this, it may well be doubted if we have a right to laugh at the Grand Lodge of Delaware for declaring non-intercourse with a constituent of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. The climax of absurdity is not reached until the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts declares non-intercourse with an individual member of a constituent of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina or New Hampshire.

So long as the authority under which he is made is held to be regular, the right of a Mason to visit can be abridged *only* by the Lodge he intends to visit. The attempt of the Grand Lodge to do so, is, therefore, an unwarrantable interference with the rights both of the Lodge and the individual.

He thus speaks of our remarks of last year in our notice of Michigan, relative to the burial of suicides.

"We must take issue with him upon one question. He holds that a suicide, whether insane or not, is entitled to Masonic burial. In fact he holds that a member of a Lodge, not under charges or discipline, is entitled to Masonic burial if he desires it, whatever may be his character. If a man has not been dealt with, he holds that we must accept the consequences, no matter how unpleasant they may be. We hold that the phrase "in good standing" has no such narrow meaning, and that the Lodge has the right to determine that question, whenever it arises. Whenever a member applies for a dimit, the question arises whether he is in good standing, and the granting of a dimit is submitted to vote, to determine that very question, and we have known of more than one instance in which a dimit has been refused because the Lodge was not willing to certify that the applicant was "in good standing." "Then why not discipline him?" asks the objector. There are many cases in which a man's character is bad, and yet in which it is impossible to prove specific charges. Again, suppose a member in good standing, under a sudden provocation, commits murder, but receives injuries of which he dies immediately, would any Lodge bury him with Masonic honors? Yet a suicide (if not insane), is a murderer."

It is true that the refusal to grant a dimit may be prompted by the unwillingness of the Lodge to certify to the good standing of the petitioner therefor. It is also true that the refusal to grant it leaves him with all his rights intact. If Masonic burial is a right at all, it must be held that every Mason is entitled to it who has not been divested of his rights by the only process known to Masonry, that of trial by his fellows.

It is true, again, that there are many cases where a man's character is bad, and

yet it is impossible to prove specific charges. To endure him until we can prove something is the price we must pay for having admitted him. The only alternative is the violation of a principle of such importance that the other becomes the lesser evil. Indeed, so important do we consider this principle that even under the last extreme test supposed by Bro. DRUMMOND, we should hesitate long before consenting to sacrifice it. This suppositious case does not, however, touch the argument in relation to the burial of suicides, until it is admitted that a man may, while still of sound mind, take his own life.

The decision of our Grand Lodge may, perhaps, be held to imply the possibility of this, but the conclusion was long since forced upon us, and has been strengthened by observation and study in a profession requiring constant attention to psychological questions, that suicide is *prima facie* evidence of insanity.

Bro. DRUMMOND is compelled, by lack of time and opportunity, to postpone an examination of the main question involved in our review of Massachusetts, that of the genuineness of HENRY PRICE's deputation. However, he says :

"There is one point, however, to which we will refer briefly. The records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts are in the handwriting of CHARLES PELHAM from 1733 to 1750 and afterwards, and he was not Grand Secretary till about 1750. (We say "about," for we have a sermon delivred Dec. 27, 1747, and PELHAM was then Grand Secretary.) From this the conclusion is jumped at that the record for the first eighteen [sixteen] years was made up from "information derived from the old members, and possibly some scattering memoranda." From this conclusion we emphatically dissent. It was invariably the custom in those days, to enter the minutes first in a "minute book," and afterwards copy them into the record, and frequently they were not copied for years afterwards. Nor was it customary for the Secretary to sign the records, and the fact, that those of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts are not signed till some two years after PELHAM became Secretary, has no significance.

"We have the records of Portland Lodge, commencing in 1769. They are in the same handwriting for six years, though there were several Secretaries during that time. The record for the next five years is in one handwriting, and was probably written up in 1780, in accordance with a vote of the Lodge in the latter part of 1779. There are none signed by the Secretary till 1795, nearly thirty years after the founding of the Lodge. Beyond question they were copied from the original minutes; and we see no reason to doubt that the early records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts were also, and are, therefore, entitled to full faith and credit. There may have been omissions arising from the loss of the minutes before they were copied, as certainly was the case in some instances with Portland Lodge: but this does not impeach the truth of what was not lost.

"Considering that these records have stood unquestioned for more than a century, and the custom of entering the proceedings upon minutes and copying them afterwards, the objection must be held to be of the weakest and most flimsy character."

Considering that the records are manifestly incorrect, the most charitable conclusion is that they were made up in the manner we indicated; but whether this is the fact, or whether they were falsified for a purpose, they cannot be relied on as evidence, except in so far as collateral facts may tend to establish the reliability of portions of them.

Bro. DRUMMOND correctly understands that the making of a Mason forecloses all

question as to his eligibility so far as the candidate is concerned; thinks, as we do, that to decide that a man who has lost one of his eyes cannot legally be made a Mason, is giving too much attention to the "external qualifications of a man in these days of *speculative* Masonry, when the reason for the old rule has wholly ceased;" maintains, as we have frequently had occasion to do, that by the ancient landmarks, certain prerogatives are inherent in the Grand Mastership, and that these no Constitution can control: denies, like a Mason, that the exercise of Masonic charity gives a claim to reimbursement; is yet undecided whether or not to assent to Bro. HOUGH's idea that as the Past Master's degree is merely part of the ceremonies of installing a Master, one Past Master can confer it as well as twenty; and demolishes the "logical one-hoss shay," which Bro. WELLFORD, of Virginia, had constructed on the following plan:

"1. A Grand Lodge can only be formed by the action of Subordinate Lodges.

"2. A Subordinate Lodge can do no Masonic act, except by virtue of a charter.

"3. That charter is granted on the condition, and accepted on the pledge of implicit obedience to the Grand Lodge which granted it, and no man can become a member of the Lodge without a solemn engagement of submission to the Grand Lodge under which it is holden.

"4. It follows necessarily that no Grand Lodge can be legally formed by Subordinate Lodges acting in defiance of the orders of the Grand Lodge under which they are working."

Of this Bro. DRUMMOND says:

"The second proposition is true only in the sense in which the following is: 'A man can do no act except by virtue of being born.' A Lodge must be chartered before it can act, but to say that it can do no act *except by authority of its charter*, is to say that every act of a man is caused by the fact that he exists. A Lodge is created by its charter, and exists by virtue of its charter, but while it exists it has certain rights, powers and privileges under the general Masonic law.

"The third proposition is not correct. The charter is granted and accepted on the condition of obedience "to the landmarks and all other ancient Masonic usages," equally with obedience to the Grand Lodge. The latter has in most cases, it is true, the *power* to decide that any landmark is not such, and force the subordinate to comply or be destroyed. But such a decision is without right, and rests only in *power*; but when a Grand Lodge makes such a decision and does not have the power to enforce it, the subordinate preserves its rights. The Quebec Lodges had the *right* to form a Grand Lodge, and Canada had no *power* to prevent it, because that was a matter in which other Grand Lodges have as much *power* as she, and she was unable to enforce her will against the rights of Lodges as fixed by the landmarks and ancient Masonic usages."

The Grand Lodge concurred in the following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"We recommend that this Grand Lodge endorse the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and declare that absolute necessity requires her to refuse Masonic intercourse with all Grand Bodies which violate the law of exclusive jurisdiction, and all which, after due notice, continue to maintain Masonic relations with the Grand Bodies thus offending."

The verdict of acquittal in the Spencer case, mentioned by us last year, was confirmed.

MARYLAND.

Besides the record of the regular Communications of the Grand Lodge, these Proceedings contain the records of several meetings of the Grand Steward's Lodge, at one of which a report was adopted, going to show that that body was equal in powers and privileges to the Grand Lodge, and having the same duties and rights, excepting the alteration of the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Semi-annual Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Baltimore, May 13th, 1872.

Grand Master LATROBE begins his address with the remark: "It will be some years, under the most favorable circumstances, before the pecuniary affairs of the Grand Lodge cease to be the paramount subject of interest in the address of the Grand Master.

We are glad to learn that the revenue from the Temple has been more than sufficient to meet all current expenses, leaving a handsome surplus for the sinking fund, accumulating for the payment of mortgages.

Past Grand Master BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, had died during the recess, and was buried by the Grand Lodge, and a page set apart to his memory.

The decisions submitted were upon points elsewhere well settled.

One Lodge was chartered to work in the German language.

The following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby extends a cordial and fraternal greeting to the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of British Columbia, and congratulates that Grand Lodge upon the harmonious union of the subordinate Lodges of different Registers under one Grand Jurisdiction.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge earnestly reciprocate the wishes of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for the establishment of fraternal relations between the two Grand Lodges, and that the Grand Secretary is requested to transmit to that Grand Lodge a copy of these resolutions."

Diplomatic relations were also established with the Grand Orient of Spain.

The report of the Grand Inspectors of Baltimore City, after referring to the clandestine Hamburg Lodges in New York and New Jersey, says:

"In this connection we would add, that, there is an equally dangerous organization in our midst, preferring to work under a dispensation from the "Grand Orient of France," which Grand Body has already been declared clandestine by this Grand Lodge.

This spurious Lodge is called ———, and several of its members have already made application to visit some of our Lodges, and of course been refused; their boldness in thus attempting admission among us fully demonstrates that the Lodges should appoint the most competent Committees, and the said Committees must conduct the examination in the most thorough manner."

The Annual Communication was held November 18th, 1872.

Grand Master LATROBE speaks hopefully of the financial future of the Grand

Lodge; advises that the Grand Treasurer's bond be increased to double the amount of the money that may be expected to be in his hands at any one time, sensibly arguing that while Masons remain men, and but men, there is no reason for exempting them in money matters, from the application of rules found proper in all other business relations of the same description.

The Grand Lodge of Utah and the Grand Orient of Brazil, "Valley of Lavradio," were recognized.

The Grand Lodge re-affirmed its position on the question of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, and declared its readiness to co-operate with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in all proper measures for relief against the evils threatening that body.

A resolution looking to the establishment of a General Grand Lodge in this country, "was temporarily laid on the table." The Craft in this country long since decided that this question should be laid on the table permanently.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, was re-elected Grand Master; JACOB H. MEDAIRY, Baltimore, (No. 6 N. Howard St.), Grand Secretary.

The Grand Inspectors for Baltimore call attention to the fact that the offense of soliciting persons to join the Fraternity is becoming prevalent. A few judiciously applied expulsions would probably correct the evil.

A new Constitution, reported at the Semi-annual Communication, came up for action, and, after amendment, was adopted.

We find no reference in it to the Grand Steward's Lodge; hence we conclude that that puzzle to outsiders has ceased to exist, and that its place is taken by a Board of Managers, specially charged with the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge and the maintenance of its pecuniary credit.

The Report on Correspondence, by Bro. JOHN S. TYSON, contains no abstract of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, but is devoted entirely to matters referred touching the relations of Maryland with other Grand Lodges. He suggests that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, smarting under the outrage which has been committed on its rights, has, perhaps, gone a little too far in refusing to hold Masonic Communication with all Masonic powers, who, on being requested, shall fail to recognize "the American Doctrine" of exclusive jurisdiction. He says:

"It would seem sufficient that we should condemn those who violate the doctrine, and those who by *positive* act, give aid and comfort to the violators, and that we would hardly be justified in condemning those who neither violate the law themselves, nor aid the violators by recognition and encouragement, and whose only offense is *silence*. Even those who approve a sentiment are not always willing to declare it under threats or expulsion, and we would therefore suggest to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, whether its resolutions would not be more effective if amended in this particular. It is an open question, also, whether a resolution of non-intercourse should ever extend to the individual members of the Order, except where they are *clandestine*. The resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, apply only to the Grand Bodies, and not to the individual Masons under their jurisdiction, and your Committee are glad to see that the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana go no further. The subject of these resolutions is certainly one of vital importance, and the Grand Lodge of Maryland will, without doubt, co-operate in the

future as in the past, with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and other Grand Lodges, in any legitimate effort that may be made to cure the evil of which these resolutions complain."

The proceedings of the Semi-annual Communication of May 12th, 1873, were entirely of local interest.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This Grand Lodge, holding Quarterly Communications, has adopted the plan of publishing its proceedings in parts instead of waiting till the end of the year. Accordingly we have before us five pamphlets for the year 1872, and have also received two, the March and June numbers, for the present year.

The parts are consecutively paged through the year, and when bound together will make a volume uniform in style and printing with the magnificent volume of 1871.

The volume for 1872 is adorned with elegant steel portraits of JOHN WARREN, Grand Master of the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" in 1782, '83 and 1787; PAUL REVERE, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1794 to 1796, inclusive, the immediate successor of JOHN CUTLER, who was first elected in 1792, when the Grand Lodge was formed by the union of the "Massachusetts" and "St. John's" Grand Lodges; and CHARLES W. MOORE, so long the Recording and now the Corresponding Grand Secretary. The fifth pamphlet contains the Proceedings of a Special Communication held for the purpose of attending a Communication of St. Andrew's Lodge, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of his membership therein. The speech of Bro. MOORE, made on this occasion, is full of interesting reminiscences.

This pamphlet also contains the Proceedings of two other Special Communications, one held for laying the corner-stone of a church at North Attleborough, the other for laying the corner-stone of the MYLES STANDISH monument at Duxbury.

The Regular Communications were as follows:

Quarterly Communication, March 13, 1872.

Grand Master NICKERSON announced the decease of Brethren WILLIAM NORTH and RICHARD S. SPOFFORD, Past Senior Grand Wardens.

He reports a great deal of trouble arising from the admission of rejected candidates by Lodges other than the one to which application was first made:

"It is becoming a common practice, as soon as a candidate is rejected, for his friends to quietly procure the recommendation of six members as required by the Constitutions, studiously concealing their doings from the members known, or supposed, to be unfavorable to the candidate, take the petition to a Lodge in another town where he is but little known, and by their personal influence force it through. It is not uncommon for Brethren knowing a candidate to be unworthy, and conscientiously acting upon that knowledge, to receive the first intimation that their efforts to preserve the purity of the Institution have been frustrated, upon the application of

the candidate whom they have opposed to visit their Lodge in which he was rejected only a few weeks before."

It is not strange that with a regulation permitting a candidate to apply elsewhere on the recommendation of half a dozen members, that the demoralization on this question pictured by the Grand Master should follow, and that "so eagerly are such cases sometimes pushed that the constitutional provisions are utterly disregarded and even grossly and wilfully violated." The only remedy the Grand Master has to suggest is that it be required that the recommendation in such cases be countersigned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where the candidate was rejected.

We venture to suggest to our Brethren of Massachusetts that if they will require every petition to state whether the applicant has ever been rejected in any other Lodge, forbid the reception of a petition of a rejected candidate save with the unanimous consent, expressed by secret ballot, of the rejected Lodge, and enforce the rule for ten years—it will take so long at least to recover from the demoralizing effects of the present rule—they will find themselves so convinced of its wisdom that they will never depart from it.

The Constitution was so amended as to require a two-thirds vote for the election of Grand Treasurer and Recording Grand Secretary.

A petition was received from several Lodges setting forth that the "Order" has no regular or definite system of charities for the benefit of families of deceased members, and continuing thus:

"Your memorialists, therefore, pray that some action may be taken by this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the purpose of establishing some system by which the family of a deceased Brother belonging within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall receive either a fixed sum of money, or an equal sum from every member of the Order within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or within certain districts to be defined by the Grand Lodge; said money to be assessed upon members of the Fraternity upon the death of a Brother and paid to his family or to those dependent upon him."

We judge that the ear-marks of the paternity of this banting are to be found in the word "Order." It was referred to a Committee, who reported at the June Communication, and adversely, though none of its members seem to have had any misgivings about converting the Grand Lodge into a mutual life insurance bureau, except such as were born of difficulties of detail. They say:

"We have carefully considered the said petitions, and have had an interview with several of the petitioners of Doric Lodge, none of whom were prepared to submit any plan of action; nor has any feasible plan suggested itself to either of your Committee. But from the great inequalities existing in the moneyed condition of the several Lodges, and the labor and difficulty to be anticipated in the collection of so frequent assessments as must unavoidably be made, we are unanimous in our opinion that it is inexpedient for the M. W. Grand Lodge to legislate on this subject."

We have elsewhere in this report indicated the reasons why Masonic bodies should not meddle with this business.

The Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia, and the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, were recognized as duly organized.

The Committee to whom the subject was referred evidently desired to impress the Grand Lodge of Utah with a due sense of obligation toward the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for according recognition. They say :

"On general principles your Committee doubt the wisdom in all cases, of three Lodges only, and those small and inexperienced, uniting to form perhaps a weak Grand Lodge, and whether it tends to the best interests of the Craft. There seems to be, however, no discretion in the premises; in fact, we have very many precedents in the formation of our sister Grand Lodges. The contrast, however, between many of them appears singular and striking. Colorado, for example, with three Lodges and an aggregate of sixty members all told, is received on an equality and acknowledged as a peer of Ohio, or New York, or Pennsylvania, with their hundreds of Lodges each and tens of thousands of members. But it may with propriety be urged in behalf of our extreme western and southwestern Grand Lodges that they are composed of vigorous and progressive material, and situated in enterprising and rapidly developing communities."

We presume when the Committee indulged in this patronizing language they had forgotten the circumstances attending the formation of the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," or they would hardly have thrown this boomerang; for we see that the pretty fiction of its identity with the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is still kept up in this year's Proceedings, as the list of Grand Masters is headed with JOSEPH WEBB, who was Grand Master of the former in 1777.

Quarterly Communication, September 11th, 1872.

The Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of Grand Master GARDNER, made the previous December, suggest that the right of the Grand Lodge, as a charitable corporation, to hold that portion of its real estate which it occupies for its own purposes exempt from taxation should be asserted. For two years past an average of \$5,600 has been assessed on the Temple and paid to the city, whereas only the lower story should have been taxed, which would have saved half the sum named :

Of Grand Master GARDNER's administration the Committee say :

"While the dignity of the Grand Master's office has never been lowered, that of the subordinate offices has been elevated by being entrusted with greater powers. Masonry has thriven and has grown stronger by the increased confidence and honor bestowed upon local officers. The Grand Lodge has been fully informed of everything done in its name; the old landmarks have been carefully ascertained and adhered to; and when new precedents have been established, the reasons therefor have been clearly expounded."

The Annual Communication was held December 11th, 1872.

The Annual Report of Grand Master NICKERSON shows a large amount of Masonic work performed by him in person.

He had granted five dispensations for new Lodges. By gift and exchange he had added to the library over three hundred volumes of Grand Lodge Proceedings, before lacking. In the list of Grand Lodges whose Proceedings they now have com-

plete, seventeen, Illinois does not appear. He recommended that the surplus returned by the Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago be placed in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, to be disbursed by the Committee on Charity. He refers at length to the prompt efforts of assistance following the Boston fire, and gives the proceedings of the Fraternity in Chicago entire.

SERENO DWIGHT NICKERSON, of Boston, was re-elected Grand Master; CHARLES H. TITUS, of Boston, Grand Secretary.

The Stated Communication was held December 27th, 1872, when the Grand officers were installed. Illinois appears in the list of Grand Lodges, from which Proceedings have been received.

Five charters were granted during the year.

Quarterly Communication, March 12, 1873.

Three charters were granted.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted. It grew out of jurisdictional questions raised in consequence of the division of old and the creation of new towns:

"Hereafter, no changes by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of municipal corporations, or boundaries of the territories thereof, shall be held to affect in any way the jurisdiction of Lodges. Lodges located by their charters in particular sections of municipalities shall have the same jurisdiction therein as if said sections were entire municipalities, and where the boundaries of such sections are uncertain, they may be determined by the Grand Master for the time being."

The Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of Grand Master NICKERSON, thus allude to events connected with the great fire:

"The report gives, as matters of touching interest, and as of far greater value than dollars, a large number of letters from Masonic Brethren and Bodies in distant sections of the country, tendering their sympathy and assistance in the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in this city. In reply to all these generous and fraternal offerings the Most Worshipful Grand Master very wisely and properly answered that we should not be obliged to draw upon the Masonic funds of other jurisdictions, and confidently expressed the hope that the Fraternity here would be able to provide for any Masonic sufferers without foreign aid. This hope has been happily realized. The letters, however, are not less honorable to the benevolent teachings of our Institution than to the generous impulses which prompted them. They will be referred to by the future historian of Masonry in this country as a priceless legacy."

As usual, the reports of the Committee on Trials are elaborate and remarkably clear papers.

Scattered through the Proceedings we find several reports from the Committee on Healing, relating to cases where, after having been rejected in a Lodge in Massachusetts, men received the degrees in some other jurisdiction. By a constitutional provision Masons in Massachusetts are interdicted from holding Masonic intercourse with such until they shall have been formally healed by the Grand Lodge unless the

consent of the rejecting Lodge and of the Grand Master of Massachusetts was had to their making.

From one case reported by the Committee we quote :

"In the year 1863, the petitioner, then a resident of Lowell, made application for the Degrees in Masonry to Ancient York Lodge, of that city, and was rejected. In 1869 he removed from Lowell to North Carolina, having accepted a position in the employment of the United States Government, and with the full intent then to change his domicile to North Carolina. Having thus removed he applied for the Degrees to Tabasco Lodge, in that State, was accepted and received the Three Degrees. In his application to Tabasco Lodge, he stated that he had been previously rejected in Ancient York Lodge, and in his petition for healing he affirms his belief that Tabasco Lodge had no knowledge of the provisions of our Constitutions relating to rejected candidates, and supposed that from his residence in North Carolina they had the right to admit him and confer upon him the Degrees. He also avers that *he* was entirely ignorant of those provisions, and received the Degrees at the hands of Tabasco Lodge in perfect good faith, and without the slightest intent to violate our regulations. In 1871, his health having suffered from the climate of North Carolina, he removed his residence again to Lowell, and on his arrival there learned for the first time that the Degrees had been wrongfully conferred upon him by Tabasco Lodge, and that his status as a Mason was clandestine and illegal."

So here is a Brother declared irregular and clandestine who was made in a regular Lodge, working under a Grand Lodge with which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is in fraternal correspondence; and, though guiltless of any Masonic offence, suspended, without trial, from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for a period of over one year, though had it been but for one day the outrage on the just principle that a Mason can only be deprived of his rights as a Brother after notice and trial, would have been the same. While we fully agree with the Massachusetts doctrine that personal jurisdiction once obtained should hold good without regard to territorial lines, we also hold that a statute which presumes that a regular Lodge can make clandestine Masons is indefensible. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had just cause for complaint against Tabasco Lodge, notwithstanding the Lodge may have acted honestly, but even though the Brother had obtained the degrees through fraud, such as would justify this expulsion, instead of innocently, as shown by the report of the Committee, it could not justly abridge his rights as a Mason until, after a fair trial, the offence had been proven.

Quarterly Communication, June 11, 1873.

A serious misunderstanding between the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, caused by the conferring of the Degrees by a Constituent Lodge in New Hampshire upon a man who had been rejected in Massachusetts, was decided to be definitely adjusted at the June Communication of 1872. During the discussion between the two Grand Lodges a Committee of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire said in a report to that Body :

"We have authentic information that that Grand Lodge" [meaning the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts] "have voted to heal the individual thus irregularly made a Mason (and with whom the deception if any rests) with full knowledge of the circumstances."

This coming to the knowledge of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which had

taken no such action, an investigation was ordered, and at this Communication the Committee made its final report, fixing the offence of unwarranted assertion on Bro. SOLON THORNTON, and concluding:

“ In view of all the evidence taken before them, the Committee find that it goes to strengthen and confirm their former report; that even if Bro. THORNTON had been, at the time, Recording Grand Secretary, his going to Concord with WINSLOW, with a view of influencing the action of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, would have been an act unauthorized, and one which would have subjected him to the penalty proposed in his case; but going, as he did, when no longer Recording Grand Secretary, but allowing himself to be introduced as such, and permitting the Chairman of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire so to consider him, when pretending to give to him “ authentic information ” upon a delicate matter affecting the relations of the two Grand Lodges, as to jurisdiction, was an act for which the Committee can find no palliation or excuse.”

He was accordingly expelled from membership in the Grand Lodge.

MICHIGAN.

This volume, which in style, printing and paper surpasses previous ones from the same source, opens with a record of the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, at the Campus Martius, Detroit, as performed by the Grand Lodge, April 9th, 1872.

On arriving at the monument Grand Master CHAMBERLAIN delivered a brief address, closing with a reference to the brethren who had died in the field, which was followed by the Funeral Honors, by the Craft, prayer by the Chaplain, and the following Ritual, prepared by the Grand Master:

The Grand Master then said:

“ Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office ?

“ *Deputy Grand Master*—The square.

“ *G. M.*—What are its moral and Masonic uses ?

“ *D. G. M.*—To square our actions and prove our work.

“ *G. M.*—Have you applied the implements of your office to the work, and did you observe if it was designed in *wisdom* ?

“ *D. G. M.*—Most Worshipful, I found the foundation square, and see great *wisdom* in the design.

“ *G. M.*—Brother Deputy, it is well. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office ?

“ *S. G. W.*—The level.

“ *G. M.*—What is its Masonic use ?

“ *S. G. W.*—Morally it reminds of equality. Its use is to lay horizontals.

“ *G. M.*—Have you applied the implement of your office to the work ? If so,

make report to us whether the monument is level, and if in all its parts it has the elements of *strength*.

"S. G. W.—I found the work level, and there is *strength* in each part to *support* each other part.

"G. M.—Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

"J. G. W.—The plumb.

"G. M.—What is its Masonic use?

"J. G. W.—Morally it teaches rectitude, and we use it to prove perpendiculars.

"G. M.—Have you applied the implement of your office to the work? Is it plumb, and has it such proportions, and is it fitted together with such exact nicety as to fill all beholders with admiration of its *beauty*?

"J. G. W.—Most Worshipful, I found it plumb. The work is perfect, and of great *beauty*.

"G. M.—The structure has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry. My officers report that the architects and craftsmen have done their work skillfully and faithfully, and that the monument has been designed in *wisdom*, constructed with *strength*, and is adorned with *beauty*."

Then followed the Public Grand Honors, a brief invocation by the Grand Master, who then concluded the ceremony thus:

"And in the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, I do solemnly dedicate this monument to the memory of the gallant living and the honored dead—the soldiers and sailors of Michigan."

The Annual Communication was held at Detroit, January 14th, 1873.

The address of Grand Master CHAMBERLAIN is a remarkably clear and excellent paper. In his brief exordium he includes all of Masonry in one word—Brother. He says:

"This word is the epitome of Masonry; it contains in itself all that we know of the ritual, the obligations, the work, the degrees and the history of our ancient craft; it expresses the essence of all that we can give or receive in Masonry; it is above lineage, race or rank; among a strange people and in foreign climes, it is language, passport and letter of credit; it is food, clothing and shelter; in peace it is an ornament, in danger a coat-of-mail; and enveloped in it are all the philosophy, ethics and objects of our institution."

He had made upwards of thirty official visits, and in addition had inspected the records of over two hundred and forty Lodges. Of the manner in which the records should be kept, he makes some excellent suggestions. He had granted five dispensations for new Lodges, and now thinks that of these, two, perhaps three, should have been refused. In this connection he justly remarks:

"The Grand Lodge should never forget, that while the power of the Grand Master to grant dispensations is a prerogative of which he cannot be deprived, it has (in its power to refuse charters) a corrective which should be unsparingly applied when-

ever the interests of Masonry demand it. All intelligent Masons deplore the too rapid increase of Lodges—an increase which it is the fashion to charge to the Grand Master.”

So far as he can learn, no Grand Master in that Jurisdiction has ever granted a dispensation for a new Lodge without the required recommendations and evidences, but his own experience has taught him to be wary in this business; that recommendations are given when asked, to avoid un-neighborly feeling, but in many cases followed by private notes and protesting against the granting of the dispensation, the practical effect of which is to throw the responsibility of all mistakes in granting dispensations, as well as the odium of all refusals, upon the Grand Master. Having in Michigan one Lodge for every eight hundred adult males, he is satisfied that thirty per cent. of them are not required, nor conducive to the best interests of the Fraternity. The officers of a Lodge having been installed by a brother who had never been a Master of a Lodge, he ordered the Lodge to cease work until the officers were properly installed.

He recommended the publication of the names of all the members of the constituent Lodges with the Proceedings of 1874, and the annual publication of changes only thereafter, but the Grand Lodge decided that the benefits resulting from such a registration would not be commensurate with the additional expense of publication.

On the subject of Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, he took the ground embodied in the following resolution, with which the Grand Lodge responded:

“Resolved, That the encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of American Grand Lodges can no longer be submitted to, and, as edicts of non-intercourse appear to have no influence upon the Grand Lodge of Hamburg or the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of Michigan will co-operate with her sister Grand Lodges in refusing to hold Masonic communication with all Masonic powers who, on being requested, shall fail to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction on this continent.”

He announced the death of TRUMAN HAWLEY LYON, Past Deputy Grand Master, and JOHN A. BARNES, Junior Grand Warden. Corresponding memorial tablets appear in the Proceedings.

Alluding to the Masonic Board of Relief, of Chicago, the Grand Master says:

“After all proper relief had been rendered they returned to the donors, pro rata, \$20,000 of the funds received, saying they had no further use for it; that having received it in trust for a specified purpose, and having executed that trust, they returned what remained in excess of their needs. This, it is true, was but honorable and right; but men of our day and generation will not be harmed by the contemplation of such an example. Brethren; all honest men will rejoice in such an exhibition of honorable rectitude. Masons may be proud that it emanates from a Masonic source; and all men may profitably ponder upon its rarity. It is pleasant in these days of speculation and fraud to be able to point to such a deed that shines like a beacon to shame a naughty world.”

He reported but few decisions, those only which involved points not heretofore decided. We agree with nearly all, but copy only in part:

A Lodge has not the right to donate its funds for any other than a strictly Masonic purpose, even by a unanimous vote. Money received for degrees

is not the sole property of the particular Lodge; it belongs to the Masonic Fraternity. The Lodge holds it in trust for the benefit of the whole Brotherhood, and has the right to dispose of it for Masonic purposes only.

*“Question—*Is it competent for a Lodge to vote an assessment on its members for the purpose of hiring nurses or watchers over a sick brother?

*“Answer—*A Lodge has not the right to make an assessment on its members in any other manner than is provided by its By-Laws. The By-Laws of a Lodge may be amended in the manner therein provided, and the annual or quarterly dues may be thereby increased.

“The money of the Lodge may be appropriated to relieve any poor, distressed brother, his widow or orphans. But the funds of a Lodge should not be used to pay for services which can be procured for money, if the brother, needing such services, is able to pay for them.

“His necessity and our ability control; and every brother is the sole judge of his own ability to pay for the relief of another.

*“Question—*Has the Master or the Lodge the right to require its members to render services as nurses or watchers of a sick brother?

*“Answer—*Neither the Master nor the Lodge has any such right. Services of this character ought to be voluntary, and every Mason is bound by his obligation to render them (when needed), and he (not the Master nor the Lodge) is to be the judge of his duty under that obligation. It is a practice common in many Lodges to ask brethren to volunteer for such services, and from these the Master may make a detail. This is Masonic, convenient and commendable.

*“Question—*Is it right for a Lodge to bury a brother Masonically who died by his own hands?

*“Answer—*I have no doubt that a Lodge may bury a brother who has committed suicide; and as Master of a Lodge I should do so without hesitation, if the suicide resulted from insanity, not produced by immoral conduct.

*“Question—*Has the Lodge the right to give Masonic burial to a non-affiliated brother?

*“Answer—*It has; but neither he nor his friends can claim it as a right; and as a rule I would not give it; but in some cases a refusal might not be just to the brother who asks it.

*“Question—*What is the duty of a committee appointed to inquire into the character and competency of a petitioner for initiation?

*“Answer—*By due inquiry to ascertain his character; and one of the committee, at least, should see the candidate, and, by personal inquiry, learn whether he is physically competent. The committee should report facts, not opinions.”

The Committee on Masonic Law reported that the second of these decisions was in conflict with a Standing Order of the Grand Lodge, but believed it to be correct in principle. The Standing Order was accordingly repealed.

Urging the adoption of the District Deputy system, he says :

“The duties of the Grand Master, under our present system, are so great that very few of the members of our Fraternity can afford to assume and perform them. I have given my entire time for seven months of the year, and fully one-half of the

remaining five months to the duties of this office. I have traveled nearly seven thousand miles in the discharge of my official duties; I have written more than four thousand letter-sheet pages; and with all this done, I know that the interests of the Craft have not been sufficiently cared for.

“Brethren, this state of things should not be allowed to continue. Relieve your Grand Master of the excessive labor and care now devolved on him; and relieve him, too, of all suspicion of being actuated by mercenary motives in his high office. If he works for honor, be sure you do not make his labors so numerous that none but the rich can afford to wear the honors of the Craft.”

We do not wonder that the Grand Master declined a re-election.

Grand Master CHAMBERLAIN presented his commission as Representative from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and was acknowledged, and was received with the Private Grand Honors.

The Grand Lodge decided that it was inexpedient for it to erect, or in any way aid, by pecuniary means, the erection of a Masonic Temple.

The Grand Lodge was largely occupied in the consideration of the new Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order, which were adopted; the Penal Code, also reported, was laid over until next year.

The Committee on Revision are entitled to great praise for the manner in which their work has been performed.

The Report of the Committee on Grievances embraces nine cases of appeals.

A Lodge acquitted a brother charged with attempt to seduce a brother's wife, and with the attempt to poison her mind by inducing her to believe that her husband was untrue to his marriage vow. The first was not proven, but the Committee found ample evidence of the truth of the latter, and, disagreeing with the Lodge, which did not consider the attempt to alienate the wife from her husband a Masonic crime, recommended expulsion, in which the Grand Lodge concurred. }

The Grand Lodge confirmed the action of a Lodge in expelling a member for drunkenness and rowdyism, of which case the Committee forcibly says :

“In the course of this case the attention of your Committee has been called to the fact that not only are three brethren of this Lodge shown to be drunkards and street rowdies, but at least one other brother is mentioned as the keeper of a whisky shop (saloon?). Your Committee can not forbear to add that as drunkenness is a Masonic crime, the business of making drunkards ought to be declared equally criminal, and ought to subject the offender to summary expulsion from our Order.

“Your Committee have no time to enlarge upon the subject, and it is not within their province to do so, but the above remark is the least that we can find it consistent, as good Masons and law-abiding citizens, to say in condemnation of this abominable traffic.”

Five charters were granted, one dispensation continued, and six granted by the Grand Lodge.

HUGH McCURDY, of Corunna, was elected Grand Master; FOSTER PRATT, of Kalamazoo, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$150 to procure a testimonial for Past Grand Secretary FENTON, who retires from the office after a service of twenty-five years.

The Report on Correspondence (p. 36), from the pen of Grand Secretary FENTON, gives the pith of the Proceedings of forty-five American Grand Lodges. Illinois is kindly noticed. Bro. FENTON was unfortunate in finding no statistical tables in our Proceedings for 1871. We refer him to the tabular statement beginning on page 50 and ending, with recapitulation, on page 65.

MINNESOTA.

The Grand Lodge met at St. Paul, January 14, 1873.

Grand Master COOLEY congratulated the Grand Lodge that death had not entered it during the year. The northern and western portions of the State are becoming rapidly developed in consequence of the extension of the railroad system rendering an increase of Lodges necessary, for nine of which he had issued dispensations. He thinks uniformity of work cannot be maintained without some more effective system of instruction. Eight decisions he considers of sufficient importance to report. He holds to the right of peremptory objection as against the advancement of a Brother, and the Grand Lodge agreed to it without division, though at the preceding Annual Communication it disagreed to the same decision by a vote of 144 to 64; that a Brother has a right to appeal from a sentence of reprimand; that where a candidate has received the first and second degrees and it is then ascertained that he can neither read nor write, and a Brother objects to his advancement for the avowed reason of his illiteracy, the Master should entertain the objection—that however “*worthy*” such a candidate may be, he cannot be said to be “*well qualified*”; and that a Brother elected Master who has lost his left arm is not thereby disqualified, and if otherwise eligible should be installed, as he may, should he find himself physically incompetent to perform any duty devolving upon him as Master, call any Brother to his assistance.

Correct.

Referring to the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, from which a circular asking recognition had been received, he says :

“We are aware that there is more or less of political propogandism prevailing in nearly all of the Bodies styling themselves Grand Orients in South America, and we should not be too free in acknowledging them. ‘Go slow’ is a safe maxim to follow in Masonry.”

Sensible.

The Committee on Correspondence, to whom the circular was referred, together with similar documents from the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah, reported a resolution recognizing the two latter, but from its meagre information as to the status of Masonry in Brazil were not prepared to recommend any action at this session. We presume the report was adopted, though the record does not show the fact.

The Grand Master had, wisely we think, refused all petitions for dispensations to receive and act on the petitions of applicants for the degrees who had not resided the required time within the jurisdiction of the subordinate Lodges.

In conclusion, he cautions the brethren to remember that *black* balls are for use as well as *white*.

For two years past we have noticed in our review of Minnesota a sharp struggle growing out of an attempt to oust Hennepin Lodge of penal jurisdiction in the case of Bro. HODSON, on the ground that being a permanent member of the Grand Lodge—Past Senior Grand Warden—the Grand, and not the Constituent Lodge, had original and exclusive jurisdiction. The right of Hennepin Lodge to exercise jurisdiction in the case was decisively sustained by the Grand Lodge. Twice at the last Annual Communication the Grand Lodge instructed the Committee on Jurisprudence to report an amendment to the Constitution affirming the right of a Constituent Lodge to try any of its own members except its Master and the Grand Master while in office. It was finally agreed to leave the matter to the Committee raised to revise the Constitution. At this Communication that Committee reported, among other amendments, the following relating to that subject:

“SECTION 12. The judicial powers of a Grand Lodge are of two kinds:

“1st, Original—embracing all matters of controversy which may arise between any of the Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, or the members of different Lodges, and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members, and the Lodges under its jurisdiction, and upon individual Masons. *Provided*, That this clause shall not be so construed as to deprive a Subordinate Lodge of the right to enforce discipline upon any of its members except the Master or Grand Master while in office.”

“2d, Appellate—embracing all matters of controversy and discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, arising in any subordinate Lodge, and over which it has not exercised original jurisdiction.”

Which was adopted unanimously.

Also the following relative to the powers of a Constituent Lodge:

“3d, Judicial—embracing the exercise of discipline, and settlement of controversies between and over all its members (except the Master or Grand Master while in office), and over all non-affiliated brethren within its jurisdiction, subject to an appeal to the Grand Lodge.”

Which was adopted by a vote of 63 to 8.

Thus the rank and file of the Grand Lodge, who for two years had waged this contest against the opposition of their Grand Master and their two strongest Committees—Jurisprudence and Appeals—have at last succeeded in settling it on a sound and just basis.

The HODSON case came up once again on appeal taken by him from a sentence of expulsion by Hennepin Lodge, to which the case had been remanded for re-hearing. Majority and minority reports were made thereon, the former affirming and the latter declaring void the action of Hennepin Lodge. The former was adopted.

The minority made an able argument, first on the constitutional question of the jurisdiction of Hennepin Lodge, which they denied, incorrectly, we think, and finally on the merits of the case. If they are correct in the statement, of which the record shows no denial, that the only matter introduced as evidence in support of the charge (fornication) was the certified copy of the verdict of a jury and the judgment of the court thereon, from the records of the District Court in the case, we think they show sufficient ground for reversing the decision of the Lodge on the merits of the case.

The office of the Grand Treasurer is a sinecure in Minnesota. That officer reported that he had neither received nor paid out any moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge since the last session thereof.

The following clear and correct statement of law, from the Committee on Ancient Landmarks, we commend to our Mississippi brethren :

"There is nothing more clear to your Committee than if, on appeal, the Grand Lodge reverses the decision of the subordinate on the ground of error in the proceedings, or of innocence, that reversal annuls the judgment, and it is as if never pronounced ; consequently it has no effect whatever ; and, in Masonic law, the matter stands as if no judgment had ever been rendered. The effect of a reversal is that the accused was never suspended or expelled at all, in law, and there is no power in the Grand Lodge, either by judgment or otherwise, to give such reversal any other or less effect.

"This does not preclude the Grand Lodge, under Subdivision 18 of Section 8 of Title 2 (page 645 compilation) in the exercise of its prerogative of clemency or mercy, to restore an expelled Mason, on a proper petition, to the rights and benefits of Masonry, but not to his membership in any Lodge. The reason of this is clear—too clear to require argument.

"The sentence never having been questioned or revoked, nor its justice denied, an eminent Masonic writer says, 'the petitioner stands totally deprived of his Masonic rights and membership. He comes not in the character of an appellant, but of a stranger ; not as a litigant within the Order, but as a stranger from without. The Grand Lodge has power to invest him with the rights and benefits of Masonry, but not to membership in any Lodge. Only by consent of the Lodge itself can new members be admitted into its own body.'"

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota proposes to establish a "Rogues' Gallery":

"*Resolved*, That in order more fully to protect the Craft from impostors, every Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be required to send a description of brethren expelled, and impostors detected by said Lodge, with photographs of said expelled Masons and impostors, to the Secretary of this Grand Lodge ; and it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to notify the Worshipful Master of every Subordinate Lodge of the same, and if the case shall be considered of sufficient importance to warrant it, the M. W. Grand Master shall cause to be printed copies of said descriptions, with photographs of the parties (where they can be procured), to be sent to all Lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge ; the same to be posted in conspicuous places in the halls of said Lodges."

CHARLES GRISWOLD, Red Wing, was elected Grand Master ; E. D. B. PORTER, of St. Paul, Grand Secretary, in place of Bro. WILLIAM S. COMBS, who was re-elected but declined.

We think it would puzzle the Committee on Jurisprudence to tell why they reported adversely on the following resolution :

"Resolved by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota, That this Grand Lodge recognizes all Master Masons made during the war in army Lodges, working under dispensation granted from Grand Lodges recognized by this Grand Lodge, and that such Master Masons are allowed to join Lodges in the usual manner of a dimitted Mason."

The resolution was rejected.

Nine charters were granted, one conditionally, and two dispensations continued.

The following was adopted :

"Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. PORTER at our last Annual Communication, asking that this Grand Lodge recognize the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec (so-called), as just and regular, beg leave to report that this Grand Lodge has not received information that said so called Grand Lodge of Quebec has received the recognition of the M. W., the Grand Lodge of Canada, as required and expressed by the resolution of this Grand Lodge at its Grand Annual Communication in 1871, and until such recognition this Grand Lodge decline fraternal intercourse with said so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The Report on Correspondence (113 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master PIERSON, and reviews the Proceedings of forty-two American Grand Lodges. He says there are forty-seven recognized Grand Lodges in North America; we make the number forty-eight.

Illinois receives courteous notice. He copies largely from Grand Master CREIGER's decisions; approves the Illinois decision that no clergyman can claim exemption from the payment of dues unless by authority of express law, and quotes, with commendation, the remarks of our Finance Committee relative to refunding Grand Lodge dues to Lodges that have suffered losses by fire.

Of our rule that when the charter of a Lodge is annulled, the Grand Secretary may, on being satisfied that any member of such Lodge is free of charges, in good standing, and has paid all dues against him, issue to him a dimit, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, he says :

"But suppose the dues *had not* been paid when the Lodge ceased to exist ?

"A brother in arrears for dues, leaves the jurisdiction ; returns on a visit after an absence of ten years, finds his Lodge has been dead eight or nine years, and that his name was on the roll in good standing when the Lodge ceased to exist ;—he has become settled in another State and wishes to become affiliated, but the Lodge requires a dimit, how is he to obtain one ? Has a Grand Secretary a right to fix upon a certain sum of money, and when paid issue a dimit ?

"We have known of such cases."

We think the Grand Secretary would not have a right to fix upon any other sum of money than that shown by the books of the Lodge, which are in the Grand Secretary's hands, to have been due at the time the charter was annulled. That amount he should certainly collect for the Grand Lodge.

Referring to our report of 1871, Bro. PIERSON says :

"We believe that there are other than the Blue Lodge degrees that constitute a part of "legitimate Masonry;" we all know that matters which *were* included in the first and third degrees, are not even alluded to in them at this date."

BRO. PIERSON asked us to say what was "legitimate Masonry." We couldn't write a volume, so we contented ourselves with saying, in a sentence, what was not legitimate Masonry. He seems to have misapprehended us, we therefore re-produce what we then said :

"Masonry is distinguished by its polity as well as by its principles, both of which are unalterably fixed by the landmarks. And when any system or organization seeks anywhere to combine these principles with a different polity ; or in territory already Masonically occupied to erect itself on the same principles and polity, it cannot in either case claim to be 'legitimate Masonry.'"

We think if BRO. PIERSON will again examine this carefully, he will see that we did not deny that other than Blue Lodge degrees might constitute a part of legitimate Masonry ; and he will also see that even the Blue Lodge degrees, combined with a form of government having an irresponsible head, a head holding its office by a lifetime, cannot, in our opinion, be such. We hold that the representative feature is as much a part of legitimate Masonry as its ritualistic features.

BRO. PIERSON thinks Committees on Foreign Correspondence are a necessity, and but for them Grand Lodges would very often assume very awkward positions ; properly scouts the idea of dues accruing against a brother who is under suspension ; holds, as he always has, to one ballot for the three degrees, believing it to have been the original law, as it was the practice, until a comparatively recent date ; says the idea of perpetual jurisdiction (acquired by conferring the first and second degrees on a candidate,) is a new-fangled notion, and exclusively American, with which we do not agree ; agrees with BRO. McCORKLE, of Kentucky, that Masonic Sepulture is the *inherent right of every Master Mason*, but strangely enough thinks the Grand Lodge may abridge it ; thinks a dimit is nothing more than a receipt for moneys paid, and that no vote is required on an application therefor ; holds that a brother casting a black ballot may so state, and give his reasons for so doing ; that it is the duty of a Lodge to advance a brother desiring it, unless charges are preferred against him ; enters a vigorous protest against suspension for non-payment of dues ; and thinks those who oppose the recognition of Quebec have the best of the argument, which reminds us of the fellow who said it was "a mighty good day for hunting, but a mighty poor day to find game."

Under the head of Louisiana, we find the following :

"The Grand Master takes strong ground on the American idea of Exclusive Jurisdiction. We think he carries it most too far ; we go with him so far as to declare non-intercourse with those who invade any jurisdiction in the United States, but do not believe in an attempt to force the rest of the world to abjure their old notions and adopt ours. England, for instance, does not recognize the dogma, yet she does not attempt to invade any jurisdiction in this country. Then why should we proscribe English Masons because she will not forget her old traditions and declare non-intercourse with Hamburg ?"

And this under New Jersey :

"Whatever may have been the complaint with reference to Alpha Lodge, the

Grand Lodge of New Jersey—a Sovereign and Independent Power—gave the whole subject a thorough investigation and restored the charter. Delaware has no right to say to New Jersey you shall, or shall not, do thus and so, and if we were a member of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, we would favor non-intercourse until Delaware repealed its resolution relative to Alpha Lodge.”

Under North Carolina, he says :

“There must be many candidates for Legislative honors in that jurisdiction or else many of the members “had been there,” judging from the proceedings, the “previous question” was admitted and ordered, in two or three instances; “reconsideration moved” and that “motion laid on the table,” &c., &c., neither of which have any place in a Masonic Lodge, and we doubt whether there are two other Grand Lodges that would permit the terms to appear on their records.”

Our By-Laws forbid the use of the Previous Question, and we hope the same will soon be true of the motion to lay on the table.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Grand Lodge met at Canton, Feb. 3, 1873.

Grand Master HARDY announced the death of CHARLES T. BOND, Past Deputy Grand Master, and who attained to the highest official positions in Capitular, Cryptic and Templar Masonry; ALMON ROBBINS, Past Grand Tyler, and JOSEPH O. LUSHER, Past Junior Grand Warden.

He reports a marked improvement in the moral status of Masonry during the past year, attributable to the rapid recovery from the demoralization produced by the war, and the rigid enforcement of the salutary regulations adopted by the Grand Lodge for the suppression of intemperance, profanity and gambling. He adverted severely to another common evil, that of carrying concealed weapons, of which, among other things, he says :

“To say that a Mason may go into a place representing the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of King Solomon’s Temple, and there, clad in the badge of innocence and purity, teach, by the most sublimely beautiful and impressive ritual ever devised by human wisdom, the practice of these virtues, as also those of Benevolence and Charity, and impress the mind with the importance and necessity of circumscribing the passions, and keeping them within due bounds with all mankind, while he has concealed on his person a pair of derringers or repeaters with which he may take the life of the first man who, in a fit of anger should insult him, is so paradoxical in moral ethics as to tax to its uttermost the credulity of the wildest latitudinarian.”

The Grand Lodge saw it in the same light, and adopted the following Regulation :

“The carrying of concealed weapons, not in necessary self-defence, is hereby declared to be un Masonic conduct, for which a brother may be subjected to trial, and reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as the Lodge trying the case may determine.

Of the many decisions made by him, the Grand Master reports five. The first was rendered in one of the *causes celebre* of that Jurisdiction, and is argued by him at considerable length. The case is thus stated :

"It will be remembered that Bro. S. R. SPEIGHT was tried on charges and specifications in Ripley Lodge, No. 47, and suspended. He *appealed* to the Grand Lodge, and the judgment of Ripley Lodge was *set aside*, and a new trial awarded in a 'neighboring Lodge,' which was had in Baldwyn Lodge, and he was acquitted. From this judgment, Ripley Lodge *appealed* to the Grand Lodge, but the Grand Lodge *affirmed* the judgment of acquittal, saying 'that the trial was in all things conducted strictly in accordance with the rules prescribed by this Grand Lodge, and that the action of Baldwyn Lodge, No. 108, was fully justified by the evidence.' Thereupon a resolution was passed by the Grand Lodge, instructing Ripley Lodge to place the name of Bro. S. R. SPEIGHT on the roll of members.

"The Worshipful Master of Ripley Lodge, shortly after, addressed me a letter stating, in substance, that it was claimed by a number of the Brethren that the above resolution was unconstitutional and void, and subversive of the harmony of the Lodge, and that Bro. SPEIGHT could only regain his membership by petition and election, and asking an official decision and instructions.

"I decided that the resolution was *strictly constitutional and valid, and instructed him to have it promptly executed.*"

The case having given rise to much controversy, the Grand Master gives the reasons for his decision.

The decision is, on general principles, so manifestly correct, that we are only justified in devoting to it the space we propose to, on account of the ambiguity, or worse, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. The Grand Master says:

"There are two sections, namely: 3 and 5 of Art. I. of the Constitution bearing upon this question. The two sections, upon a casual examination, would seem to be incompatible, but a careful examination of them will show them to be in perfect harmony.

"In order to properly construe these two sections, that they may harmonize, it is necessary to notice the *peculiar organism* of this Grand Body, which is almost *sui generis*, and is very imperfectly understood by the great mass of Masons. It has within itself all the powers of a Sovereign Legislature, at the same time it may and does perform the functions of a Court of Judicature, having both *original* and *appellate* jurisdiction. Exclusive original jurisdiction to arraign and try its own members; and exclusive *appellate* jurisdiction to hear and determine all causes brought before it *by appeal* from the Subordinate Lodges.

"Now there are two kinds or classes of cases which come before the Grand Lodge for its action. 1st. Those that come up *by appeal* from the judgment of a Subordinate Lodge. 2nd. Those that come before it *by memorial or petition*.

"These two classes of cases are totally different in their natures, and require different powers of the Grand Lodge to fully meet them, and afford relief or redress. The one complains of the Judgment of the Subordinate Lodge, on account of its *error*, and *appeals* to the *Judicial* Authority of the Grand Lodge, sitting as an Appellate Court to review the same and correct the error. The other makes no complaint against the correctness of the Judgment of the Subordinate Lodge, but simply assigns some present *subsisting* reason why it should not longer deprive the individual of the privileges and benefits of Masonry, and invokes an exercise of its Supreme, *Sovereign Legislative* power to "reverse or abrogate" the Judgment of the Subordinate Lodge, and restore the *petitioner* (not the appellant) to the "privileges and benefits of Masonry." Or more briefly stated, one *appeals* to the Judicial Authority of the Grand Lodge; the other supplicates an interposition of its *Sovereign Legislative* power. In the one case the Grand Lodge sits as a Judicial Tribunal, by

virtue of the authority acquired under Sect. 3 of Art. 1; in the other it sits as a Legislative Body, with a wise limitation imposed upon its sovereignty by Sect. 5 of Art. 1, to the effect that while it might "reverse or abrogate" the decision of a Subordinate Lodge, it should not legislate members *into* a Subordinate Lodge.

"Any other construction would make these two sections incompatible, would stultify the Grand Lodge, and the right of appeal becomes a Judicial *farce*."

"I hold that this construction is not only warranted by the intention of the framers of that instrument and by its spirit, but also by the words. Sec. 3 says: 'The Grand Lodge shall have authority to hear appeals, redress grievances, and remove complaints from subordinate Lodges.'

"This authority is full, clear, and *unmistakable*. If suspension or expulsion is the *grievance* (and such is the case nine times in ten), the Grand Lodge has authority to redress it upon appeal. On the other hand, Sec. 5 says: 'Whenever this Grand Lodge shall *reverse or abrogate* the decision of a Subordinate Lodge suspending or expelling a brother, *and shall restore said brother to the benefits and privileges of Masonry*, he shall not thereby be restored to membership,' etc., etc.,—a judgment which the Grand Lodge could not enter in the case of an appeal, because it is impossible to restore a man to *something he has never lost*. Sec. 74, Rules and Regulations says: 'Sentences of suspension take effect from the date of *infliction*;' and Sec. 75 says: 'Sentences of *expulsion* only become operative as such at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and under the authority and with the confirmation of that Body.' According to the opposite view of this question, suspension becomes a higher grade of punishment than expulsion, because the Subordinate Lodge can suspend, and no power upon earth can restore while it cannot expel a member without the authority and confirmation of the Grand Lodge.

"There is a great difference between *pronouncing* a sentence of punishment and *inflicting* it. And a Lodge cannot inflict the sentence of suspension, when an appeal has been taken. The appeal operates as a *supercedeas*, and holds the sentence in abeyance until the cause is reviewed by the Grand Lodge. And hence a suspended or expelled Mason, who has appealed to the Grand Lodge, is in the attitude simply of a Mason under charges; he has never lost his membership, and hence could not be restored to it.

"This view of the question is not only sustained by the simplest rules of common sense and justice, but also by the highest Masonic Authority. In the "*Old Charges*" the 6th is in these words: 'If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, *unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge*.' But I need not go back to the "*Old Charges*" nor to any other source than to the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge for abundant authority to support this view of the question."

He then cites several cases wherein the Grand Lodge had sustained his interpretation of the Constitution, and continues:

"But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the opposite view is correct, and that section 5 is applicable to all causes that come before the Grand Lodge, by appeal or otherwise, then, in that event, I hold that it is absolutely null and void as being in direct conflict with an Ancient Landmark in Masonry, viz: the 6th of the Old Charges before quoted, and *Landmark Thirteenth*. Mackey, in his Masonic Jurisprudence, says: 'The right of every Mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in Lodge convened to the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons, is a landmark highly essential to the preservation of justice, and the prevention of oppression. A few Modern Grand Lodges, in adopting a regulation that the decis-

ion of Subordinate Lodges in cases of expulsion, cannot wholly be set aside *upon appeal*, have violated this *unquestioned* landmark as well as the principles of just government.'

"The landmarks of Masonry are *irrepealable*. 'Like the laws of the Medes and Persians they can suffer no change. What they were centuries ago they still remain, and must so continue in force until Masonry itself shall cease to exist.'"

"I, therefore, consider the question settled, wisely and properly settled, but I trust this Grand Lodge will pass upon it so as to place it beyond the possibility of ever disturbing its harmony or that of the Subordinate Lodges again."

The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, reporting on this case, says:

"Having given an opinion before, and now having an opportunity to review that opinion, your committee has availed itself of the authorities within reach, and the lights and experience of several of the most enlightened exponents of Masonic Law and Jurisprudence in the United States, and the result is that the conviction has been more deeply riveted in the minds of your committee than before, that when a brother has been indefinitely suspended by his Lodge for un-Masonic conduct, and, although he may get the judgment set aside, annulled, abridged or reversed, and get a new trial and finally be acquitted, and even restored to the benefits and privileges of Masonry by the proper authority, nevertheless he shall not thereby be restored to membership within the body from which he has been suspended, without the consent of the Subordinate Lodge.

"No power on earth can force him back, as a member, on that Lodge. The Grand Lodge cannot do it. The honored M. W. Grand Master cannot do it, because the law forbids it!"

This report coming up for action, Past Grand Master FEARN raised the point of order: that the Grand Lodge had settled the case at the last Annual Communication by ordering the brother's name to be enrolled as a member of Ripley Lodge, and it being now borne on the roll of that Lodge, as a member in good standing, the case is already settled—is *res adjudicata*. The Grand Master presiding (Past Grand Master COTHMAN,) decided the point well taken.

Several resolutions were offered, designed to test the abstract question involved, but were postponed until next year.

We have so frequently expressed our views on this question that it is now hardly necessary to say that they accord fully with the law in this Jurisdiction. The stress laid by the Mississippi Committee on the rights of the particular Lodge, as though they were somehow involved, impels us to say that we yield to no one in our jealous regard for the rights of the Lodge as against the tendency of Grand Lodges to encroach thereon. We would maintain them without the abatement of one jot or tittle, but among them we do not include the right to do wrong. More sacred than the independence of the particular Lodge, even, are the rights of the individual brother, and to see that he is not improperly deprived of those rights, as well as to see that he is permitted no improper license, is the function and duty of the Grand Lodge when a case comes up on appeal. If the Grand Lodge cannot do *full* justice in such cases, then indeed the formal adjudication of them is a "judicial farce."

We again quote from the Grand Master:

"5. Decided that a Warden cannot accept a retainer to defend a brother under charges. The two positions, Warden of Lodge and counsel for the accused, are incompatible."

We agree with this if he means that he cannot accept a retaining fee, not otherwise. We know of nothing in the relations of a Warden that should place him on a different footing in this case than the rest of his brethren, and we not think the position of counsel either for or against the accused is incompatible with the faithful discharge of all the duties that devolve upon a member.

Having noticed in a Philadelphia newspaper that hereafter in New Jersey negroes would be admitted to Lodges on the same footing with white men, the Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to address a letter of inquiry to the Grand Secretary of New Jersey on the subject. Grand Master PINE, of that jurisdiction replied that "the Grand Lodge of New Jersey has not specially authorized its Subordinate Lodges to make Masons of negroes. Any Subordinate Lodge in New Jersey is authorized, in virtue of its power as a Masonic Lodge, to make Masons in accordance with the Landmarks of the Fraternity." Subsequent correspondence followed, and the results of his investigations warranted him in saying that there is now in New Jersey a Subordinate Lodge, working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of that State, which had made and was continuing to make Masons of negroes. Seeing and admitting that they cannot be called clandestine while the Grand Lodge under whose charter they were admitted is recognized as lawful, he finds himself placed in a dilemma by his conviction that to recognize them as lawfully made is to admit the dogma of the equality of the races. Just how this comes about we can't quite make out, as we have not noticed in the Lodges of our acquaintance, that the widely differing individuals who constitute their membership are, by the simple fact of being made Masons, brought to a dead level of mental capacity. But that it does follow seems plain to our good brother, and he prepares to meet the issue with Roman firmness. He says:

"This question should be firmly and deliberately met; and whatever the action of this Grand Lodge may be, one thing is morally certain, that I shall ever claim the privilege of selecting *my* "brothers" and "companions" from amongst the *white race*: and whenever this privilege is abridged or endangered in the least by any action of this Grand Body, either directly or by implication, I shall quietly wrap my Masonic working tools in my apron, and throw them amongst the *rubbish* of the crumbling Temple, and sternly deny that I am a Free Mason."

Seeing that with the black ball in one hand and the right of peremptory objection in the other he is amply protected in his privilege of selecting his Masonic associates, we trust it may be long before the apron he has worn so worthily, and the working-tools he has used so skillfully, are thrown among the rubbish.

The Grand Lodge thus sensibly disposed of the subject:

"Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in New Jersey has been found adequate to deal with the question of admitting negroes into membership with its Subordinates, and that it is the confident expectation of this Grand Lodge that she will be found adequate to meet the emergency presented by the action of Alpha Lodge, No. 116, of Newark, New Jersey."

Grand Master HARDY looks upon the Grand Representative system with disfavor

as tending to establish a kind of Masonic Consular system between Grand Bodies, repugnant to the freedom and simplicity of the Fraternity.

From the very elaborate report of the Grand Secretary we learn that nine Dispensations for new Lodges were granted during the year, five by order of the Grand Lodge and four by authority of the Grand Master. Nine charters were granted at this Communication, and one Dispensation ordered by the Grand Lodge.

On the question of "how far the Grand Master may go in setting aside the final decision of a Subordinate Lodge," (in case of a trial), the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence reported, denying the right, but the Grand Lodge laid the report on the table by a vote of 151 to 49.

The same Committee reported back a resolution suspending Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada and its Subordinates, and recommended its adoption: it was re-referred with instructions to report next year.

The Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, was recognized.

R. P. BOWEN, of Chulahoma, was elected Grand Master; J. L. POWER, Jackson, Grand Secretary.

The following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be requested hereafter to limit his report within the shortest space consistent with the interest of the Order."

And one hundred and thirty-one pages are devoted to the publication of the returns of the Constituent Lodges.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 76) is again from the pen of Bro. A. H. BARKLEY. He reviews the Proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges, Chili, and the Grand Orient of Brazil. He quotes with commendation the remarks of Grand Master CREGIER on the subject of dispensations for doing work out of time, and says of his decision that under certain circumstances the Master has two votes that it is a subject on which he had never before heard an opinion expressed.

We forgive him for calling us "Rollins." Another reviewer had already robbed our name of one "b" and we were prepared to see the other follow—as they belong together. He says of us:

"Bro. JOSEPH ROLLINS presented a very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, covering eighty-eight pages of closely printed matter. In his review of Mississippi he expresses very great surprise at finding the name of Bro. GEO. H. GRAY, Sr., voting with the majority on the Amendment Art. V., Sec. I. All we have to say in response to this is, that Bro. GRAY showed his wisdom in the vote which he cast. It was one of the last acts of his life, and we give it as our opinion that it was one of the best.

The majority here alluded to was against the declaration that when the Grand Lodge abrogates or reverses the decision of a Constituent Lodge, expelling or suspending a brother, he shall thereby be restored to membership within the Body from which he had been expelled or suspended, without further action on the part of the Lodge. We then understood this adverse vote to be a denial of the right of the Grand

Lodge to say, in an appeal case, that a brother had not been deprived of his membership, in case the facts before it justified that judgment. If we were mistaken we shall be happy to make the *amende*; if we were not, and the Grand Lodge is powerless, in the face of a decision manifestly wrong, to restore the victim of that wrong to his status before the decision was made, then we give it as our opinion that however ornamental may be a Grand Lodge, sitting as an Appellate Court, its utility is by no means apparent.

BRO. BARKLEY'S review is, as usual, able, interesting and fraternal. If the vote which we noticed above, has the effect to restrict him to smaller limits, so much the worse for our brethren in Mississippi.

MISSOURI.

The Grand Lodge met at St. Louis, October 15th, 1872.

The address of Grand Master GARRETT covers over thirty-two pages of closely printed nonpareil type, but is by no means attenuated in quality on account of its length. It is a very able paper.

Announcing the death of Past Grand Master, GEORGE WHITCOMB, he speaks with well-deserved praise of his character. At his own request, he was buried by the Grand Lodge, in its lot, in Bellefontaine Cemetery. A memorial page is given him in the Proceedings.

We would like to re-produce all that the Grand Master says so well under the head of "Business and Masonry," but must content ourselves with a small part of it:

"As a matter of business, one Mason accommodates another, and without taking legitimate precaution to protect himself, expects to hold his brother to his word and bond of faith by private means well known to both. The contract to pay is not fulfilled, and the money-lender insists on the bond. There is no way of executing it but by riding the poor brother to death with the whip of charges and specifications, and the spur of Masonic obligations. There is neither business nor Masonry in this usage, yet it is often applied and pursued to the extreme penalty—Masonic death. Who is more to blame, the prosecuting witness or the victim? The former has nothing to substantiate his claim in the courts, and under the laws made and provided for the adjustment of such business, and he therefore appeals to the Lodge as a sort of collecting engine, or a private, patent money-press, which he uses to correct his own mistakes, and possibly to enrich himself. If the flesh-and-blood bond be satisfied by the payment of a certain amount of money, all is well; the debtor is a good Mason; If not, the helpless bankrupt is cast beyond the pale of the Brotherhood. The case represented may be an extreme one. It is, nevertheless, given as an illustration of what too often happens in Lodges, and for the purpose of warning Masons against such gross inconsistencies. Money is the hinge upon which such a trial turns, and the money consideration decides it. A trial in a Lodge of Masons should be founded in and conducted upon Masonic principles, and the only case in which a money consideration can legitimately appear in a Masonic trial is in debts and dues, taking the attitude of wronging and defrauding the Lodge itself. This has nothing to do with business. Refusing to pay dues is a violation of a compact which the Lodge makes with every member, upon which rests many of his privileges as a Mason, and the very existence of the Lodge itself as an instrument for the accomplishment of good. Such cases are especially provided for by our Masonic laws."

With equal wisdom he speaks of the abuses of the ballot. For the disappointed office-seeker; the annoyed by the rejection of a personal friend, or by the acquittal of an accused brother, who thereupon declare that no more work shall be done in the Lodge, there is justice, as well as speedy redress for the Lodge in charges of gross un-Masonic conduct, and his expulsion from the Sanctuary he has so wantonly profaned. But it is from the covert foe that the Lodge suffers most—a serpent in a dove's nest, he enjoys his revenge in secrecy. To him the Grand Master says :

“Let him keep the secret, and let him resolve henceforth to be a man and a Mason. Let him realize, if he never did before, the essential purity of the thing he has soiled, and the solemnity of the privileges with which he has been trifling, and he will not have read these words in vain. He will thereafter use the secret ballot as contemplated in the design and structure of Freemasonry—the guard of purity, the key-note of harmony, and the soul of honor. He will feel himself free from the tyrant of petty spite, and once more a reasonable, responsible, independent man. He will realize with a keen sensibility the truth in these words :

“’Tis pleasant to have a giant's strength,
But tyrannous to use it like a giant.”

Twenty-seven decisions and eight special rulings were reported.. In most cases the argument, as well as the question and the decision, is given.

We copy a portion of them, concurring with those on which we make no comment :

“An objection cannot be entertained by the Master after a petition is referred to a committee and before a ballot is taken. It is also incompetent for the Master to declare any applicant “rejected” who has been elected by the members present, on the ground that an absent brother has objections to his admission, but the objection must be entertained by the Worshipful Master to prevent the conferring of the degree.

“After a petition for initiation and membership is read, and before a committee is appointed, it is the right of a member to object to the application being entertained. The petition is not yet the property of the Lodge, and it is useless to encumber its proceedings with business which comprises no part of its duty and which cannot result to its advantage. In such a case it is fair to presume that the candidate would be rejected, then why not reject the petition while it is in the Lodge's power to do so? At this stage of the proceedings the Master should refuse to receive the petition and order it to be returned to the applicant without any action whatever.”

On the subject of the latter of these the Grand Lodge concurred in the following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence :

“We think the second decision is right, except the latter clause, where the Grand Master says, ‘the Master should refuse to receive the petition and order it to be returned to the applicant, without any action whatever.’ We regard this direction as being in conflict with the rule adopted by the Grand Lodge at its last session, in reference to such proceedings. The Grand Lodge adopted the rule, that unless the objector should declare his objection temporary for the purpose of obtaining information, the Master should declare the candidate rejected, and at the end of twelve months he could petition again. Otherwise he would be in a much worse condition than he would be had he been black-balled. We think every act of the Lodge should be recorded, and the presentation of the petition and the objection to its reception are acts as valid as any other acts of the Lodge, and inasmuch as the Grand Lodge has adopted a rule on that subject, we think it is unwise to change that rule.”

We do not think the rule of the Grand Lodge is correct, as we do not regard the refusal to receive a petition a rejection any more than we so regard an unfavorable report of the Committee of Inquiry. For other reasons, however, we disagree with the Grand Master. The petition having been offered to the Lodge, we think it should be received or refused by a majority vote. The Lodge might desire to receive the petition for the express purpose of rejecting the applicant and thus acquiring a jurisdiction over him whose tenure would not be severed by his removal from its immediate neighborhood; and as he has placed himself in its hands it ought to be allowed to fix his status. This it could not do if the Grand Master permitted no action on the petition.

We again quote :

“ An objection to the advancement of a candidate is removed by the dismission, expulsion, or suspension of the objector, from the Lodge.

“ By the terms of our law every applicant for the mysteries of Masonry is required to sign his name to his petition. His attested mark which is made competent in common law, does not answer the Masonic purpose of a signature, and cannot be recognized as valid on a petition for our mysteries.

“ Charges brought regularly and in due form before a Lodge cannot be withdrawn without a trial, except some palpable error has been committed in regard to the identity of the accused or the fact of the offense, of which error the Master shall be the judge, and in such a case the charges may be dismissed by a two-thirds vote. If the offense be non-payment of dues, only payment of dues disposes of the charges.

“ That a Lodge U. D. is competent to try non-affiliates who reside within its jurisdiction, as well as its own members.”

This last decision is based on the fact that in Missouri, Lodges U. D. are authorized to try their own members, and as these have more Masonic rights at stake than any non-affiliated Mason can have, the way to his decision seemed plain.

The logical outcome of this kind of argument is finally to clothe a Lodge U. D. with all the powers of a chartered Lodge, in which case the charter-granting power which Grand Lodges reserve to themselves alone might as well be dispensed with.

Our own view of the matter is, that under a dispensation the dispensated body may do just what the written instrument authorizes, and no more; that a dispensation does not, as does a charter, call into existence within the Lodge those general powers and rights which flow from the common law of Masonry, are not named in the charter, and cannot be lawfully abridged by the Grand Lodge while its charter remains in force.

We quote :

“ A non-affiliated Mason, when he petitions a Lodge for membership becomes subject to the penal jurisdiction of the Lodge which he has petitioned, without reference to a removal of his residence. The ballot on his petition may be delayed if charges intervene; the trial proceedings and a verdict of suspension or expulsion finally dispose of the petition, and virtually stand in the place of a ballot for election or rejection, as provided by law.

“ A Master Mason in good standing is entitled to a dimit, upon proper application, for the purpose of joining another Lodge, either in the State or out of it, the place of

his residence having nothing to do with his Masonic rights or privileges, or the location of his Masonic home."

A needed and much to be commended decision, as is also the following :

"The minutes of a Lodge are not "adopted;" they are "approved," as a true record of the proceedings. If they do not furnish a correct statement of the business of the Lodge, they ought to be revised and made to conform to the facts. Objections to minutes can only be entertained when they point out errors or omissions in the record, and the Master should give opportunity for such correction; if none is suggested, he should announce the minutes approved and order the fact noted. The minutes must state what the Lodge did, so far as necessary or practicable. If it did wrong, objecting to the minutes being approved, will not correct the error. The remedy must be applied in another way."

The following is a right of the limit beyond we may not go in avouchment:

"A., B. and C. meet. A. has sat in Lodge with C., and C. has sat in Lodge with B. It is competent for C. to introduce Brother A. to Brother B., stating that he vouches for him as a Master Mason, or a Mason of either of the other grades, in which he may know him. After such introduction, A. can vouch for B. for the purpose of visiting, as though he had sat with him in open Lodge. Such a voucher is equivalent to sitting in Lodge, as required by our law."

During the war many Lodges were compelled to suspend work, and finally forfeited or surrendered their charters, which, on the return of peace, were, on petition, restored. Some took the ground that only those who petitioned for the restoration of the charter were members of the Lodge after its revival. The Grand Master correctly decided :

"That the restoration of a surrendered charter revives the Lodge in its full membership; in other words, its membership consists of all its former members in good standing not dimitted by the Grand Lodge during the suspension. Under the restoration of an arrested charter, all the members are restored save such as may be excepted by the Grand Lodge."

The following holds the balance justly, "it being presumed, and it ought to be the fact," as the Grand Master observes, "that no sound or syllable of the business of the Lodge can be heard by him," in his place, outside of the closed and locked door:

"The Tyler shall be by his presence in his place, assist in forming a quorum. He has the privilege of voting on petitions for the degrees or membership, and also at trials, but upon any of these deliberative or judicial acts, at his request, he shall be excused by the Master from voting, on the ground that he is not present "during the proceedings," and his failure to vote on any question shall not VITIATE THE RESULT."

The Grand Master having found that the phrase, "Restoration to Masonic rights and privileges," too indefinite under their various conditions of restoration, made the following clear decisions, which, it will be observed, accord nearly with the law in our own jurisdiction :

"*First*.—When a member is expelled, and appeals to the Grand Lodge for a new trial, and the Grand Lodge orders such trial, the member is *ipso facto* 'restored to membership' under charges, as he was before the trial took place.

"*Second*.—When an expelled member appeals to the Grand Lodge on account of

irregularity in the trial, or that there was no such trial as contemplated by the law, and the Grand Lodge upon investigation, finds the ground of appeal correct, and thereupon decides the trial *null* and *void*, the Mason is 'restored to membership,' as though no trial had ever taken place.

"*Third*.—When an expelled member appeals to the Grand Lodge for a mitigation of sentence, on the ground of reformation, or too great severity of sentence, or any other form of appeal for mercy, the Grand Lodge may restore him to "good Masonic standing," and a certificate to that effect is issued to him by the Grand Secretary, upon which he may apply to his old Lodge, or to any other Lodge, for membership, as in case of non-affiliates.

"Under the plain terms of the law, I have also decided that all reversals by Grand Lodge of verdicts of *suspension* restore to *membership*, without such restoration being actually expressed."

In the following the Grand Master's personal opinion accords with our views on the same subject as expressed in our review of Maine :

"A Senior Warden, in the absence of the Master and the charter, went through the forms of opening the Lodge, doing the business and conferring a degree. Was the work legal?

"My own personal opinion is that it was. The Lodge was opened by the proper officer, and did its work by the authority of a charter which did not cease because of the absence of the instrument itself from the Lodge. It was a chartered Lodge, and a chartered Lodge can not do illegal work.

"But I found my own opinion had been forestalled in the matter, and reversed. A Grand Master has decided, and the Grand Lodge has approved the decision, that the charter must be present in the Lodge to legalize its work. This is safe ground, there is no doubt about that; and being safe, is probably the best. I rendered my decision accordingly.

"*Ruled*—The acts of the meeting of Masons, without their charter present, *null* and *void*, and ordered the business and work done over again in due form."

Our Missouri brethren have trouble in their trial cases arising from blank ballots being cast on the question of guilt or innocence, their law requiring a written ticket. If the practice obtained, as with us, of using the black or white ball, no perplexing question could arise in determining whether two-thirds had voted for conviction.

The Grand Master strongly recommends the celebration of the solstitial feast days as in every way beneficial to the Craft. He had granted thirty-two dispensations for new Lodges, making in all fifty-three Lodges U. D.

Referring to the return of the surplus fund by the Chicago Board of Masonic Relief, he says :

"The incident of the return of such a sum from the Chicago Board of Relief was a pleasant one, even in Masonic dealings. It passed the bounds of justice into its own peculiar realm of right. It is an example of rectitude which strengthens man's confidence in man, and it especially shows the admirable material of which Chicago Masons are made."

In closing he says :

"Freemasonry cannot stand still, with its living means of movement, its capacity to lighten the burdens of life, brighten the dark places of the journey, and help the

struggling world along. Truth is a beautiful and radiant angel, speeding between the two Eternities, and its works can never stand still."

The Committee on Chartered Lodges say that the Lodges have done a fair amount of work, and all seem to be in a healthy condition.

Thirty-nine charters were granted, twelve dispensations renewed, two recalled, three granted, three referred to the Grand Master, and one refused.

The docket of the Committee on Grievance embraces twenty-seven cases, of which nineteen were appeals.

The Committee thus humorously dispose of a scamp of the first water.

"G. W. KEMP appeals from the verdict of Williamsburg Lodge No. 8, expelling him, for two reasons, viz: 1st. "He is not guilty." 2d. "The testimony was not sufficient." The charges were: "Pretending he was drowned"; "deserting his family," and "trying to defraud a life insurance company out of the insurance upon his life by pretending to be drowned;" The evidence shows he left his clothes upon the bank, at the usual place of bathing, and was not seen for four months after. He had the perfect right to live this *amphibious* life for four months, and the Lodge had no business questioning this *inalienable* right, and probably would not if he had carried it out in good faith; but that insurance company would not pay—and playing fish was played out."

"We recommend that the action of the Lodge be confirmed."

In two cases, where it was apparent that money transactions without fraud were the basis of the charges, convictions were properly set aside. In one of these cases the Committee say:

"In reviewing this case one of the Committee has for years known the "under tow" of prejudice existing in this Lodge, and the result is as it always will be when Masons forget the use of the compasses and mammon usurps the place of charity. The 'mighty dollar' is the foundation in this case. If Ceres had continued to smile on CARTWRIGHT these charges would never have been made, but misfortune darkened his path and *sunshine* friends, 'like angels' visits,' were 'few and far between.'"

In a case where a Lodge appealed to the Grand Lodge to sustain its demand against another Lodge to be reimbursed for expenses attending the burial of a member thereof, the Committee give it as their opinion that reimbursement should be made.

SAMUEL H. OWENS, of California, was elected Grand Master; GEO. FRANK GOULEY, of St. Louis, Grand Secretary.

A proposition that the Grand Lodge assume the payment of two hundred thousand dollars in bonds, issued by the Masonic Hall Association, was carried, but was afterward reconsidered and the whole question referred to the Constituent Lodges.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 168), by Bro. GEO. FRANK GOULEY, reviews the Proceedings of forty-five American Grand Lodges, and epitomizes the New York Committee's report on sixteen European and South American Grand Bodies.

Illinois receives liberal notice. The address of Grand Master CREGIER is char-

acterized as a clear business document. He quotes approvingly that portion of it referring to dispensations for new Lodges, and that detailing the Grand Master's action in the case of Ashton Lodge. His decisions are quoted entire, without comment.

Referring to the report of our Committee on Chartered Lodges, which attributed some irregularities of younger Lodges to the fact that their Communications were timed by the moon's changes, and to its recommendation that the Lodges so amend their By-Laws that their Regular Communications should fall on a day certain, he says :

"This edict, which rules out the full moon from Masonic By-Laws, is certainly a very sure way of remedying the evil complained of, yet we doubt the justice of such a summary way of doing it, for no doubt the great majority of Lodges act faithfully on this question by holding over the petition for two meetings instead of one, when the moon fails to come to time. The By-Laws should have been amended by deciding that all petitions should lie over for thirty days, whether the moon fulls or not."

Our By-Laws already forbid Lodges from acting on a petition that has not laid over four weeks.


Quoting our remarks of last year, made under the head of Mississippi, on the power of the Grand Lodge to do full justice in cases of appeal, Bro. GOULEY says :

"This is all very well in the abstract, but he fails to draw the distinction between suspension and expulsion, and also between reversal of verdict on account of informal or illegal action by the Lodge, or insufficient testimony to convict. We agree that the Grand Lodge can restore a *suspended* Mason to membership—also that it can set aside the verdict of expulsion and order a new trial, which leaves the party again a member; but we do not agree that the Grand Lodge can without cause put an expelled member back into his Lodge over the unanimous voice of the members. It may restore him to good Masonic standing only."

We not only agree with our Brother that the Grand Lodge cannot without cause put an expelled member back into his Lodge over the unanimous voice of the members, but that he can't be got back over the voice of *one* of its members; and the practice in this jurisdiction corresponds with this idea. When, with the recommendation of the Lodge that expelled him, the Grand Lodge restores an expelled Mason to his rights in the Fraternity, it never assumes to restore him to membership in his Lodge. But when, within the time allowed by the By-Laws, a Mason appeals from a sentence of expulsion, it is the duty of the Grand Lodge to review the merits of the case as well as the forms of trial. If material informalities are found, the Grand Lodge will remand the case for a new trial, leaving the party, as Bro. GOULEY says, again a member. But if all the proper forms have been observed, and the Grand Lodge finds that the sentence of expulsion is disproportionate to the offence, it may properly reduce it to definite suspension, which would leave the party again a member after a specified time; or if the verdict of guilty is, in its judgment, an unjust one, it can *reverse* the judgment and restore him to the *full* enjoyment of the rights, the deprivation of which he was obliged to suffer until his appeal could be heard. The right of the Grand Lodge to review a case on its merits is conceded when it is admitted that it may, even though the forms of trial were

correct, restore to "good Masonic standing." To say that it may do partial and not complete justice, is a proposition utterly indefensible.

Referring to our remarks last year, under the head of New York, relative to the recognition of all sorts of so-called Masonic Bodies, he says :

"We had the pleasure in our last report (1871) to commend the address of Grand Master ANTHON, of New York, on this subject, and are right glad now to welcome Bro. ROBBINS as a fellow laborer in the interest of pure Ancient Craft Masonry. If there is any institution on the face of God's earth that should shun all "entangling alliances," it is pure Freemasonry. Here is our , dear Bro. ROBBINS, and God grant that the Grand Lodge of Illinois may never depart from the sound doctrine you have expressed."

Bro. GOULEY very properly scouts the idea of dues accruing against a Mason while under suspension; thinks the "prerogative" of threatening a Lodge with arrest of charter in advance unless it either acquits or condemns a member by trial, is not given to any Grand Master, and in the discussion of this question "evolves from his inner consciousness" ideas similar to those we have expressed in our notice of Georgia; felicitously characterizes as a base fraud the practice of "permitting" newly raised candidates to provide supper for the boys, for which he doubtless has better reasons than that he had once lent one money to go to market with after he had spent \$80 for a supper, "for fear the members might think he was a mean cuss"; is astonished that in this age of inquiry and intelligence any Grand Master should so lay himself open to become the laughing-stock of the world as to claim the prerogative of making Masons at sight, but as we are not Grand Master we hope to be permitted to cherish the delusion that such a prerogative does inhere in that functionary without provoking universal cackination; pitches into Grand Secretaries who do not print SUB-HEADINGS in their Proceedings with a vigor that would delight our Deputy Grand Secretary—who is getting up the statistics for this report—to see expended on those who do not give numbers and footings; thinks, as we do, that there is but one side to the question of admitting the future officers of unconstituted Lodges to membership in Grand Lodge, simply because charters have been ordered to issue, and that is the adverse side; is stumped by the Idaho provision, that of all the elective officers the Grand Master alone may be elected from the body of the Craft, the rest being required to be Past Masters, a conundrum which we also pass; knows of no ancient law, usage or precedent, which sheds around a Past Master such a halo of glory as to exempt him from any of the liabilities of a *member* of the Lodge unless we introduce a new doctrine, viz: that the birth of a Past Master is equivalent to immaculate conception; thinks permission by one Lodge for another to complete its work does not permit the person on whom the degrees are conferred to become a member of the Lodge conferring them unless there is a distinct "waiver of jurisdiction," which, notwithstanding the distinction he would make, is just what we conceive "permission" to be, while "request" would leave the candidate a member of the requesting Lodge; calls Alpha Lodge No. 116, of New Jersey, a "Class Lodge," the applicability of which term we think we shall fail to see until good white men, who possess the qualifications required by the landmarks are, as a rule, rejected therein; thinks, as we do, that legislation on the subject of color is unwise, inexpedient and in violation of the landmarks, and says lots of

good things that we had marked for quotation or comment, but the space already devoted to Missouri forbids. Not to allude, however, to his efforts on the Quebec question, would be like a critique on Hamlet and no mention of the Prince of Denmark.

Last year we left him weeping over the prostrate form of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, "murdered by the rebellious Masons of the Province of Quebec." Now, like another Knight of the Rueful Visage, he has mounted his good Rosinante and rages round the field in search of anybody who has aught to say against the position occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada, very much as we may suppose Cervante's hero would have gone for any one who had dared to step on the trail of the Lady Dulcinea del Toboso. Evidently feeling most earnestly that the cause of the Grand Lodge of Canada is the cause of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, he makes a very plucky contest, probably in the hope that the tide which has set so strongly toward the recognition of Quebec will take a turn the other way. If he cherishes this idea, the fact that one after another of the Grand Lodges who postponed action on this question are, after the most searching discussion that any Masonic question has ever received, wheeling into the line of recognition should undeceive him.

MONTANA.

This elegantly printed pamphlet comes to us adorned with a fine steel engraving of the Grand Master J. R. WESTON. We don't know whether our Montana brethren select their best-looking men for Grand Masters, but the frontispieces of the Proceedings for the past three years give color to the idea.

The Grand Lodge met at Helena, Oct. 7, 1872.

The address of Grand Master WESTON is a brief but excellent paper. During the year Masonry in Montana had been progressive and prosperous.

Little dissensions had been adjusted, and the Fraternity are united and laboring zealously to one end. That every Mason should feel and act as if the reputation of the Fraternity rested on his own head he enforced by this apt illustration:

"Sages of old contended that no sin was ever committed whose consequences rested on the head of the sinner alone; that no man could do ill and his fellows not suffer. They illustrate this principle thus: 'A vessel sailing from Joppa, carried a passenger, who cut a hole through the side of the ship. When the man on watch expostulated with him, What doest thou, Oh! miserable man? the offender calmly replied: What matters it to you; is not the hole I have made under my own berth?' This parable is worthy of the serious consideration of every Mason. No man suffers alone for his own folly; no Mason can compute the injury to the Order resulting from his immorality and misconduct."

He had granted one Dispensation for a new Lodge.

Having received information that the officers of a Lodge had been installed by a Virtual Past Master, he very properly declared the installation void and forbade the officers to enter upon their respective duties until they had been legally installed.

He had decided that though the Junior Warden should prefer charges against a brother in his official capacity, he must retire from the Lodge while the vote is taken on the question of guilt or innocence; also that the Master, if present in the Lodge-room, has the power to permit brethren to retire from the room, notwithstanding the Craft is at refreshment and under the supervision of the Junior Warden.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. HOSMER, having removed from the Jurisdiction, the Grand Master designated Past Grand Master HEDGES to fill the place until a successor should be elected.

One charter was granted.

A motion to install the Master of the newly-chartered Lodge and admit him to a seat and vote in Grand Lodge, was laid on the table.

JAMES R. BOYCE, Sen., of Helena, was elected Grand Master; CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena, Grand Secretary.

The next place of meeting of the Grand Lodge was finally fixed at Helena. During the long parliamentary struggle over this question, we notice with surprise, that a motion to adjourn was entertained, and a call for the previous question admitted and sustained.

The following was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that if an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Mason shall, before being raised to the M. M. degree, leave this jurisdiction, and, with a view to advancement and affiliation elsewhere, shall apply to the Lodge in which he was entered or passed for a certificate of that fact, it shall be the duty of such Lodge to grant such a certificate, under the seal of the Lodge, in the nature of a Dimit, attesting the fact that the recipient is an E. A. or F. C., he being free from all dues, charges and assessments."

The Committee on Jurisprudence while admitting that the decision of the Grand Master that the accuser in a Masonic trial must retire, even if it be the Junior Warden, was correct under their law, were convinced that the rule ought not to extend to the exclusion of that officer when acting the part of an accuser simply as an official duty, and recommended that the law be so modified as to accord with this view. The Grand Lodge unanimously concurred, as it did also in the following:

"As to the further decision, that the W. M., if present in Lodge, has the power to permit brethren to retire, notwithstanding the Craft is at refreshment, and under supervision of the J. W., your Committee conceives that as an abstract proposition on the powers of the W. M. when present in Lodge; yet your Committee also feel compelled to say that it is a power that a wise Master ought rarely, if ever to exercise, as it would tend to disturb unity and harmony of action, and introduce confusion as well as take it out of the power of the J. W. to call the Craft from refreshment to labor, as required by the charge committed to him."

We think the Committee rather unduly magnified the question.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 53.), by Bro. HEZ. L. HOSMER, is a well-digested review of the Proceedings of 39 American Grand Lodges. Illinois receives brief complimentary notice.

BRO. HOSMER has no patience with the romancers who claim antedeluvian antiquity for Masonry, and misses no opportunity to call them to account. He thus goes for a Grand Orator on the Pacific Slope :

“The Grand Orator commences his oration in the following words :

‘Our theme is Masonry, its origin, object and effect.’

“Under the first head he enumerates more absurdities than we ever saw before condensed in the same compass—even quoting, with apparent approval, the opinion of Dr. Oliver, that the Great Architect of the Universe was the founder of Masonry, before his creation of the globe; that Adam was taught Masonry, and it constituted his chief happiness in Eden, and “became his only consolation, when, yielding to the seductive sophistry of the Mother of all Masons, he unhappily fell;” that Cain and Tubal Cain, Seth, Enoch and Noah were all antediluvian Masons, and that since the deluge it has been brought down to our time, through the Pagan mysteries, through Pythagoras, Odin, Numa Pompilius, Theodosius, Prince Edwin, etc., etc., etc.

“It is time that all this nonsense concerning the origin of our institution should be abandoned. No sensible man credits it for a moment, and here, in the full blaze of the nineteenth century, with its arts, inventions, learning and general progress, it is the extreme of folly to claim for Masonry an origin which, if true, would be discreditable, and if not true, a useless and disgraceful falsehood. What honor can Masonry derive from a supposed association with the Egyptian mythology, which inculcated the worship of animals and the doctrine of revenge; from the mysteries of Eleusis, whose history was written in the blood of victims; from the religion of Odin, which was the grossest idol worship?”

The Grand Historian, CORNELIUS HEDGES, delivered an address on the early history of Masonry in the Territory. Without seeming to know it, Bro. HEDGES has a realistic style peculiarly adapted to the relation of personal reminiscences, and the story of his early experiences among the rough characters of the frontier, is intensely interesting. The address confirms what a former Grand Historian of Montana, who was at the same time U. S. District Judge in the Territory, once told us : That society in Montana would never know the debt it owed to Masonry; that at a time when each man distrusted his neighbor, the confidence of Masons in each other made a union of good men against the criminal classes possible.

NEBRASKA.

The Grand Lodge met at Lincoln, June 18, 1872.

The well prepared address of Grand Master HILL shows that he had not been idle. The past Masonic year, he says, has been a prosperous one, the Lodges working in peace and harmony, and generally rapidly increasing in numbers and strength. One or two Lodges, located in once prosperous but now declining towns, he thinks might better surrender their charters.

He had granted six dispensations for new Lodges, and renewed one. Several petitions had been refused, the Grand Master not being satisfied that Lodges were actually needed in the localities asking them, and being convinced that Masonry is impaired by the establishment of Lodges in sections of the country thinly settled.

He had refused many and granted few dispensations for conferring degrees out of the usual time. We are only surprised that he should have granted any, as he holds it is bad in principle and worse in practice. He thinks if a fee of ten dollars were exacted for such dispensations, the applications would be confined to cases of actual necessity. The Grand Lodge adopted the ten dollar rule.

Twelve decisions were considered of sufficient importance to be reported. No. 1 is as follows :

"There being no By-Laws to the contrary, an objection to advancement, made manifest by the ballot, is only good until the next regular communication, but an objection made to the W. M., or to the Lodge, holds good until removed."

To which the Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge concurring, added: "Which shall be considered as being removed at the expiration of six months after date of objection, at which time the applicant may renew his application if he desires, and the W. M. shall order a ballot upon the same."

He decided that no one can preside as Master of a chartered Lodge without having first received the Past Master's degree, conferred in a convocation of actual Past Masters, consisting of not less than three, and that one who is only a Chapter Past Master cannot be present at such convocation.

In response to the Michigan circular relative to clandestines in that jurisdiction, the following was adopted :

"Resolved, That the Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction be requested to notify all lodges working under this jurisdiction, to refuse examination and admission to all persons claiming to be Masons and hailing from Lodges within the Grand Jurisdiction of Michigan, unless they are provided with a certificate from the Grand Secretary of that Grand Jurisdiction, JAMES FENTON, dated since March 15th, A. L. 5872."

BRO. R. W. FURNAS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, submitted a brief report, acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of thirty Grand Lodges, among them Illinois. The report seems to indicate that a detailed review had been prepared, but it does not appear in the Proceedings. The report closes thus :

"The Committee, or rather the Chairman, owes at least an explanation for the non-appearance of the report of last year, with the printed proceedings, as has been the custom. After its preparation, and the execution of seemingly more needed printing, the Grand Lodge finances were so nearly consumed as to warrant the suspension of their publication in print. This is a matter for consideration even this year. The detailed report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and its publication with the Proceedings, has become a "fixed institution," as it were, with the Order, and is really the only means by which the various jurisdictions are kept officially posted. It is important, therefore, that the custom be continued in this jurisdiction."

The Grand Lodge of Utah was recognized.

Four charters were granted, two dispensations continued, one withdrawn, and one petition for dispensation referred to the Grand Master.

WILLIAM E. HILL, of Nebraska City, was re-elected Grand Master; WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Omaha, Grand Secretary.

At the public installation of the Grand officers, Bro. N. K. GRIGGS, Grand Orator, delivered an elegant oration, containing much that is excellent, and some speculations as to the origin of Masonry that our Bro. HOSMER, of Montana, would be justified in calling "buncombe."

The Grand Lodge severely reprehended any attempt on the part of Lodges or members of Lodges to give the aid of Masonry in organized or individual form to any lottery or gift enterprise, and declared the purchase, sale or drawing of lottery tickets un-Masonic and deserving of reproof and discipline; also, that the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is a gross violation of Masonic obligation, and should in all cases subject the offender to reprimand, and if persisted in, to expulsion from the Fraternity.

A member of Noblesville Lodge, Indiana, died in Nebraska and was buried by Lincoln Lodge, of that State.

Lincoln Lodge asked Noblesville Lodge to reimburse it for the expense of burial, which the latter declined to do, saying that it was the custom in that Grand Jurisdiction to pay all expenses that may arise in looking after transient Brethren. The correspondence was submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, who reported that in their opinion Noblesville Lodge ought to pay the bill; that though it might be the custom in Indiana to pay the expenses of transient brethren under such circumstances, yet said Lodge cannot, in equity, avoid the liability and duty of paying these expenses, and ought not to attempt to avoid it by parading their liberality on such occasions, giving as one reason for this opinion, that the deceased was a member of Noblesville Lodge, in good standing, and paid dues thereto.

They recommended the following, in which the Grand Lodge concurred:

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska be and he is hereby instructed to ask, through the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, that Noblesville Lodge No. 57 pay Lincoln Lodge No. 19 the amount expended by said Lincoln Lodge in the funeral expenses of deceased Bro. J. GREAT-HOUSE."

We cannot but look with concern upon the growing tendency of which the above is an illustration, to convert a great charitable Fraternity into a mere mutual benefit association, with a regular system of debit and credit between its local branches.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the following:

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the following questions, viz:

"First. Is the God of the Mason the God of the Bible? and is the denying of the God of the Bible a Masonic offence?

"Second. Is the denying the authenticity of the Bible a Masonic offence?

"In answer to the first query, they are of the opinion that the denial of the existence of God, as set forth in the Holy Bible, is a Masonic offence; and in answer to

the second query they are also of the opinion that the denial of the divine authority and authenticity of the Holy Bible is a Masonic offence."

This is treading on dangerous ground. There is no safety when we begin to meddle with purely speculative questions. The first of the ancient charges is not only broad enough for all to stand on who believe in God, but it properly fixes the bounds beyond which no Masonic body has a right to go. Whether an individual brother finds the Hebrew conception of God an adequate one for him, or whether he accepts the Bible as plenarily inspired or otherwise, are interrogations not warranted by the fundamental law of Masonry.

The Grand Lodge provided for two schools of instruction in different portions of the State, requiring each Lodge to send, at its own expense, one representative to acquire the standard work.

The gratifying announcement was made that the Orphan School Fund had reached the maximum originally contemplated, and the fifty cent tax for that purpose was abolished.

Nebraska City was fixed upon as the next place of meeting.

We would suggest to the Grand Secretary—and we make the suggestion with fear and trembling lest they appear somewhere in the volume and have been overlooked by us—that the postoffice address of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary should be given. We were obliged to hunt them up in the returns of their Lodges.

NEVADA.

The Grand Lodge met at Virginia, September 17, 1872.

The address of Grand Master ROBINSON is mainly devoted to matters of general interest, the record of his official acts being brief. One conclusion from his outlook is that Masons are everywhere learning that they must be good men and true, and conform their lives to the moral standard which Masonry demands, or else be held accountable to the offended law.

He recommended action against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg for its invasion of New Jersey, but it appeared that Nevada had declared non-intercourse with that body in 1865.

Turning his attention to some questions of Masonic polity which are just now being widely discussed, he says of the so-called "side degrees:"

"They have not the sanction of any Masonic authority, and yet their very name imports that they claim a connection with our Fraternity. By those who are using them, it is urged that they do no harm, and that therefore the governing Masonic bodies should not interfere to prevent their use and dissemination. The trouble is that they put on the *garb* of Masonry, and are therefore calculated to deceive the unwary into the belief that they are a part of Masonry. They are practiced in Lodge rooms, by Masons, and in so far as they are thus made to assume the guise of Masonry, they do harm. Particularly is this the case with what are denominated androgynous degrees. Instances have occurred where ladies who had received those

degrees, and who were thereby led to believe that they had attained to some part of the mysteries of Masonry, have been placed in very unpleasant predicaments when applying for relief to persons known to be Masons, but who, not being in possession of these androgynous rites, have deemed their possessors as impostors, when they were every way worthy of aid, and when, if they had simply presented themselves and shown the relation existing between themselves and Masons, their wants and necessities would have been promptly attended to. To them, then, the supposed possession of Masonic secrets which, in their opinion, ought to prove as passports to Masonic sympathy, was indeed a delusion and a snare. Masonry, sublime in its character and teachings, needs no such adventurous aids. To attempt its improvement in such a direction is as useless as 'to gild refined gold, or paint the lily.'"

With which we fully agree.

He thinks it worthy of inquiry whether the provision of their Constitution, that "a member of a Lodge in good standing, and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom at any time by giving notice of his intention to do so at a stated communication," is not an innovation upon the old law, quoting ANDERSON, MACKEY and MITCHELL in support of his view. He doubts whether we can consistently consider non-affiliation the offense we claim it to be, if we permit a member to dimit at will without requiring from him any assurance that he does not do so with the intention of remaining unaffiliated.

We are sometimes led to question, and never more so than when we find some new Peter the Hermit preaching a crusade against non-affiliates, whether a hurricane of adversity, such as Masonry encountered forty years ago, would not be a blessing in disguise.

When Masonry was under the ban of public opinion, non-affiliation was not a Masonic crime.

In 1830, when STEPHEN VAN RENSALLEAR, Grand Master of New York, so far succumbed to the pressure of the anti Masonic excitement as to decline a re-election, the Grand Lodge selected as his successor, in that perilous emergency, MORGAN LEWIS, late a Major-General in the armies of the United States, ex-Governor and Chief Justice, President of the societies of Cincinnati and St. David, as his successor. When the Committee of the Grand Lodge visited the venerable patriot—then nearly seventy-five years of age—in his retirement, and informed him of his election, he cheerfully accepted the responsibility, and threw the weight of his name and influence in favor of the fraternity. A grateful Craft re-elected him again and again, and he continued to fill the office until his death, in 1844, when five thousand Masons threw the evergreen sprigs into his grave. Yet MORGAN LEWIS was an *unaffiliated* Mason, and remained so until 1842, when, in the eighty-seventh year of his age he affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New York City. Thus, in those dark days which tried the souls of Masons, a non-affiliated Mason could be Grand Master.

But the halcyon days of prosperity came again; the Fraternity became popular and waxed strong; and the spirit of intolerance of non-affiliation waxed with it. This spirit has received a great impetus from the reflected influence of other societies; societies having a regular system of fixed benefits, many of whose members, attracted by its popularity, have come into the Fraternity, and brought with them

notions and methods totally at variance with the fundamental ideas on which it is based.

The result is, that to-day we find Grand Masters thundering their anathemas against all whose choice leads them non-affiliation, and invoking, as in the case of one whose address we noticed last year, the penalty of "Masonic death" upon all so offending. We are satisfied that Grand Lodges might profitably do a good deal of quiet, serious thinking before they proceed further in this direction.

Grand Master ROBINSON refers to the mooted "right of visitation," and holds that it may be abridged by the unexplained objection of a sitting member. He holds that a Master elect can only be qualified for the chair in and by a convocation of Past Masters, numbering not less than three, and that only actual Past Masters can be present; and announced that he should not feel it to be an interference with any prerogative of the Grand Master to have the Grand Lodge adopt a rule declaring the right of appeal from the Grand Master's decision, made while presiding at Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge took him at his word. In Illinois it is considered well settled that no appeal lies from the decision of the Grand Master presiding.

The Grand Master reports that general harmony and prosperity characterize the progress of the Craft throughout the jurisdiction.

He had issued three dispensations for new Lodges, and one to re-ballot on the petition of a rejected candidate, an act to which he was opposed on principle, but the case appealed very strongly to his sympathy.

He had not been called upon during the year to decide any important questions of law or usage, and he looks hopefully for the time in the near future when very few will need to be reported. We fear the hope will prove delusive.

The Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) is, as usual, from the hand of Bro. ROBT. H. TAYLOR, reviewing the Proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges. No more interesting reports come to our table than Bro. TAYLOR'S, and this has all the ability and freshness of its predecessors. Illinois is included in his review. He figures up the total number of Grand Officers and Representatives present at our Communication of 1871, as 723, "or a *few* more than *we* are accustomed to meet in Grand Lodge.

He favors one ballot for the three degrees, and copies our remarks on that subject. Of the claim of non-affiliates to Masonic burial, disagreeing with Bro. KNOTT, of Alabama, he says:

"As to the mere sepulture of a deceased non-affiliated Mason, who wilfully remained non-affiliated, we think that in case his family or relatives are unable to give him decent burial by reason of poverty, individual Masons (but not Lodges) are in duty bound to give him respectable interment; but that no obligation rests upon any Lodge to perform the funeral ceremonies of the Craft over one who, while he lived, disregarded his obligation in respect to Lodge membership."

We are not prepared to assent to this. It may not be "nominated in the bond" that a Lodge shall bury an unaffiliated Mason, But Bro. TAYLOR has, unwittingly, perhaps, hit upon a distinction which should not be lost sight of, when he speaks of the funeral "ceremonies of Craft." They are the ceremonies of the Craft, and not

simply the ceremonies of the Lodge; and if, as the universal usage of the Craft would indicate, the obligation somewhere rests to give a brother requesting it Masonic burial, no brother is released from it by the simple fact of joining a Lodge. If Masonic burial is a *right* at all, it is one that is general in its nature. As no brother, be he a member of a Lodge or not, can lift from his conscience the obligations which he owes to the Fraternity, so neither can the Fraternity, save by judicial process, release itself from those correlative duties and obligations towards him; duties and obligations which would not be affected in the least if every permanent Lodge were to-day swept out of existence. We suggest to our brethren who hold that non-affiliates have no rights that we are bound to respect, to reflect whether the convenient and almost indispensable practice of dispensing charity through the instrumentality of the Lodge, has not led us into a one sided view of all these charitable questions, and tended to make us forget that the obligations of charity rest on *us*, and not a corporate, but incorporeal something which we call a Lodge.

Bro. TAYLOR hopes to see the time when the Report on Correspondence shall, in every jurisdiction, appear "in the body of the Proceedings," where it belongs, and not in an appendix, but we don't see how it can be managed if the report is printed in advance, as it should be, and an edition is struck off sufficient to bind up with the proceedings, as economy requires.

He thinks that to interdict the sale, by Masons, of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in jurisdictions where the law of the land permits such sale, would be going too far, but that a Mason who keeps a "doggerly," or one who knowingly sells to those who drink in excess, should be admonished, and, if necessary, expelled, which leads us to inquire if in case the "social evil" were licensed in Virginia City as in St. Louis, he would think it going too far for the Grand Lodge of Nevada to declare it a Masonic offense to keep a house of ill-fame?

We quote the following from his notice of California :

"Under Nova Scotia, Bro. HILL says :

"We notice that a certain brother, THOMAS WEBSTER living in 'Pugwash,' received a diploma from the Grand Lodge. We should suppose that brothers living in a place of *that* euphonious name *ought* to receive something as compensation !

"Look at home! What do *you* give your brothers that live in such places as Jackass Gulch, Old Hat Hollow, Poker Flat, Whisky Diggings, Hog Canon, You Bet, Hell's Half Acre, and Yuba Dam?"

Alluding to the general character of Grand Secretaries for ability, he tells the following :

"While the genial HOPKINS was Grand Master here, he made a business trip to a mountain town in California, and there visited a Lodge. Being, of course, a *Past* Master, seated by the side of the Master of the Lodge, the latter, during a lull in the business of the Lodge, fell into conversation, and asked Bro. HOPKINS if he knew Bro. ABELL [Grand Secretary of California]. Bro. H. said he did, and thereupon proceeded to pay some well-deserved compliment to the ability of Bro. ABELL as a Grand Secretary. 'Yes, indeed,' said the *W.* Master, 'I tell *you* it takes a mighty smart man to be a good Grand *Secretary*, but any d——d fool can be a Grand Master!' Brother HOPKINS heartily responded, 'that's so!' but he did not disclose his

official capacity to that Worshipful Master, who never knew what a 'palpable hit' he *might* have made, if Bro. HOPKINS had only been 'that kind of a man.' "

Bro. TAYLOR thinks the loss of an eye, the other being good, should debar a candidate from initiation, wherein we differ; copies, with approval, the strictures of Bro. HOUGH, of New Jersey, on the action of Grand Master REYNOLDS, in setting aside a ballot, and in conclusion sends to his *confreres* in this department of Masonic labor, and to all true Craftsmen, a greeting and a benison, which we heartily reciprocate.

The valuable Digest of Decisions appended to his report, covers nearly nineteen closely printed pages.

Action was had on the Report on Landmarks, (*see p. lxiii., App. Ill. Proc., 1872*):

"Whereupon, Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, and LI, were approved as reported.

"The following numbers were amended so as to read as follows:

"XIII. No one can be made a Mason except in a lawful Lodge, duly convened, after petition, and acceptance by unanimous ballot.

"XXIII. The Master and Wardens of every warranted Lodge must be chosen annually by its members.

"XXXVIII. All Masons, as such, are peers.

"Numbers XIV, XVI, XX, XXI, XXII, XXVII, XXXVI, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, and L were rejected.

We are glad to see that among other amendments to the Constitution, adopted by unanimous consent, is one striking out the word "Order" wherever it occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Fraternity."

A resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was adopted; a similar one referring to the Grand Lodge of Utah, was referred to a Committee to report at the next Annual Communication.

One charter was granted, one dispensation continued and one arrested.

In 1871 a case of alleged violation of jurisdiction came before the Grand Lodge of Nevada, on which the Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows:

"That as it is a well established Masonic principle, and one always maintained by this Grand Lodge, that each Grand Lodge has sole and exclusive Masonic jurisdiction within its own Masonic territory, and it appearing from the evidence before the committee that said CRAIG was made a Mason within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in utter disregard of said principle, we therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Grand Secretary, in communicating with the Grand Lodge of Canada in relation to this matter, be approved, and that the petition of JAMES R. CRAIG for membership be not entertained by any subordinate Lodge in

this jurisdiction until a satisfactory explanation and apology by the Grand Lodge of Canada for said infraction of the jurisdictional rights of this Grand Lodge is made."

The resolution was adopted.

Shortly before the Annual Communication, whose proceedings are now under review, the Grand Secretary received a letter from Grand Secretary HARRIS, of Canada, closing as follows :

"Before concluding I may be pardoned if I direct your attention to the fact that at page 331 of your own proceedings for 1871, appears a resolution having reference to Canada so utterly uncalled for, and at the same time at variance with the principles of Freemasonry and that Masonic comity which should exist between Supreme Governing Bodies, and moreover is considered so offensive by Grand Lodge as to preclude further interchange of courtesies until such time as the same shall have been repealed."

This was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who say that whatever may be thought of the propriety of passing the resolution, which they admit was stronger than the occasion required, self respect forbids its repeal or modification until the letter of Grand Secretary HARRIS be withdrawn. They reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following :

"*Resolved*, That until such time as the letter of R. W. Bro. HARRIS, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Canada, be withdrawn, or if the Grand Lodge of Canada has taken such action as warrants such letter on the part of its Grand Secretary, such action shall be rescinded, that all friendly intercourse between the two jurisdictions shall cease.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master recall the commission issued to Bro. THOMAS WHITE, as Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary forward a certified copy of this report and resolutions to the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the request that the subject matter be amicably discussed, with a view to a speedy settlement of the difficulty."

WILLIAM A. M. VAN BOKKELEN, of Virginia, was elected Grand Master; ROBERT H. TAYLOR, of Virginia City, Grand Secretary.

BRO. DANIEL MASON GOODWIN, Grand Orator, compressed the matter of a really excellent oration into two pages.

A memorial page is set apart for SAMUEL S. EATON, Grand Bible Bearer, who died during the year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at St. John, Feb. 27, 1872, when an Address of Congratulation to the Prince of Wales on his recovery from his serious illness, was adopted.

The Annual Communication was held at St. John, Sept. 25, 1872.

Surely the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick should find abundant cause for

congratulation in the following, from the opening of Grand Master WEDDERBURN'S address :

"Erected in peace and according to the honored landmarks of our Ancient Institution,—recognized and warmly welcomed into the communion and fellowship of all Grand Lodges throughout the World,—rightly impelled by the beneficent purposes of our great Brotherhood, and by the generous 'emulation of who shall best work and best agree,' this Grand Lodge has achieved the affectionate allegiance of all Masons in New Brunswick, and stands firmly based upon the foundation of Masonic perpetuity. Throughout the entire year from the Altar of every Lodge, have proceeded only the sounds of harmony; not a discord appears to have disturbed the gentle current of our fellowship, and many have sought the acquisition of our Mysteries. While moral and numerical strength has been added, the Grand Lodge and its dependant Bodies have, with probably but few exceptions, attained a sound financial foundation, and are seeking in the erection of Public Buildings, the adornment of their Halls and Lodge Rooms, and by other proper means, to enhance the comfort and prosperity of the Craft. All the while, moreover, the Craft has practically remembered that peculiar and essential element of true Masonry, *Charity*: and, realizing and appreciating the blessedness of giving, has remembered the widow and the orphan: not with ostentation, not grudgingly, but with Masonic sincerity and simplicity."

The Grand Master submitted an appreciative response from the Prince of Wales, to the congratulatory address adopted at the Special Communication.

He also submitted the letter of the EARL OF ROSSLYN, Grand Master of Scotland, apprising him of the recognition by his Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Applications for authority to confer the degress "at short intervals" had been refused except where the candidates were mariners about to sail on long voyages, or persons about to leave the jurisdiction for permanent residence elsewhere.

Complaint to the Grand Master of Nova Scotia of violation of jurisdiction by a Lodge in that Province, which had made Masons of citizens of New Brunswick, was met by a hearty expression of regret and assurances that the practice should cease.

Saint Andrews Lodge formerly hailing from the Grand Lodge of Scotland had, as before intimated, surrendered its charter to that Body and received one from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

He submitted letters from the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah, and the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, asking recognition, which were referred to a Committee. The Committee did not report.

He had decided that a dispensation would not issue for the burial of an unaffiliated Mason, and notwithstanding his decision of the previous year, had been obliged again to decide that a candidate who had lost a foot was ineligible.

The following remarks apply as well to our own jurisdiction as to New Brunswick :

"It has been quite customary for Lodges to insert in their By-Laws, sections disqualifying brethren from the enjoyment of certain Masonic rights for non-payment of dues. Pending the opinion of Grand Lodge I have disallowed such By-Laws, mainly for two reasons: First, because I hold that so long as a member is allowed to enjoy his membership and is retained on the roll as in good stand-

ing in the Craft, and is under no charge for neglect to pay his dues, he cannot be suddenly deprived of the rights attaching to such standing in the Lodge; and secondly, a member who is alleged to be in arrear to his Lodge for his dues, is entitled to the same notice, trial and adjudication of his brethren as a member who has in any other respect failed to perform his duty to the Craft, whether the delinquency be created by the provision of the Constitution or under the operation of a By-Law of the Lodge;—and has, over this, a right of appeal to Grand Lodge. But the proposed By-Law would sweep away these inalienable Masonic rights, or permit him to pursue them after the disability or punishment has been endured, and when errors in fact or form have become irremediable.”

He had issued one dispensation for a new Lodge.

The Board of General Purposes reported the purchase of ground in St. John for a Masonic Temple, and our New Brunswick brethren will soon be in the enjoyment of all the vexations incident to such enterprises.

BRO. ROBERT GOWAN, Past Provincial Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was constituted a permanent member of the Grand Lodge and endowed with the rank of Past Grand Master.

One charter was granted.

JOHN V. ELLIS, of Carleton, was elected Grand Master; WM. F. BUNTING, St. John, appointed Grand Secretary.

A resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec was postponed for the session.

The invasion of the territory of New Jersey by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, was condemned as a gross and unwarranted breach of universally recognized Masonic law, and the brethren cautioned against visiting Lodge “Beton Zum Licht No. 3,” of Hoboken, N. J., and warned against receiving as visitors any members from that Lodge.

No report on Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At the Semi-Annual Communication held at Manchester, Dec. 27, 1871, the Committee on Work and Lectures reported what they unanimously believed to be the old work restored, and it was adopted.

The Annual Communication was held at Concord, May 15, 1872.

The address of Grand Master HOLBROOK is a very brief and plain statement of his official acts.

Among the Grand Representatives whose appointment he reported, was one near the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio.

He had granted seven dispensations for conferring the degrees without the constitutional delay.

The reports of the District Deputies are full and indicate a generally healthy condition of the constituent Lodges.

NATHANIEL W. CUMNER, of Manchester, was elected Grand Master; ABEL HUTCHINS, Concord, Grand Secretary.

The number of Masonic Districts was, on the recommendation of the Grand Master, reduced from ten to five.

The Committee on Trials and Appeals review the proceedings of ten trials with the ability, but not in the exhaustive style of the CROMWELL KIMBALL case which we noticed last year.

In one case where the accused was expelled for drunkenness, the specification charging him with being intoxicated on a certain day, the Committee say:

“The inference is very strong that the defence *really* was, that although the accused had been often intoxicated, he was not so on the particular day named in the specifications, or at the particular hour stated by some of the witnesses.

“To avoid misapprehension in other trials, we hold that Freemasonry cannot be subjected to a reproach to which even the courts of law, hampered with refined distinctions—the growth of a thousand years—are free. Time, except when special circumstances make it so, is never the essence of an offense, nor required to be proved precisely as alleged. Neither has the rule been changed by the introduction of “specifications” into Masonry. It is immaterial whether the offence took place on the *morning or evening* of the day, or upon the *particular* day specified.”

Of the right of appeal the Committee say:

“Few things are clearer than that every Mason has a right to appeal to the Grand Lodge, for any grievance which he alleges himself to have suffered at the hands of the Blue Lodge. No Grand Lodge has the power to destroy this right. Our present Grand Constitution recognizes it in explicit terms, and only provides that the party who feels aggrieved shall make his appeal within reasonable time, and give due notice to the other party.”

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred the Louisiana circular, reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

“*Resolved*, That all Masonic intercourse between this Grand Lodge, and Lodges and Masons under her allegiance, and the Grand Orient of France and Lodges under her allegiance, be strictly prohibited until such time as that Grand Orient shall recognize and respect the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of this country.

We regret very much to miss the usual report of Bro. BELL, on Correspondence. We infer from the proceedings that he had prepared it, but it is not published. His reports are always such as we cannot afford to lose.

NEW JERSEY.

The Grand Lodge met at Trenton, January 22, 1873.

In the list of those present we find the name of our Grand Representative, Bro. THOMAS J. CORSON.

The address of Grand Master PINE is a model of clearness. He thus alludes to the fraternal dead:

"The changeful seasons in quick succession have come and gone since our last annual gathering, and the Reaper's scythe has not left the ranks of our Brotherhood unbroken. M. W. Bro. WILLIAM S. BOWEN, P. G. M., and W. Bros. JAMES NICKLIN and ROBERT F. RICH, have been called to their eternal home—

"Beyond the sowing and the reaping."

A memorial page is inscribed to Bro. BOWEN.

But little had transpired of such interest to the Craft as to require the attention of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master regrets to report an increased number of applications for dispensations to confer the degree in less than the constitutional time. Nine such had been granted. One dispensation for a new Lodge had been issued and two refused.

Fourteen of his decisions he had referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for consideration. We copy the first eight, which we presume to have been called out by questions in connection with Alpha Lodge:

"1. Every regularly warranted Lodge is a regular Lodge until its Warrant is annulled by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master has no power to destroy a Lodge. He can only suspend its operations until the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

"2. A Lodge which has received its Warrant from the Grand Lodge must be considered a regular Lodge until the Grand Lodge has annulled its Warrant. The officers of a subordinate Lodge whose Warrant has been withdrawn by the Grand Master, are entitled to voice and vote until such action is taken by the Grand Lodge. The confirmation of the act of withdrawal by the Grand Master does not affect the status of the officers of a subordinate Lodge in the Grand Lodge.

"3. Every resolution of the Grand Lodge which appears upon its Journal to have been regularly passed, is binding upon its members until it has been revoked by that body.

"4. If the Warrant of a Lodge is withdrawn by the Grand Master, and returned by the Grand Lodge, the officers of the Lodge at the time of the withdrawal of the Warrant will continue to act as such until their successors are elected and installed, as provided by the General Regulations of the Grand Lodge, unless they are authorized by dispensation from the G. M. to hold an election.

"5. All persons made Masons under the authority of a Warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, are legally made Masons.

"6. The Warrant of a Lodge, if arrested by the G. M., can be restored by him, or by the Grand Lodge at the first Annual Communication succeeding the arrest: and the Warrant can only be returned to the brethren from whom it was taken: it being a well settled principle that no Grand Lodge has the power to change the officers of a duly constituted Lodge who have been regularly installed.

"7. The W. M. and P. M.'s of a Lodge whose Warrant has been suspended by the Grand Master, are not deprived of their membership in the Grand Lodge. Their membership can only be forfeited by ceasing to be members of a regular Lodge in this jurisdiction.

"8. The W. M. of a Lodge has the power to admit or refuse admission to a visit-

ing brother. Should a member of a Lodge object to the admission of a visiting brother, it is the duty of the W. M. to exclude such applicant."

These were all confirmed by the Grand Lodge, the eighth included, notwithstanding the following from the Committee on Jurisprudence and Charity:

"With the eighth decision, which discusses the duty of the Master, when objection is made to the admission of a visitor, your Committee cannot concur to the extent claimed by the Grand Master. The Master is and ought to be, as his title implies, *Master*. He is the judge of what would tend to the best interests of his Lodge, and of what would eventuate in its discord. He is presumed by this Grand Lodge to act with a view to promote the harmony of the brethren. To say, that if a single member objects to a visitor, the W. M. *must* exclude him, is in effect to trench upon the authority of the Master, and to make him the creature of the objecting brother, and subject to his order. It is impossible to lay down an inflexible rule, by which all cases of this character are to be governed. Many cases may arise where the exclusion of a visitor, objected to, would create a greater discord than his admission. Your Committee believe that the best rule upon this vexed subject is, that the admission or rejection of a visiting brother should be left to the discretion of the W. M."

We copy, also, the two following, the first to express our concurrence, and the second because it differs from the law in this jurisdiction, where the Grand Lodge alone can restore an expelled Mason:

"10. A member of a Lodge proved guilty of charges, and by a two third vote expelled, is Masonically dead. The ballot cannot be reconsidered for the purpose of modifying the sentence or otherwise.

"11. The Grand Lodge neither confirms or subverts the action of its subordinates in matters of charges, except in cases of appeal. The power to restore an expelled member has been conceded in this jurisdiction to the subordinate Lodge."

The differences between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Vermont being simply one of opinion and judgment, as to the regularity of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Master thinks the course of Vermont in suspending fraternal relations entirely contrary to the ordinary rules of Masonic comity. He further says:

"If the action of the Grand Lodge of Vermont towards that of Canada be correct, I see no reason why the same course may not be pursued toward this and every other Grand Lodge which declines to recognize Quebec. The course which the Grand Lodge of Vermont has seen fit to pursue, is only to be regretted as tending to postpone an amicable settlement of the vexed question involved. Recent advices from Canada have given reason to hope that the difficulty might be settled upon Masonic principles. Nothing is better calculated to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished, than the threat and action of Vermont. If concessions were "as plenty as blackberries," the Grand Lodge of Canada could not be expected to make them upon compulsion."

He acknowledges the receipt of \$1,080 as the *pro rata* amount of New Jersey of the surplus returned by the Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago, and says:

"The members of the Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago, of which M. W. Bro. DEWITT C. CREGIER was President, are entitled to our thanks, and the unqualified approval of the Masonic Fraternity, for the faithful manner in which, as our almoner, they discharged the onerous duty committed to their care. By a review of their report, to which I have briefly alluded, some adequate idea may be formed

of the amount of labor required to make proper distribution of the fund with which they were intrusted. We congratulate our brethren of Illinois in having "the right man in the right place" in their hour of peril."

The Grand Lodge concurred in the following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence and Charity, on the request of the Grand Orient of Brazil for an interchange of Representatives:

"That they have ascertained that the Grand Orient of Brazil is organized under what is known as the "Ancient and Accepted" or "Scotch" Rite, the Ritual of which is composed of a large number of degrees which are not recognized by this Grand Lodge, and with the secrets of which only a meagre minority of this Society is familiar. If an exchange of Grand Representatives with the Grand Orient of Brazil were agreed to, the selection of the Grand Representative from New Jersey would necessarily be restricted to the very few members of this Grand Lodge who are familiar with the "Scotch" Rite, and who could gain admission to the Grand Orient of Brazil when in session.

"Your Committee are of opinion that it would be derogatory to the dignity of this Grand Lodge to exchange Representatives with any organization claiming to be Masonic from whose communications any member of this Grand Lodge would be excluded.

"Your Committee therefore report that it is not expedient for this Grand Lodge to comply with the request of the Grand Orient of Brazil."

From the Grand Secretary's table were presented charges filed on the 27th of the preceding May, against Alpha Lodge No. 116, which were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, whose report, concurred in by the Grand Lodge, places beyond cavil the regularity not only of the formation but of the subsequent acts of Alpha Lodge. The Committee says:

"The first specification includes two charges: 1st. Obtaining the Warrant by fraud and deception. Your Committee are of opinion that this charge was finally adjudicated by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication. 2d. This charge has been settled in favor of the regularity of the action of Alpha Lodge complained of, by decisions Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6.

"The second specification includes acts done by Alpha Lodge since the restoration of its Warrant at the Annual Communication in 1872, and the acts complained of are justified by decisions above referred to.

"Specifications 3 and 4 are, in effect, repetitions of specification 2d, and are governed by the same rules.

"Specification 5th alleges that Alpha Lodge had lain dormant for some time, and had resumed work without being formally resuscitated by the Grand Lodge. The 2d, 4th, and 6th decisions of the Grand Master adopted by this Grand Lodge sustain the action of Alpha Lodge in this particular, the Lodge never having lain dormant for any period of time since its institution.

"The 6th specification is covered, and the action of Alpha Lodge is justified, by the 2d and 7th decisions. If the representatives of Alpha Lodge, upon the occasion referred to, voted upon questions upon which they were personally interested, objection should have been made at the time.

"Except just at the conclusion of specification 7, no question involving the decisions of Grand Master PINE is stated, and this question has been settled by the Grand Lodge in favor of the course adopted by Alpha Lodge. With reference to

the remainder of this specification, your Committee are of the opinion that it involves no charge over which this Grand Lodge has jurisdiction. If the brethren are guilty as charged, they are amenable only to Alpha Lodge.

"And your Committee further report that they find no charges whatever contained in the charges and specifications against Alpha Lodge, as a Lodge; and no charges against individuals over which this Grand Lodge has original jurisdiction.

"And your committee further report that, in their opinion, the course of action taken by Alpha Lodge since the restoration of their warrant, which is complained of in the charges, has been, in every particular, strictly in accordance with well-settled Masonic law and usage, and has been sustained and justified by the Grand Master in his decisions, which have been adopted by the Grand Lodge."

Three charters were granted and two refused.

The commission of Bro. LEONARD SARGENT, Representative from the Grand Lodge of Vermont, having been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, the Committee say:

"The only peculiarity in this matter lies in the fact that Bro. SARGENT is not a member of this body. Your committee, however, are of the opinion that there is nothing in this variation from ordinary custom which should prevent the reception of the communication and the recognition of Bro. SARGENT as the Representative of Vermont in this body. It should be understood that Bro. SARGENT does not by such recognition become a permanent member of this Grand Lodge, and that he is not entitled to vote or voice therein, except it should be necessary for him to present some matter immediately affecting the Grand Lodge from which he is accredited. Your committee are also of opinion that if Bro. SARGENT desires to continue this relation to this Grand Lodge, his authority should be annually renewed."

The committee were also of the opinion that the plan of the Grand Lodge of Vermont in this matter is the correct one, and that the present system of an exchange of Grand Lodge Representatives is little better than a farce.

Under the lead of the same committee the Grand Lodge decided that the loss of the second finger of the *left* hand would not debar a candidate from initiation, as the defect was not one which would prevent him from "doing the work of a Mason," which, they say, and we agree, is the true test by which all these cases are to be tried.

WILLIAM E. PINE, of Newark, was re-elected Grand Master; JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Trenton, Grand Secretary.

To say that the Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) is from the pen of Bro. HOUGH is a sufficient voucher for its excellence. It reviews the proceedings of forty American Grand Lodges, including Illinois. Our Proceedings receive full notice.

He cites with approval twenty-three of Grand Master CREGIER's decisions (1871), and dissents from the other ten, being Nos. 12, 14, 15, 22, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. Reference will show that he agrees to the right of the Master of a Lodge to cast a vote as a *member* and in case of a tie an additional vote as *Master*. Flattering reference is made to the Report on Correspondence.

He thinks if the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction is to

be preserved in this country, other action than that which has heretofore proved abortive must be had, and reluctantly proposes that a National Convention, composed of delegates from each Grand Lodge, should be held, authorized to pronounce the views of the American Craft upon this subject "*and no other.*" Bro. HOUGH holds with his Grand Lodge that a Lodge cannot try either its Master or Wardens; doubts the correctness of the Arkansas decision that a Lodge may open and work in the Master Mason's degree with but three members present; thinks that a motion to reconsider should not be ruled out on the ground that there is a less number present than when the original motion was carried, because those who disregard their duty and absent themselves, know that a motion to reconsider by one voting on the prevailing side, is always in order until the Communication is closed, and that to assure absentees that what has been done in their presence cannot be undone in their absence, is to place a premium on straggling; dissents from the California decision that an unfavorable report is a rejection; says comment on the action of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, relative to Alpha Lodge, is unnecessary, a point which Delaware may appreciate a quarter of a century hence, but not now; is glad to see a recognition by the venerable Grand Lodge of Massachusetts of the Grand Master's prerogative to make Masons at sight, which has been questioned by ambitious Grand Lodges of comparatively recent date; concurs in the Michigan decision that a man totally blind in one eye, the other being good, is disqualified for initiation, and as we dissent we are glad to see that when he reached South Carolina in his review, he had modified his views so far as to regard that as the true rule which holds a candidate physically qualified who possesses no defect that will prevent him from learning and communicating all the mysteries of the art; thinks if the Landmarks reported by the Nevada committee are the Simon Pure articles, New Jersey, who has plumed herself on being conservative as to the Landmarks, is sadly in need of regeneration; regrets that public processions of societies, nominally Masonic, with the accompaniments of brass bands and banners, are almost as common as the parades of target companies, and deprecates the habit in which some brethren indulge of exercising their ingenuity in presenting *posers* to the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge Committee on Jurisprudence. In this connection he tells the following:

"One of our Past Grand Masters relates, that soon after his installation he received a communication from a Master Mason, propounding a regular poser. Being somewhat green in the duties of his office, and deeming it to be his duty to answer all questions, he took off his coat and went at that question. After examining as many Masonic authorities as were within his reach, and after having given the subject much reflection and study, he prepared an elaborate answer, giving his opinion and his reason for the faith that was in him. What was his chagrin, when he soon afterwards ascertained that all his study and labor had been given, not to meet any emergency which had arisen in a subordinate Lodge, or for the good of the Craft while at labor, but merely to decide a bar-room bet! Since that disclosure, the Grand Master of whom we speak answered no law letters which did not come under the seal of a subordinate."

BRO. BREED, of New York, having noted the fact that Bro. HOUGH had failed to inform the Craft of New Jersey that a majority of Grand Lodges had recognized Quebec, Bro. HOUGH says he has "too much respect for the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to address them such an argument, or to believe that their judgment would be

influenced by any considerations of the character alluded to." He says, however, when noticing with approval the Virginia arguments against Quebec, that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey cannot be far wrong when standing by the side of the ancient and conservative Grand Lodge of Virginia; which is why we remark that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which takes the opposite view of the Quebec question, cannot be far wrong in standing by the side of some thirty Grand Lodges not less conservative than Virginia, and who can have no possible motive for sustaining Quebec except that her cause is the cause of justice and of well-settled Masonic law.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge met at New York, June 3, 1873.

Considering the immense jurisdiction of which he is the head, Grand Master Fox managed to condense his excellent address into a very brief space.

He congratulates the Grand Lodge on meeting, for the first time in its history, in an edifice wholly the property of the brethren, with whom he looks forward to the consummation of the Hall and Asylum enterprise projected generations since by the Grand Lodge of New York, when she will rank first among her equals for benevolence and charity.

The field of Masonic law had been so thoroughly cultivated by his predecessors that he had found no occasion to propagate new theories or principles of law or practice. The Constitution and Regulations had been found to cover the answers to the usual variety of questions of law and usage.

Dispensations for seventeen new Lodges had been granted, twelve by the Deputy Grand Master, and five by himself.

He had refused dispensations for new Lodges in five cases, for good reasons.

Having had occasion to reverse the action of Lodges in several cases, on appeal, he says it ought to be understood, by this time, that no Mason can be lawfully convicted on insufficient testimony, nor be tried by commissioners manifestly unfriendly to him; and that the infliction of the extreme penalty of Masonic law for comparatively trivial offenses, will be set aside.

He refers in appreciative terms to GUSTAVUS HENRY WARANTZ, Grand Master of Saxony; WILLIAM WAGNER, Representative of that Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of New York; EDWARD BARNETT, Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York in that Body, and CHARLES B. WADE, Grand Steward, deceased during the year.

Memorial tablets are dedicated to Bros. WAGNER and WADE, and also to SAMUEL R. KIRKHAM, Past Grand Steward, and HENRY C. SHARP, Junior Warden of New York Lodge No. 330, an active promoter of the Hall and Asylum enterprise.

A large amount of public work had been done by himself and deputies, with beneficial results to the Craft.

Difficulties growing out of the violation of the jurisdictional rights of a Lodge in Pennsylvania by a New York Lodge had been satisfactorily settled.

Complaints against Lodges in Indiana and Pennsylvania for having initiated persons rejected in New York Lodges were undergoing investigation by the Grand Masters of those jurisdictions.

He refers to the return of \$3,404.17 by Grand Master CREGIER, President of the the Board of Masonic Relief, of Chicago, and quotes from his letter stating that it was for the benefit of the Hall and Asylum Fund or such other use as the Grand Lodge might see fit to apply it. He continues:

"The expressed wish of the M. W. Brother was partly complied with in the payment of the money to the Treasurer of the Hall and Asylum Fund, subject to such other disposition as the Grand Lodge may direct.

"The money contributed by the Masons of this State was given to the brethren of Chicago in their hour of distress, with no wish or expectation that any portion of it was to be returned, and with no desire to inquire as to its disposition. Under these circumstances it seems proper, whether we regard the return of the money as a donation to the Hall and Asylum Fund, or as a contribution to the funds of the Grand Lodge, that special action should be taken in recognition of this practical exemplification of an integrity inculcated by the teachings of Masonry, and a suitable acknowledgment of the liberality of the Masons of the City of Chicago."

The money went to increase the Hall and Asylum Fund.

The Grand Master devotes considerable space to this Fund, and reports that at the Fair held at New York City in aid of it, in March last, netted nearly forty thousand dollars.

The Report on Correspondence (127 pp.) reviews the Proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges in the United States, five in the Dominion of Canada and four in Europe.

The report on the German Grand Lodges is the work of Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER, and the remainder is from the hand of Bro. JAMES GIBSON, a fraternal, scholarly and able production.

Illinois receives liberal attention. He quotes Grand Master CREGIER's eloquent words on the universal response to our cry of distress, and, summing up the operations of the Board of Relief, says: "Who will say that Masonry is an institution of words, and not acts."

He refers with approval to the rulings of Grand Master CREGIER in connection with the charges preferred against a member of Oriental Lodge. Both are in accord with the decisions of the Grand Lodge of New York under the same conditions. He regards our present regulation relative to dimits as the only safe rule:

Of the "Mortuary Fund" proposition, he says:

"Amendments to the Constitution were offered, creating a system of benefits to members, and to be applied in the Subordinate Lodges, and thus turning the institution of Masonry into a general Life, and Accident, and Health Insurance Society, and totally subverting the true work of the Fraternity. We trust no such disor

ganizing scheme will ever be adopted in the Jurisdiction of Illinois, or any other. We can conceive of nothing more destructive to our welfare. Not that we have any objections to the objects sought to be accomplished; but such objects are not Masonry, and have no part or lot with the Institution. If brethren desire these things, there are plenty of companies, corporations, and individuals who will furnish them as a matter of business. And if they wish them in connection with a secret or social organization, or brotherhood, there is at least one already organized for that express purpose, an active and worthy organization, and able, ready, and willing to execute its mission, and accept all found worthy, who choose to join."

He dissents from the Alabama decision "that a Master of a Lodge has no right to call the Lodge from labor to refreshment for several days, while a motion which has been recorded is pending," and says:

"This is contrary to all the teachings we have heard, and is so productive of evil that we must protest against its general adoption. The W. Master is to rule and govern his Lodge; he is to direct its work; not only the manner of working, but the time when labor shall commence and when cease. The Craft are called from labor by his direction, and the gavel at his installation is placed in his hand with specific direction as to his power, plainly implying the right to do what is denied to him by the decision above made. Let us state a case of actual occurrence in this jurisdiction, and it will illustrate the error of the decision. A Lodge had been regularly opened, a resolution offered and seconded, which caused an angry and exciting discussion, and produced a tumult which the W. Master was wholly unable to repress, and being unable to procure Masonic order and decorum by the ordinary use of the gavel, he finally, having exhausted all other means, called the Lodge from labor for one week; and his action was fully sustained on appeal."

In Illinois a Lodge may not be called off from one day to another whether a motion is pending or not. The illustration cited does not seem to furnish any conclusive argument, because had the Master chosen the alternative of as summarily closing the Lodge, his action would have been as readily sustained.

Bro. GIBSON holds that after the death of a Mason suspended for the non-payment of dues, the Lodge may rescind the act of suspension for the benefit of his family, and we presume also for the purpose of giving him Masonic burial, and cites in support of this view the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, in 1861, in restoring the name of HENRY C. ATWOOD to its roll of Past Grand Masters, though he had died under the ban of expulsion; that the power to make Masons at sight is inherent in the station of the Grand Master and an undoubted prerogative of his office; sees no reason in the Idaho decision that evidence should be heard before proceeding to ballot on the guilt or innocence of an accused brother who pleads guilty, and thinks no ballot should be had, wherein we differ, for we think it might easily happen, especially where charges are preferred growing out of business transactions that a brother might plead guilty to the acts alleged in the specifications, and yet the Lodge might properly decide that the acts specified did not constitute un-Masonic conduct; expresses the opinion as we did last year, that the Grand Lodge of Indiana erred in dismissing an appeal because the appellant was dead; gives excellent reasons for dropping the Grand Orient from recognition and correspondence; and goes straight through the sophistries by which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts seeks to justify its action in planting Lodges in Chili, thus:

"The question really to be decided is, whether Massachusetts is prepared to yield

to the Grand Lodge of Chili, in the territory of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the same Masonic rights that it demands for itself in the territory of the Republic of Chili? Will the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts allow, without an effort to prevent it, any other Grand Body, no matter where located, or in what mere *Rite* it works, to establish Lodges within its acknowledged territory, with authority to counter the symbolic degrees of Masonry? *That* is the question, and it is one of great magnitude in its consequences."

After paying a high compliment to the ability and research displayed in the address of Grand Master GARDNER on the early history of Masonry in Massachusetts, he says:

"In regard to the elaborate effort in this address, *to prove* that HENRY PRICE, in 1733, was deputed Provincial Grand Master of New England, by Viscount MONTAGUE, Grand Master of Masons in England, we suspend forming an opinion till the evidence on that question is all presented. Like most ancient matters, there are, it seems, two sides to this one. The other side is presented very ably and succinctly in the report of Bro. ROBBINS, from the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, of Illinois, and published in the Transactions for 1872 (App., ch. x., v. 1).

"From careful reading of the case and the answer, we think there is more evidence to be obtained, and historic accuracy requires the exercise of the virtue of patient waiting in this matter.

"We therefore adopt the motto on the Douglass shield, and "*BIDE OUR TIME.*"

Alluding to the Canada-Quebec difficulty, he concludes:

"In this emergency, the path of prudence and conciliation by the Grand Lodge of New York, toward both Grand Lodges, is the path of Masonic duty. Let us walk therein faithfully, and let us fraternally seek, by all lawful and Masonic means, to quench the fires of bitterness between them—they are both in our vicinity—both adjoin us—both are our neighbors—let us act as such toward both, and pour oil into the wounds of each—and above all not promote and increase the strife by taking part exclusively *for* one and against the other."

He shows at some length the evils that may grow out of the incorporation of Lodges whereby their proceedings may become examinable by the courts.

From the Report of the Masonic Board of Relief, of the City of New York, we notice that applicants from Illinois received aid from the Board to the amount of \$28.10.

Seventeen charters were granted.

CHRISTOPHER G. FOX, of Buffalo, was re-elected Grand Master; JAMES M. AUSTIN, New York, Grand Secretary.

Only three appeals came up from the disciplinary action of constituent Lodges. That such should be the case in a jurisdiction as large as New York is exceedingly creditable.

In offering the following resolution the Special Committee on the Contributions from the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, say:

"Your Committee also venture to point to this, the first instance of the kind on our records, as an exemplification of the wisdom of our traditional first Most Excellent G. M. SOLOMON, King of Israel, who said, long ago, "*Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days,*" and as an encouragement to well-

doing they would present it as a tangible proof of the truth that charity, which is but another phrase for mercy, is "twice blest" in that it showers its favors upon both the giver and the receiver."

"*Resolved*, That the fraternal and grateful acknowledgments of this Grand Lodge are cordially tendered to said Board of Relief, through their Chairman, M. W. DE-WITT C. CREGIER, for their fidelity as almoners of our gifts, and for their thoughtfulness in their disposition of the above-named surplus."

The Revised Constitution was adopted.

Under it the Grand Lodge has the power to restore an expelled Mason to the rights of Masonry after the expiration of one year from the date of the sentence. A Lodge having expelled a member, may restore such expelled Mason to the rights of Masonry at any time and by a majority vote, notice of a motion to do so having been made at a preceding Stated Communication. Such restoration cannot be made, however, when the Grand Lodge has affirmed the decision on appeal.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge met at Raleigh, December 2, 1872.

Grand Master CLARK says to the members of the Grand Lodge that their cheerful faces and elastic steps tell him that they have been dwelling in a land of peace and plenty. He rejoices to know that the remarks made by him last year touching the prevalent Masonic crimes—profanity and drunkenness—have reached the ear of the Fraternity throughout the entire country. On this subject he indulges in some tolerable lurid composition:

"The sentiments which I so earnestly, yet feebly, enunciated, and your prior action in declaring to the world that these vicious and destructive practices were among the highest Masonic crimes, have met with the profoundest sympathy, gushing forth from every Mason, whose intellect has been quickened, whose heart has been animated, and whose soul has been inspired by the sublime moral teachings of our venerable Institution. It is true, brethren, that, occasionally, the voice of the raven, whose feathers are made glossy only by their sooty blackness, utters forth the vain croakings of its sombre race; yet it is equally true, that the voice is only ominous, because it comes to us from the wizard stillness and inky darkness of a terrible moral night."

While we honor the Grand Master for the earnestness with which he strives for the abatement of these evils, we still retain the conviction which we have before expressed, that to class them among the highest of Masonic crimes tends to confuse our perceptions of the different degrees of moral delinquency. The vice of drunkenness but too often leads to crime, but that in itself it lacks the essence of criminality which attaches to fraud, treachery, and other cold-blooded transgressions, the moral sense of all communities testify; while profanity is an indecency rather than a vice. We will say amen to every effort to rid the Fraternity of both, but let us not forget the weightier matters of the law.

The religious dogmatizing of the Grand Master we will not copy. We allude to

them only to say that whether we agree with them or not as abstract propositions, they should find no place in an address to a Masonic body.

The Grand Master read an account of a public Masonic baptism of children at Washington, under the auspices of a consistory of the Scottish Rite, and asks :

“ What means this imitative assemblage of illustrious dignitaries? What mean these children—these sponsors—these god-mothers—this basin—this perfumed water—this dipping—aye, this *Masonic baptism*? Brethren, what means all this *tom-foolery* ? ”

We think he struck the right word at last.

The Grand Master abates none of the zeal with which he last year proposed to make the campaign against non-affiliates “ short, sharp and decisive,” and urges the Grand Lodge to take no step backward, speaking with some severity of Bro. GOULEY, who had, properly, we think, characterized their action as “ extraordinary ” and “ palpably unjust.” The situation did not, however, seem to be satisfactory to a very respectable minority, and several ineffectual attempts were made to rescind or amend the action of last year. Finally Grand Master CLARK, after the installation of his successor, offered the following and it was adopted :

“ *Resolved*, That willful non-affiliation is a violation of Masonic law, and should be placed on the same footing with every other Masonic offence.

“ *Resolved*, That subordinate Lodges should punish every violation of Masonic law where the offender is duly convicted.

“ *Resolved*, That resolution No. 2, on page 30 of the last Grand Lodge Proceedings be, and the same is hereby rescinded.”

A reference to the resolution rescinded (*see page xcvi, App. Ill. Proc., 1872,*) will show that a “ step backward ” was taken, one which leaves the Grand Lodge in a more defensible position, inasmuch as the former resolution declares that constituent Lodges *shall expel* these who fail to affiliate after three months’ notice.

We totally dissent, however, from the first resolution as it now stands.

The Grand Master decided that, unwittingly or otherwise, the Grand Lodge had so constructed their rules as to make the Previous Question admissible, and gives reasons why he thinks it should be so. We are glad to see that the Lodge took a backward step in this matter, and excluded it from the rules.

The Grand Master is satisfied that nothing but compulsion will secure a proper dissemination of the work, and regrets that the Grand Lodge had disarmed him at a time when he was successfully compelling Lodges to make themselves proficient on pain of forfeiture of their charters.

During his official terms he had been called upon to decide but one question upon which there was conflict of authority, and that was, “ what vote is necessary to reinstate an indefinitely suspended Mason ? ” His conclusion was that a majority vote is sufficient, as a majority could inflict the punishment. The Grand Lodge concurred.

The Report of the Grand Secretary shows that the Grand Master had granted dispensations for fourteen new Lodges.

The Board of Directors of St. John's College reported that they had failed to make any arrangements whereby a school could be established in that institution. It was finally determined to convert it into an asylum for the protection, training and education of indigent orphan children, the Grand Lodge appropriating annually five hundred dollars towards its support, and electing a Superintendent to control the institution and solicit contributions from all classes of people.

Charters were granted to sixteen Lodges U. D., and the representatives of these unconstituted bodies admitted to seats and votes in the Grand Lodge.

Seven cases were before the Committee on Appeals—in one only was the judgment of the Lodge affirmed.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Bro. J. P. BATCHELOR, was granted leave to complete the report of the Committee and have it published with the Proceedings, but it does not appear.

JOHN NICHOLS, of Raleigh, was elected Grand Master; DONALD W. BAIN, Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Semi-annual Communication was held at Halifax, December 6th, 1871, at which we are glad to note Grand Master KEITH was again able to be present and preside.

One petition for a charter was refused.

The following was adopted in amendment of the Constitution :

"*Resolved*, That no brother not a member of this Grand Lodge shall be eligible for office therein."

Also :

"*Resolved*, That canvassing for office in Grand Lodge is at all times to be discountenanced; and that the brother who disregards this expression of opinion, by so doing renders himself liable to be severely reprimanded."

The Grand Master reported two dispensations granted for new Lodges. The Grand Lodge approved them, and continued their authority until the Annual Communication.

The Annual Communication was held at Halifax, June 5th, 1872:

In the absence of Grand Master KEITH, whose medical attendant advised against the risk of venturing out after long confinement, the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. ALLAN H. CROWE, presided. The Grand Master's address was read by the Grand Secretary. We quote its opening words :

"It is with feelings of unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God, that I am permitted

the pleasure of meeting you once more in Grand Lodge, a pleasure which was denied me at your last Annual Communication, in consequence of my absence in New York, undergoing a severe and trying operation on my eyes, which, under the blessing of a Merciful Providence, has, I am happy to say, proved very successful, considering my advanced age.

"Fifty-six years have now rolled round since I was first "brought to light" in a Masonic Lodge, during fifty-four of which I have uninterruptedly been a subscribing member of Virgin Lodge, in this city. For upwards of thirty years I had the honor and pleasure of presiding over the Craft as Provincial Grand Master, while under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and though now some seven years beyond the 'threescore and ten,' my zeal for the welfare and prosperity of our ancient and honorable institution, has not in the least degree abated—my chief regret being that my advanced age and consequent infirmities prevent my meeting you oftener at your stated assemblies; but though absent in body I need not assure you my heart is always with you."

Two additional dispensations for new Lodges had been granted. He had refused in many instances, to grant dispensations to confer degrees at short intervals. A few, however, had been granted in extreme cases, for the third degree only. Submitting the circular letter of the Grand Master of Louisiana, in reference to the encroachments of the Grand Orient of France, he expresses his deep regret at the difficulty, and the hope that the latter body may see its way clear to a speedy and honorable restoration of amicable relations with Louisiana. He thus closes:

"Finally, beloved brethren, having, as already stated, through the kind Providence of our Grand Master above, arrived at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, it is not probable, according to the ordinary course of nature, that my connection with you as Grand Master can be of much longer duration; and the present may not improbably be the last occasion of the kind on which I shall address you in that capacity; nevertheless, whatever may be the decrees of an All-wise Providence in respect to our future, or whatever changes may occur in our present relations with each other, you may rest assured that during the rest of my days, be they few or many, you shall have my warmest sympathy and hearty co-operation in all matters affecting the welfare and prosperity of our beloved and time-honored institution."

May he long be spared to grace the station he has filled with such distinguished honor.

Five charters were granted, and a petition for a sixth refused.

The Deputy Grand Master submitted an excellent report.

ALEXANDER KEITH, of Halifax, was re-elected Grand Master; BENJAMIN CURREN, Halifax, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized.

The request of the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Larvadio, for "an interchange of relations of amity," was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to report at the next Annual Communication.

Obituary resolutions and memorial pages are devoted to Bro SAMUEL F. RAYMOND, Junior Grand Warden, and Bro. ISAAC MELVIN, Past Senior Grand Warden.

The Report on Correspondence (81 pp.), an excellent review of the Proceedings

of forty-one American Grand Lodges, is signed by the whole Committee, Bros. GEO. T. SMITHERS, F. W. DAKIN and H. B. SELLON.

Illinois is fraternally noticed. The remarks of Grand Master CREGIER, in reference to dispensations for new Lodges, and the conferring of degrees out of time, are quoted at length, as expressing right views on these important subjects. The Committee judge the general conduct of business in our Grand Lodge to be excellent, and in this connection refer in complimentary terms of the Grand Master, the various Standing Committees, and Grand Secretary MINER. The Report on Correspondence also receives flattering mention.

On the Quebec question, in reply to Bro. MITCHELL, of Canada, Bro. SMITHERS writes with great directness and force. We should be glad to copy it entire, but must content ourselves with a pretty long extract. Bro. MITCHELL having said that the action of the brethren of Nova Scotia, in recognizing Quebec, "shows that they have not been at pains to realize their position. Bro. SMITHERS rejoins:

"We may as well say that they did not realize their position when they organized the Grand Lodge of Canada by secession from England, or, when they with fraternal alacrity recognized our Grand Lodge, and sent their then Grand Master to install our first Grand officers; they were then quite willing to apply the "American" doctrine to our case, as well as when they claimed the application of that doctrine to their own, and they must certainly pardon us if we apply to Quebec that legality of proceedings that obtained in the case of our own formation as well as in theirs, and that in the face of our suspension by the parent Grand Lodge.

"Bro. Mitchell then categorically questions us, 'Do they think that their being admitted into the Confederation was in any way to interfere with their position as a Grand Lodge?' No, nor did we ever intend that it should; at the same time objecting to the idea that our Province was *admitted* into the Confederation, as we have a slight recollection that we came into the Union *on equal terms*, as a constituent part of the Dominion with our sister Provinces. This remark should be placed with our Brother's hallucination that the Grand Lodges of the Dominion are holding the equivalent position of something like Municipal or County Lodges, and not Sovereign Grand Bodies. We have an impression at the same time upon our mind, that a Grand Master of Canada in referring to the probable effects of the political changes to be made in the Dominion by the Act of Confederation, made a remark that the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia would be as much the Grand Lodge of Canada as the body possessing that title. Then again we are asked, 'Do they not know that the Union of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland into the one united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, did not affect the Grand Lodge of either?' Yes we do, and we know more—that the United Kingdom composed of England, Scotland and Ireland, three in one, has each its Grand Lodge, and intends to keep it in the same manner that the Grand Lodges of the four Provinces composing the Dominion intend to keep theirs, being as equally entitled to their separate Grand Lodges as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are to theirs. We might as well presume from the Canadian point of view, that if Home Rule is applied to the political condition of Ireland and Scotland, that therefore, they are to be reduced from Sovereign Bodies to some kind of Provincial or County Lodges, and we can only add, that it is just as likely for the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland to unite in one Grand Lodge for the United Kingdom, as it is for the Grand Lodges of the Dominion to form a General Grand Lodge. In closing his remarks Bro. MITCHELL says: 'As coming into Confederation cannot injure them, all are at a loss to see how a disruption in the Grand Lodge of Canada can benefit them.' Nor have we any desire that it should *benefit* us, except in the true manner of Masons who are *all* benefitted by good example, and by the influence of the principles of our

Fraternity, by exercising the practice of the cardinal virtues on the final consideration of the subject, by having TEMPERANCE in their discussions, PRUDENCE in their dealings, FORTITUDE enough to accept the *inevitable*, and by displaying that justice to Quebec, expected of the Grand Lodge of Canada, by the Craft all over the world, who meted out the same measure of justice to them at their own formation. We have been *through the fire* ourselves, and would sacrifice more, than many of us have, for the sake of our order, for the sake of Heaven-born peace."

In reviewing Quebec he refers to Canada's greatest mistake, the establishment of "duplicate" Warranted Lodges within the Province of Quebec. Of the failure of the peace negotiations, he says:

"The question appears to us in a worse position than it was before the Committees met. It has, however, brought the matter down to the point that "QUEBEC has been forced to claim her Sovereignty, and to shew that she will not acknowledge in *any way* the 'duplicated' Warranted Lodges; and with our own past action in view, we cannot blame her in so doing, as it will be remembered that after the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in 1866, and her assertion of Supremacy, the M. W. Grand Lodge of England refused (although applied to) to grant a *Warrant* to a Lodge working *under Dispensation* from the Grand Master, knowing, that as she always supports Chartered Lodges holding under her, as being consistent with her dignity, it would be at any time easy to withdraw the dispensation of any Subordinate without compromising her own peculiar notions in this respect—the one being a *constituent of Grand Lodge*, the other *the creation of the Grand Master*. When the union came, no Warrant had to be withdrawn, and the dispensation *was not renewed*."

Quoting, with approbation, the Washington Regulation of one ballot for the three degrees, he advances the same ideas for which we have heretofore contended. He says:

"This practice has uniformly obtained with us in Nova Scotia since our formation in 1866, and to our knowledge no fault has been found with it, the initiatory ballot being understood with us to confer the right to receive the third degree as proficiency is attained. If, *ad interim*, any legitimate cause arises to warrant the prevention of further advancement of the initiate, and such we contend can only be of such a nature as to *demand charges* to be preferred, the Lodge has the remedy in its own hands, and must then do, that which had better been done when the candidate was proposed for initiation, and not possibly put this power into the hands of some vindictive brother, who might be tempted to annoy by the use of the ballot for advancement of each degree, one, whom he might have debarred by his own *one* ballot from ever entering our degrees."

OHIO.

The Grand Lodge met at Columbus, Oct. 15, 1872.

Grand Master NEWCOMB indulged in a brief retrospective view, alluding to the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1808, when five Lodges were represented by eleven delegates, and coming down to the present when over four hundred and thirty working Lodges are on its rolls. He represents the Fraternity within their borders as in a good and healthy condition.

Six dispensations for new Lodges had been granted.

He gives an account of his disbursements of the Fund placed in his hands by the

Grand Lodge for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan, and acknowledges the receipt of the returned surplus from the Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago.

Of decisions he says :

"All the decisions on Masonic law that have been presented to me during the year for my action have been so often decided by my predecessors and your Committee on Jurisprudence, and affirmed by this Grand Lodge, it would be egotism for me to report them as my decisions. I would suggest that the Masters of Lodges in our jurisdiction comply with that part of their obligation at installation, where they promise to read, or cause to be frequently read in their Lodges the Code, rules and regulations of our Order, that none may plead ignorance of the same. This part of their duty is neglected in most of our Lodges, hence so few of the brethren have any knowledge of their duty as Masons, or the rules of the Order for their government.

The Special Committee to whom this was referred, say with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge :

"It is a grave mistake to suppose, as seems often to be supposed, that the chief work of our Lodges is the conferring of degrees. After Masons are made they need to be taught, and that Lodge or that Master which shall initiate a large number of candidates, and leave them without careful instruction, not only in regard to the ritual, but also the constitutions, laws, and various rules of the Order, is negligent of a duty voluntarily assumed and solemnly imposed.

"It would undoubtedly further the welfare of any Lodge if the reading and explanation of some part of the Masonic law should be made a part of the regular proceedings of every communication.

"Your committee therefore recommend that the attention of all Masters of Lodges be called to their promise to read, or cause to be read, frequently in their Lodges, the Code, rules, and regulations, and that they be enjoined faithfully to discharge this duty.

He had deposed from the office of Master an intimate friend, for disseminating the ritual contrary to the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

The Deputy Grand Master reports one dispensation granted by him for a new Lodge.

A brother, a delegate to the Grand Lodge, being intoxicated during the session, was expelled from the Grand Lodge, and his Lodge directed to try him for un-Masonic conduct.

The Committee on Grievances "report that they recognize as good Masonic law the decisions of the Grand Lodge, heretofore made, that a brother cannot appeal from the action of his Lodge in the punishment it inflicts on another brother tried therein for an offense; that if he have any complaint, it should be made directly to the Grand Lodge against his Lodge."

Notwithstanding the repeated concurrence of the Grand Lodge in this dictum, we do not think it is good law. It is the duty of the Grand Lodge to see that justice is done to the Fraternity, not less than to the accused. If a brother believes that the Fraternity has been outraged by a verdict of acquittal, it is a real grievance which

he has a right to bring before the Grand Lodge on appeal, and the Grand Lodge has full power to do justice in the premises.

We are surprised to find the Grand Lodge concurring in the following from another report of the same committee :

" Your committee do not claim to have read and weighed every word of these heavy papers with the nicety of lexicographers, as they are clearly of the opinion that it is not necessary to eat a whole beef to ascertain whether it is tainted or not."

It looks too much like "damning a man at a venture."

Ten Lodges were chartered and one continued under dispensation.

Two dispensations for new Lodges were granted, and two refused for informalities.

A Lodge having attempted to reconsider a ballot, a Select Committee reported the following facts.

" A worthy brother resided for a series of years within the Masonic jurisdiction of the Lodge, and was a frequent visitor, participating in its active labors, but, for reasons of his own, remaining unaffiliated. That brother was stricken with lingering illness, and his disease becoming imminent, a member of the Lodge, acting upon the mistaken idea that affiliation was an indispensable prerequisite to authorize his interment with the rites of Masonry, took upon himself to file an application in his behalf for Lodge membership, and, by clear vote of the Lodge the sick brother was accepted. He died, and by his request was interred with Masonic honors. It subsequently occurred to some members of the Lodge that they had erred, in acting upon a petition not made by the applicant in his own proper person ; and to remedy that error, the Lodge resorted to the still graver one of rescinding, by a *viva voce* vote, its deliberate action, expressed by a unanimous ballot, thus summarily disposing of a membership after the subject thereof had passed from the boundaries of Masonic jurisprudence."

The Grand Lodge ordered the Lodge to rescind its action purporting to reconsider the ballot.

ASA H. BATTIN, of Steubenville, was elected Grand Master ; JOHN D. CALDWELL, Cincinnati, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge having elected as Senior Grand Warden, a brother who had never been elected and installed as Master of a Lodge of Master Masons, it was ruled that there was no election.

Columbus was fixed upon as the next place of meeting.

Upon a careful examination of all the facts in the case, the Grand Lodge did not deem it advisable to take further action towards the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Home. Previous action was rescinded, the Trustees discharged, and contributions ordered to be returned to the donors.

We observe by a decision from the Committee on Jurisprudence that Lodges in Ohio are not permitted to affiliate a brother residing in another Grand Jurisdiction without the consent of the Constituent Lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction he

resides. We should like to hear some good reason for the rule: we can think of none.

The Grand Lodge also decided, correctly we think, that when a Lodge, by special permit of the Grand Master, holds its meeting at a place other than that named in its charter, jurisdiction should be determined from the place named in the charter.

The following, signed by eight persons, whom we presume to be colored, was indefinitely postponed :

"Believing that the Grand Lodge of Masons for the State of Ohio is aware of the existence, in this State, of organized bodies of colored citizens, who claim to be in possession of the *signs* and *secrets* of Free and Accepted Ancient Free Masonry, the undersigned regard it as the paramount duty of the Grand Lodge of *white Masons* to appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the legitimacy of said claim; and if, upon examination, it shall appear well founded, then we respectfully urge that the necessary steps be taken to utilize this *timber*, rather than condemn it as being *rotten* and unfit for use, without having subjected it to a *fair, candid and impartial test*."

We regret to see that the proposition of Past Grand Master BIERCE to adopt the system of one ballot for the three degrees, was lost.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pp.), by Bro. ALLEN BRINSMADE, is an epitome of the doings of forty-four American Grand Lodges.

The printer would have made it much more attractive for the reader and easier for the reviewer, if he had leaved the original matter and left the extracts solid.

Illinois is reviewed. He dissents from the ruling of Grand Master CREGIER that a suspended Mason is not liable for Lodge or Grand Lodge dues during term of suspension, and says it is the reverse of what is held in Ohio and many other States.

OREGON.

The Grand Lodge met at Salem, June 24, 1872.

Grand Master HARE maintains that a Lodge of Masons should not only be a benefit to its members, but to the community in which it is situated, by compelling, if needs be, by proper Masonic discipline, all of its members to square their lives by the square of virtue. He had striven to see that Masonry should assume high ground, and to this end had issued a circular letter calling attention of Lodges, and particularly of Masters and Wardens, to the prevalent vices of profane swearing and intemperance. He had reason to believe that it had been productive of good results.

He had issued four dispensations for new Lodges.

He had decided that a change of venue in Masonic trials does not obtain, one of the fundamental rights of a Constituent Lodge being the right of penal jurisdiction over all Masons residing within its territorial jurisdiction.

He had denied numerous applications to allow Brethren who had been rejected for membership, to renew their application in less time than required by the existing regulations, for the reason that his predecessor had promulgated an edict requiring them to wait one year.

He very properly recommended that the Grand Lodge so provide, by resolution, that any Brother rejected by a Lodge should have a right to renew his application or apply to any Lodge in the jurisdiction for membership as soon after rejection as he might deem proper.

He reports the death of LEMUEL LYON, Past Grand Lecturer. A page in the Proceedings is devoted to his memory.

He submitted the Louisiana Circular, and the Grand Lodge made the contained resolutions its own by substituting "Oregon" for "Louisiana" wherever the word occurs.

He recommended decisive action in reference to Quebec, but the Grand Lodge decided to defer action in the hope of an amicable agreement between Quebec and Canada.

The Committee on Credentials recommended "that Bro. THOMAS ELLINGTON, of St. Helens Lodge, who holds the proxies of the S. W. and J. W., be not allowed a seat in this Grand Lodge, for the reason that an appeal has been taken from the action of that Lodge in refusing to sustain charges preferred against him for un-Masonic conduct in acting as a retail vender of spirits."

The Committee on Jurisprudence very properly decided that he was entitled to a seat.

By constitutional amendment the Grand Lodge was permanently located at Portland.

Four charters and one dispensation were granted.

The Report on Correspondence (146 pp.) is again the work of Bro. S. F. CHADWICK, a guaranty of its excellence.

He reviews the Proceedings of Forty-four American Grand Lodges, and transfers to his pages the Louisiana Committee's review of Foreign Grand Bodies and our review of Massachusetts Proceedings for 1870, they not having reached him.

We thank him for the marked compliment.

Illinois of is the number reviewed. He says of Bro. CREGIER's address, that it shows that he had performed a great deal of labor during his term of office.

Yes, Bro. CHADWICK, a great deal less would have broken down a man of ordinary metal.

Of the Alabama decision that it is not un-Masonic for a Mason to plead the Statute of Limitations in any case in which it is allowed to be pleaded by the law of the State, he says :

"Masons should not plead the statute of limitations, it strikes us, in any case,

Statutes of this class are never looked upon with favor by the courts: then why should Masons avail themselves of them. Statutes of limitations give the privilege to do that which of moral right ought not to be done. We think nothing should be offered to excuse a Mason from paying his just debts, except poverty.

In conclusion he talks eloquently through several pages in defense of Androgynous Masonry.

T. MCF. PATTON, of Salem, was elected Grand Master; R. P. EARHART, Salem, Grand Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to procure a testimonial for the retiring Grand Secretary, Bro. J. E. HURFORD.

We are glad to note the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That one ballot upon the petition of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry, if clear, shall entitle such applicant to the three degrees.

We learn from the Committee on Per Diem and Mileage that Bro. THOMAS R. WILLARD, W. M. of Blanco Lodge, an old man, in order to attend the Grand Lodge, had to travel seventy-five miles on foot to reach a line of public communication.

The Grand Lodge, when called off on the afternoon of the second day, was conveyed by special train to Portland and in the evening was called to labor in the new Masonic Temple.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Oregon welcomes the young and flourishing Grand Lodge of British Columbia as a legally constituted Grand Lodge of Masons, and extends to her that Masonic recognition which has been granted to all Masonic Grand Lodges on the globe.

The application of Utah for recognition was referred to the same committee, but no further mention is made of it.

The Grand Lodge decided that a Lodge had no just claim to be reimbursed for assistance rendered to the widow of a Master Mason, by the Lodge of which the deceased was a member.

The Grand officers were publicly installed, and an oration was delivered by Grand Orator T. F. CAMPBELL. The oration is not published.

On the last day of the session the Masonic Temple at Portland was dedicated "by the Grand Lodge."

Past Grand Master HARE delivered an address the opening of which we quote:

"Standing in this presence, upon this hallowed ground, I am called upon to fill no ordinary or unimportant position among my Brethren, and since I have been called to deliver our address at the dedicatory service, I have been made to think of those whose province and delight it was, long years ago upon this spot, to gather around our altars, perform our rites, and teach the lesson of Masonry.

"In dedicating this Temple to-day, our minds naturally run back to the scenes of the past, and names of those whose wont it was to meet on this hallowed ground pass in review. Twenty-two years ago Willamette Lodge, then under dispensation,

commenced its labors; and on the 10th day of September, 1850, in a building erected on this spot W. W. CHAPMAN, W. S. CALDWELL and JOHN H. COUCH first saw Masonic light. How these memories rush upon our minds! Brethren, we cannot consecrate or hallow this ground. That was done twenty two years ago. What those who then met and labored here have done time shall never efface. They consecrated and hallowed the ground upon which this beautiful Temple stands. How I should like to pause here and glean from the past what I know would be of thrill-interest to you, but time will not permit. Only this morning being placed in possession of these reminiscences, I can only give a passing glance. How the names of the old worthies who met here rush upon our memories: there were ELLIOTT, LONSDALE, HOLMES, WILCOX, CHAPMAN, FLANDERS, CROSBY, CALDWELL, THOMPSON, and that blunt, kind-hearted, generous Mason, the late Captain JOHN H. COUCH.

"And here we are to-day, Brethren, standing in the presence of these memories, as if to finish the work by them begun, to re-baptize, consecrate and dedicate anew this ground forever to the holy purposes of Masonry."

The Oregon Proceedings are well printed, and gotten up in good style; they have but one fault—they lack an index.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have in this volume an abstract of the proceedings of the Annual and four Quarterly Communications, all held at Philadelphia.

Quarterly Communication, March 6, 1872.

The following well put remarks are from a report of the Committee on Appeals:

"Masonry has nothing to do with the business world, and any one coming into her sacred temple with a view to use her mysteries and the power of her pledges to any such end mistakes her purpose and design, and should repent him of the error of his way. A certain appeal is only to be made in the last extremity, and it is an appeal which no Master Mason can see, or hear, without promptly responding to it whatever the danger may be. Outside of this the too free use of any of its signs or symbols, or reference to its obligations in the ordinary transactions of life, which are to be governed and regulated by business usages and the laws of the land, is to be avoided and regarded as unnecessary and hurtful to the Order. There may be, and no doubt are, many cases in which a Master Mason may with great propriety consult with a brother and repose a secret in his keeping, but it must be borne in mind that this must be done with the full consent of the depositary, obtained before hand, for no brother has a right to impose such a trust upon another against his consent, or bind him by *ex parte* action."

Three petitions for Warrants for new Lodges were referred to the Grand Officers with power to act.

Quarterly Communication, June 5, 1872.

One thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of the Brethren who suffered by the destructive fire at Somerset, and a committee appointed to solicit further aid from the constituent Lodges.

Six petitions for Warrants for new Lodges were received and referred to the Grand Officers.

The report of the Trustees of the Girard Bequest shows the total investments of that Fund to amount, at par value, to \$54,420.

Grand Master PERKINS communicated to the Grand Lodge the following decision :

"That there is no authority in the Regulations of the Grand Lodge for one Lodge to confer degrees on members of another Lodge. An E. A. must receive the degrees of F. C. and M. M. in the Lodge in which he was entered, unless he first resign his membership in that Lodge, and regularly apply for and be elected to membership in another Lodge, which can then confer upon him the remaining degrees. The same rule must govern a F. C. Mason. A Lodge does not obtain authority to confer degrees on a member of another Lodge by the request of that Lodge."

It will be observed in this that the Pennsylvania practice in this respect differs from that which elsewhere almost universally obtains.

Three petitions for Warrants for new Lodges were referred to the Grand Officers.

Quarterly Communication, December 4, 1872.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, of Philadelphia, was re-elected Grand Master; JOHN THOMSON, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary.

The Library Committee report very encouraging success. In reply to their circular addressed to various Grand Lodges in the United States, they have received most liberal responses from all quarters, and now have nearly perfect sets of Proceedings of all the Grand Bodies in the United States.

The appeal to the constituent Lodges for aid for the Somerset sufferers, yielded nearly five thousand dollars.

The communication of Grand Master CREGIER, accompanying the return surplus of \$2,150.40, was submitted by the Grand Master, and the money was ordered to be paid into the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

The sum of \$300,000 was appropriated to complete and furnish the new Temple, which when finished will have cost \$1,500,000. A view of the Temple forms the frontispiece of the volume under review.

Annual Communication, December 27, 1872.

The following resolution from a Special Committee on an appeal case, was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the pendency of suits in Courts of Justice, arising out of the same facts as are made the subjects of a Masonic complaint, are a sufficient reason in this case for refusing to investigate the charges preferred."

This being the antipodes of the Maine decision involving the same principle, to which we referred last year, we give the reasons which led the committee to the above conclusion :

"Waiving all consideration of the character of the charges as made, the committee are unanimously of opinion, that it would not be proper to proceed to an investigation of the charges preferred by Brother H——. Both subjects are cognizable before a Court of Justice, and each one of the parties (prosecutor and accused) has invoked the aid of such a tribunal—these proceedings remain undetermined and it would be unwise to anticipate the decisions of the Courts to which the parties have

referred the matter. In some Masonic jurisdictions the resort to a Court of Law or Equity is in itself an answer to a Masonic complaint, and it seems to the committee that the possibility of a decision being made by a Masonic Lodge, different from that made in a Court of Justice upon the same state of facts, has a tendency to lessen the respect entertained by the outside world for the justice of Masonic acts and decisions."

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized.

The address of Grand Master PERKINS, delivered after the installation, has much of the traditional eloquence and dignity that dwells around the Grand East of Pennsylvania, and the incisiveness of true executive ability.

He announced the death of Bro. D. WEBSTER DAVIS, District Deputy Grand Master.

The Grand Master had been able to fulfill to the letter that provision of the Ahiman Rezon which renders it incumbent on that officer to visit the Lodges in the City of Philadelphia, at least once during his term of office. There are sixty Lodges meeting in the city. To visit all of these, exemplifying the work in some and in nearly all delivering informal addresses of counsel, admonition and instruction must have been no light labor, while much other private and public work is reported. Not the least, and not the least appreciated of his labors, was his visit to Chicago to examine and report on the accounts of the Masonic Board of Relief, reference to which is made in the address, and the Report of the Commission is appended thereto. The reception and welcome of the Commission by the occasional Grand Lodge convened by Grand Master CREGIER for that purpose, is alluded to in appreciative terms.

He again refers in terms of severest reprehension to the evil of electioneering for office, and in this connection reports a case where he was compelled to declare the election of a Junior Warden null and void. The facts amply justified his action. He closes thus :

"My Brethren, let us not neglect the 'weightier matters of the law.' Let us enter upon the new year resolved that we will thoughtfully, carefully, earnestly and conscientiously—in dependence upon the aid of that divine Being whose blessing we solemnly invoke at the opening and closing of every meeting of our Lodges—labor and live and act, for the best and highest interests of our fraternity. In the language of the Ancient Charges, 'Let the genius of Freemasonry preside over our conduct, and under her sovereign sway, let us preserve a nobleness and justness of understanding, politeness of manners and evenness of temper. Let our recreations be innocent, and pursued with moderation; and never let us suffer irregular indulgence to expose our character to derision and contempt.' Let us so discharge our duties, and so 'act in conformity to our precepts,' that 'the world will observe how Freemasons love one another in obedience to the will of God.'"

We quote the following points from the Circular Letter of Instruction from the Grand Master to the District Deputies :

"1. A Dispensation to *Enter, Pass and Raise*, is not to be granted without first sending to this office the name, residence, age and occupation of the applicant, and the reasons presented for the privilege, with your views on the subject. If satisfactory, you will be directed to grant it. The fee is thirty dollars.

"2. Dispensations to *Pass and Raise*, or to *Raise*, may be granted, if you are satisfied as to the propriety and necessity thereof. The fee is ten dollars for each degree."

The Report on Correspondence (148 pp.) by Bro. HENRY M. DECHERT, is a well prepared notice of the Proceedings of forty-one American Grand Lodges, Illinois of the number, and eight Foreign Grand Bodies.

We are sorry to see that Bro. DECHERT adheres to the traditional policy of his Grand Lodge in regard to these reports. He says :

"Guided by the rule adopted by previous committees, and for the excellent reasons hitherto assigned, we have abstained from every appearance of hostile criticism of local decisions and modes of operation.

"The Grand Lodge would not recognize any outside interference with the Subordinate Lodges and members, within this jurisdiction. We concede similar rights to all other Grand Lodges. Upon all in common, rests the mutual duty of defending and maintaining our beloved institution, upon the Ancient Usages and Landmarks of the Order."

It is because of this mutual duty, resting upon us all in common, that we think Pennsylvania ought to let the weight of her ability be felt in the discussions out of which is to come, if from any source, harmony of opinion as to what constitute "the Ancient Usages and Landmarks of the Fraternity." We trust Bro. DECHERT will not regard our finishing that quotation with "Fraternity," instead of "Order," an act of hostility."

Bro. DECHERT comments sparingly, but always courteously and with ability. He permits himself to speak of the action of Delaware relative to Alpha Lodge, and so much to the point that we copy his remarks :

"We regard this action as unfortunate and opposed to the spirit of harmony pervading the Craft throughout the United States. Each Grand Lodge is supreme within its own jurisdiction, in the granting and revocation of warrants to its Subordinate Lodges. If a Grand Lodge should grievously violate, or should openly and knowingly permit its Subordinate Lodges to violate Masonic Landmarks, the sister Grand Lodges would deal with it as an equal. Brother McCABE admits that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey has declared 'sound doctrine' in deciding that the 'doors of the Masonic Lodge are open to all men, free born, and of lawful age, of every clime, of every color, and of every creed, who declare their trust in God—have passed the scrutiny of the committee of a lawful Lodge, and have been approved by the secret ballot.' Every Grand Lodge in the United States recognizes that Ancient Landmark, and the perfect harmony existing everywhere within the Order, upon this subject, affords no ground for an agitation of either side of the question. The Grand Lodge of New Jersey has full jurisdiction over Alpha Lodge, and has not found its approval and initiation of twelve colored men to have been done in violation of any Masonic Usage or Landmark."

Alluding to the North Carolina campaign against non-affiliates, he says :

"We trust that the enforcing sword will be tempered with the spirit of Charity, and that it may smite only the malcontents, passing by the many good and worthy men, whose necessities compel them for the present *simply to be Masons in good standing*, but will not allow them to become members of any particular Lodge."

QUEBEC.

The Grand Lodge met at Montreal, September 25th, 1872.

Grand Master GRAHAM reports than nine Grand Bodies had, during the year, recognized the Grand Lodge as the only sovereign Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec, making thirty-one in all.

He had granted dispensations for three new Lodges, and announced that two Lodges heretofore holding under the Grand Lodge of Canada had declared their allegiance to Quebec.

He gives the brethren the excellent advice that, as a rule, their Lodges should be closed at an early hour, and strongly urges the Lodges to keep up the goodly custom of having a fund of benevolence kept separate from the ordinary funds of the Lodge. He speaks in very appreciative terms of Reports on Correspondence received from other Grand Lodges, as being freighted with rich and varied learning, and laborious research, and acknowledges the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge of Quebec to many of their authors, who have made known and defended its claims as a regularly constituted Grand Body.

He alludes, with profound satisfaction, to negotiations in progress, promising a speedy settlement of all difficulties with the Grand Lodge of Canada, but it seems his expectations were disappointed.

He thus alludes to correspondence had with the Grand Lodge of England :

“ In the month of June last, I directed the Grand Secretary to forward to M. W. the Grand Master of England, a copy of the resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, relating, among other things, to the existence, within our jurisdiction of private Lodges holding allegiance to that Grand Body. On the 29th of August, a communication in reply thereto was received from R. W. Brother, the Honorable W. Badgeley, of Montreal, containing a lengthy extract from a letter received by him from His Lordship, the Marquis de Ripon, the M. W. the G. M., of England. These documents are herewith submitted for your consideration. You will observe that this Grand Lodge is therein reminded by the Grand Master of England, ‘ that when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formally recognized by this Grand Lodge (England), it was agreed that all such Lodges as desired to remain under the English Constitution were to be at liberty to do so, and that all their rights and privileges were to be retained, but no other warrants would be issued by the Grand Lodge of England to Lodges in Canada,’ &c., &c.

“ The R. W., the acting D. G. M. (England) for Montreal, in the same communication *inter alia*, says : ‘ Believing that the agreement referred to, escaped the attention and consideration of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and was not present to the mind of the Grand Master of Quebec, when he directed your letter with its enclosures to be forwarded to His Lordship, I take the liberty of recalling it to the notice of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Quebec,’ &c.

“ In reply thereto, the following extract will show that this important subject has not ‘ escaped the consideration of this Grand Lodge, or its Grand Master.’ In our address in the year 1869, to the Grand Lodges of the World, asking recognition, occurs the following : ‘ And not only was the continued existence in the Province of Quebec of Private Lodges under the jurisdiction of three Grand Lodges, namely, England, Scotland and Canada, and the consequent joint occupation, directly and indirectly of the same Province by these three separate Grand Lodges, deemed and held to be contrary to the laws, usages and customs of our ancient and honorable

Fraternity respecting the establishment and jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, but also much painful experience had shown and convinced the majority of the brothers in the Providence of Quebec, that such a state of Masonic affairs was wholly incompatible with the peace and welfare of our beloved Fraternity.' ”

He makes extracts from his previous annual addresses, showing that the Quebec brethren fully appreciated the evils of divided jurisdiction, and says :

“ I have directed the Grand Secretary to reply to His Lordship, the Grand Master of England, the more fully to acquaint him with the position of this Grand Lodge and its claims to undivided jurisdiction within the Province of Quebec, believing that of all others the Grand Lodge of England should be the foremost to recognize and uphold the principle of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction. It is, therefore, confidently anticipated that at an early day these important matters between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England and Scotland and their subordinates in this Province will be constitutionally settled.”

In conclusion, he indicated a wish to be relieved from the duties of Grand Mastership, regarding nearly all the great constitutional questions involved in their organization as substantially settled. We observe, however, that the Craft wisely concluded that he could not yet be spared from the station whose duties he had discharged with such dignity, prudence and ability.

Bro. C. CLARKE presented the Report on Correspondence, which was ordered to be printed in the Proceedings, but it does not appear.

According to custom, the Grand Lodge attended religious service at St. Andrews Church, where Grand Chaplain CLARKE preached a brief and pithy sermon from the following text :

“ As free and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. Honor all men, Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honor the King.”
—I Peter ii, 16, 17.

Bro. CLARKE somewhat changed the Apostle's arrangement of these injunctions, placing them in the order of their, to him, relative importance, thus : I. Fear God. II. Honor the King. III. Esteem all Men. IV. Love the Brotherhood.”

On resumption of labor, notice was given of a motion to be made next year looking to the abolition of the Board of General Purposes.

Warrants of Constitution were granted to the three Lodges under dispensation.

After a long discussion on several propositions relative to differences existing with the Grand Lodge of Canada, the following was adopted :

“ WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Quebec earnestly desires the peace and harmony of Masonry over the whole habitable Globe, and is solicitous that the tenets of the Order be preserved in all their ancient purity ; and be perpetuated under those wise regulations which the Royal Craft from time to time has enacted for its guidance in all matters of general government and interest.

“ AND WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge is profoundly of opinion, that in order to carry out this benificent and laudable object, every Grand Lodge should possess, hold and exercise supreme and undivided Masonic authority and jurisdiction over all Masons within their legitimately recognized territory, such territory being always conterminous with the political boundaries of the State, Province or Territory, as the

case may be, whose name such Grand Lodge may elect to assume and may claim to be designated by.

“AND WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge more immediately and intimately desires the peace and harmony of their beloved brethren in the Dominion of Canada, and with that view desire to heal the present unhappy differences which exist between this Grand Lodge and our well beloved sister, the Grand Lodge of Canada.

“AND WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge that the M. W., the Grand Master of Canada has expressed an earnest desire to adjust the differences which exist between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Canada; be it therefore

“*Resolved*, That a committee of seven be named by the M. W., the Grand Master, to meet a like committee, to be appointed by the Grand Master of Canada, and effect, if possible, an adjustment of the said differences, in accordance with the resolutions passed by this Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication.

“*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, shall forthwith, or as soon as practicable, enter into a correspondence with the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the view to inaugurate at once negotiations, so that definite action in the premises may be had within six weeks from this date; if an adjustment of difficulties be effected, an Emergent Communication of this Grand Lodge be called in the City of Montreal, to ratify and confirm the same, but should no adjustment take place within the time specified, then the Grand Master shall proceed as directed by the resolutions adopted at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

“The Grand Secretary is ordered to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the M. W. Grand Master of Canada for his information.”

JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, of Richmond, was re-elected Grand Master; JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, Grand Secretary.

In an appendix to the Proceedings is published the Proclamation of the Grand Master, interdicting all Masonic intercourse with all Masons in obedience to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

From the Preamble it seems that Grand Master WILSON, of Canada, was disposed to do everything in his power to further an amicable issue of the negotiations projected by the resolutions copied above, have expressed his intention, if necessary, of remodeling his committee so as to remove certain obstacles. The obstacles seem to have been such as could not be overcome, as he finally, January 30, 1873, wrote, that “under present circumstances he did not consider it expedient to take further action in the matter.”

Thereupon, on February 4th, 1873, Grand Master GRAHAM issued the proclamation of non-intercourse, it having been delayed in hope of an amicable settlement some four months longer than was contemplated in the resolutions of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master, with great propriety, says that they had exercised forbearance until it would seem that no fair-minded brother, at home or abroad, can justly feel that precipitate action on their part has not been taken.

For ourselves, while sincerely regretting the necessity of such action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we are free to say that had it determined upon this course

at any earlier time after the establishment within its territory of new Warranted Lodges by the Grand Lodge of Canada, or even after the issue by that body of duplicate warrants to the minorities of those Lodges that had joined in forming the new Grand Lodge, the ultimate verdict of the Masonic world would have justified the act. Even if we felt that as a matter of policy it were better for the Grand Lodge of Quebec to wait still longer before asserting her full rights, we should still admit that in the exercise of her powers as a sovereign and lawfully constituted Grand Lodge, it was her province to judge as to the fittest time for so doing.

We value peace, but we value still more highly the present upholding of principles upon the universal recognition of which future peace must depend. Tried by principle and by precedent, and especially by the precedents established in the formation of the other Grand Lodges in the Dominion of Canada, including that which bears the name of Canada, the proceedings which led to, and the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec were so indisputably correct that there can be no doubt of the ultimate position of all American Grand Lodges on this question. The logical necessities of their position will compel them to give their moral support to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

RHODE ISLAND.

This neat pamphlet contains the records of three Communications.

The Festival of St. John the Baptist was observed by the Grand Lodge, June 26, 1871, by informally assembling with their families and friends at Rocky Point.

"The Festival Communication was opened in ample form," says the record. Addresses were made by the Grand Master and others, and for the rest, "the brethren and friends refreshed themselves."

The Semi-Annual Communication was held at Providence, Nov. 20, 1871.

The Custodians, appointed for that purpose, presented the work and lectures of the three degrees in manuscript and were discharged. The work was declared to be the only authorized Jacob Townsend in the jurisdiction, and the following were passed :

"*Resolved*, That all the work of the symbolic degrees, written out by authority of this Grand Lodge, or by any person assuming to act for the Grand Lodge, be returned to the office of the W. Grand Secretary within sixty days after the passage of this resolution and that the same be destroyed in presence of W. BENJAMIN TALLMAN, R. W. LLOYD MORTON, and W. THOMAS VINCENT.

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no manuscript or printed work, except the Monitors authorized by this Grand Lodge, shall be used by any officer, in opening or closing the Lodges, or in conferring the three degrees in any Lodge under this jurisdiction."

We don't think a cooler thing than that can be found on the records of any jurisdiction.

We observe in the Proceedings of the Annual Communication that the above named Committee asked to be continued in order to see the thing done. Whereupon it was :

“ Ordered, That the committee be, and the same are hereby continued, and that the time for the destruction of the work in accordance with the resolution of the M. W. Grand Lodge, be, and the same is hereby continued to June 15th, A. L. 5872, at 11 o'clock, A. M.”

There is nothing like being exact to the minute if we would impress the world with our earnestness.

The Annual Communication was held at Providence, May 20, 1872.

Grand Master DOYLE did not depart from his usual custom of confining his Annual Address mainly to a report of his official acts.

He thinks the history, jurisprudence, landmarks and general condition of Masonry can be referred to with more effect by the Grand Master, as he meets the Craft in various portions of the jurisdiction, than in Grand Lodge.

He reports the Lodges prosperous, and harmony prevailing.

He reports six decisions. We copy the first to concur :

“ 1st. That a dwarf in statue was eligible to Masonic membership if he was a man possessing proper internal qualification. That there was no required standard as to the height or weight of candidates.”

From the second we learn that Masonic dues are not recognized in Rhode Island.

We copy the fifth as indicating that Grand Master DOYLE is getting conservative on the subject of maims :

“ 5th. That a Lodge having made a Mason of a man without a thumb upon his right hand, must not proceed further in bestowing Masonic light upon him.

He strongly recommends the Freemasons' Repository, a Masonic newspaper published in Providence.

Immediately after the great fire at Chicago the Grand Master issued an appeal to the constituent Lodges, for contributions. The collections were made slowly, and he did not hasten matters for the reason that he was led to believe that as spring approached there would be greater need of help, and that their contributions would then be most acceptable. Before the contributions had been sent Grand Master CREGIER issued his circular saying that no more aid was needed. Whereupon he ordered the fund to be deposited in a savings bank for future disposal.

The sum deposited amounted to \$2,370, a most liberal response from a jurisdiction having but twenty-five working Lodges, and we assure our Rhode Island Brethren that their generosity is as much appreciated by the Craft of Illinois as though the money had come into their hands.

LLOYD MORTON, of Pawtucket, was elected Grand Master; EDWIN BAKER, Providence, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge of Utah was recognized.

No report on Correspondence.

A memorial page is inscribed to Past Masters ANAN EVANS, ISBONE SHERMAN and JOHN FLAVEL CARR. Bro. EVANS had attained the ripe age of ninety-five years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge met at Charleston, December 10th, 1872.

Grand Master BRUNS congratulates the brethren on meeting together with brighter auguries than have been vouchsafed for many a year, and on the signal prosperity of the Craft.

Alluding to the Grand Orient of France, he says: "We cannot allow our sovereignty to be questioned, and we cannot, even for the sake of peace, abandon principles which we believe to be vital." He alludes, with pardonable pride, to the completion of the new Temple, and with regret to those who were not permitted to live to see it dedicated.

He announced the death of Grand Marshal PETER K. COBURN, who, during his seventeen years of service had led to the altar for installation no less than nine Grand Masters; ISAAC T. MARTIN, Past Grand Master of Kentucky, and the Representative near that Grand East of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina; Past Grand Master CHARLES M. FURMAN, and Past Senior Grand Warden WILLIAM T. WALKER.

The Grand Master had granted ten dispensations for new Lodges.

Having satisfied himself that the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, is the only regular Masonic body in that Empire, he had accredited a Representative thereto, and received in return his credentials for a like position near his own Grand Lodge.

The Report of the Committee on Construction of the Temple report that the cost over contract price (\$35,000), amounts to only \$1,346 60, which, we think, one of the most remarkable escapes on the records of Masonic bodies.

From the report of one of the District Deputies, we take the following:

"The first case was, as to whether a Master of a Lodge had a right to exclude a member whilst in a state of intoxication. My ruling sustained the Master, as I ruled that the Master had a right to exclude any one that might impede the harmony of the Lodge.

"The second case occurred in the same Lodge. When the Worshipful Master ordered the assessment for building a Lodge room, to be added to the arrears of members, and those who did not pay the assessment were stricken from the roll as if in arrears.

"I reversed the Master's decision, and ordered the members not actually in arrears

for Lodge dues, to be at once reinstated, which was done. These are the only rulings I have been called upon to make."

The rulings were confirmed.

Ten charters were granted.

The Grand Master was requested annually to assemble the District Deputy Grand Masters and instruct them in the work, it being agreed that uniformity could thus be best attained.

The Louisiana circular was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who asked and received leave to report one year hence.

R. S. BRUNS, of Charleston, was re-elected Grand Master; B. RUSH CAMPBELL, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (69 pp.), by Grand Secretary CAMPBELL, reviewing the Proceedings of thirty-eight American Grand Lodges, is a concise and well-digested paper. Illinois receives liberal notice.

He says of the address of Grand Master CREGIER, from which he quotes at length on "Dispensations to Confer Degrees," that it will compare favorably both in zeal for the welfare of the Fraternity and in intellectual grasp with the best of those which it has been his good fortune to read. The Report on Correspondence also receives kind mention.

In his conclusion he says:

"It is a source of congratulation to the Craft throughout the country that the intellectual standard of Masonry on this continent is of the highest order, as will be seen by the examination of the reports and proceedings of the various jurisdictions. Questions of the greatest importance are therein treated in a manner which would reflect credit on the brightest intellects, and no man can read these proceedings without feeling that an institution which brings to its aid so much talent, must continue to prosper."

The new Masonic Temple was dedicated during the session of the Grand Lodge, in the presence of large numbers of the Craft from all portions of the State.

The oration delivered on the occasion, by Past Grand Master HENRY BUIST, is an elegant and scholarly exposition of the power of association and of Masonry as an exponent of that principle. He says:

"It is eminently true that whatever in the world's history has been the object to be gained, whatever the design men meant to carry out, if the mission on which they have set forth ever was accomplished, it was simply because the men arriving at this object, or moved by this design, or laboring in this mission, have labored together; uniting in societies civil, religious or political, working with one mind and with one accord, and thus invigorating with the strength of the many the weakness of the one, and enlightening with the combined wisdom and experience of all the ignorance and darkness of each; mutually encouraging and reciprocally aiding in the one combined effort for good or for evil, for weal or for woe.

"And so governed by this great principle of our nature, a principle so unvaried and so unexceptionable in all the history of human action, that one might almost suppose it to be an inspiration of instinct, and not a deduction of reason or experience we find in the world's great history of empires and dynasties of religions and

policies, episodes of humbler events, springing up at every era, and showing us men engaged in associations for particular objects not necessarily connected with the great career of national progress.

“And thus it is to this great instinct that we must attribute, among other associations, the birth of the institution of Freemasonry. Freemasonry is one of the most marked, as well as one of the splendid exponents of that great principle of which I have spoken. It is simply the development, noble in intention, still nobler in its results, of the instinct spirit of association. And when we speak of it legitimately, we must speak of it only as an association of good men united for the accomplishment of a common object.”

TENNESSEE.

The Grand Lodge met at Nashville, Nov. 11, 1872.

Deputy Grand Master D. R. GRAFTON, as Grand Master, announced the death of Grand Master DUNAWAY, which occurred on the 22d of the preceding August.

Four dispensations for new Lodges had been issued during the year.

The address covers but two pages of the Proceedings, but a single sentence like the following may well entitle the Grand Master to a receipt in full of all obligations in the matter of talk :

“One of the dangerous tendencies of the times is a disposition to legislate too much, and our Fraternity may, unless great caution is exercised, fall into this error. I have no legislation to recommend.”

Ten charters were granted ; two dispensations continued, five granted and four refused.

Reports were received from the Boards of Relief at Memphis and Nashville. The former extended aid to six applicants from Illinois, amounting in all to fifty dollars.

The Grand Lodge adopted the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, on questions submitted. We quote some portions of general interest, of which is the following rule in reference to the majorities necessary in all voting in Constituent Lodges :

“For Degrees, membership, restoration after expulsion, and excusing from ballotting, a unanimous vote.

“For conviction on Masonic trials, expulsion, indefinite suspension, and restoration after indefinite suspension, a two-thirds vote is necessary.

“For definite suspension, granting dimits, waiving jurisdiction, and on all other questions that may come before the Lodge in transacting the general business thereof, a majority vote is sufficient.”

We suspect that somebody was asleep when it was decided that a majority vote is sufficient to waive jurisdiction acquired by rejecting a petition for the degrees. Otherwise the rule accords with that obtaining in this jurisdiction, except that ours requires a two-thirds vote to fix any degree of punishment.

In answer to the question : " Are funeral honors a matter of right, or courtesy merely ? If a matter of right, what constitutes ' good standing,' entitling a member to funeral honors ?" the Committee say :

" Strictly speaking, no Mason is entitled to it as a matter of right, growing out of his relation to the Fraternity. It is a matter of courtesy—a free-will offering to the memory of a deceased worthy brother, whose loss we deplore, whose life we are not ashamed of, and whose virtues we commend to the world.

" ' Good standing,' in reference to visitation and dimits, technically means free from Masonic censure, and not under charges; when used in reference to burial honors, it means a worthy member, free from censure.

" The old charges and regulations make no reference to Masonic burials, and there is no ancient law on the subject binding upon Masons of the present day, so that the whole subject is within the control of the Grand Lodge, with one ancient example and modern usage for its guide.

" Funeral rites, in honor of distinguished persons, and those whose virtues have commended them to the esteem and affection of the living, have been practiced in all ages, and in all civilized countries, differing in forms according to the rank of the individual and the prevailing customs of those offering the tribute. It is the verdict of the living upon the character and merits of the dead.

" In conformity to this usage, as well as to the legend of our Order, distinguished Masons, and those of great skill and merit, were doubtless interred with Masonic ceremonies at a very early period in the history of the Order, but such honors were not common until modern times, and have never been indiscriminately bestowed, except in the United States.

The Committee go on to say that in Continental Europe it is still practiced in conformity to the symbol of our ancient legend, and only in honor of prominent officers and distinguished persons ; that in Germany it is rarely observed, but that the practice has been more general in England, and in countries in which England planted Masonry.

If we search for precedent, the Masonry planted by England is all that is worth talking about as our guide. The Masonry of Continental Europe is not that which regards no man for his worldly wealth or honors.

In all English-speaking countries the custom of burying, at his request or that of his family, a deceased brother with Masonic honors, is, and has been for a long time, so general that if usage may establish a right this may properly be considered as established.

The committee in their attempt to establish a definable difference between " good standing," in reference to visitation on the one hand, and to burial honors on the other, have not been very happily successful. The definition, " a worthy member, free from censure," is an elusive one, because such is the imperfection of humanity that all men are more or less unworthy and censurable. Whether a member is so unworthy as to have forfeited the right to Masonic burial, is a question to be settled not by a definition, but by a judgment, and this judgment, it will be seen, the committee hold may be rendered after his death :

" The committee believe it would be an outrage on public sentiment, and a prostitution of Masonic rights, to pay Masonic respect to the memory of those whose

lives have been an open violation of the cardinal virtues of our Order. Such a practice tends to cheapen virtue with our own members, and degrades Masonry in the eyes of the world.

“We desire the Grand Lodge to take such action in the premises as that every Mason who is not living in the discharge of his Masonic duties may look forward to the certainty that, however he may escape the discipline of the Craft whilst living, his merits and demerits will be passed on by the Lodge when he dies.

“To the worthy Mason, such a discrimination will be an incentive to press on to higher excellencies, knowing that when he dies the honors and respect paid to the ancient artificer of the Temple will be awarded to him.

“We therefore recommend the following rule :

“It shall be the duty of each Subordinate Lodge to bury a deceased worthy member thereof (if deemed worthy by the Lodge) with Masonic rites, if requested by the decedent, or by his near relatives after his death, in all other cases, such Masonic honors may be granted, or withheld, as the Lodge may deem best.”

If it be a prostitution of Masonic rights to pay respect to the memory of those whose lives have been an open violation of the cardinal virtues of our Fraternity, how shall we fitly characterize our own action in according full Masonic standing to the living violators of these virtues? Which tends most to cheapen virtue with our own members : to require them to follow to the grave, in the light of day, the wreck of him whose association they permitted while living, or to permit the hand that was neither stretched forth to support him ere he fell, nor to strike at his evil practices, to buffet the defenceless dead?

We admit that the subject has its difficulties, but deplorable as it may be to be obliged to give Masonic burial to an unworthy brother, it is preferable to that other alternative, against which all our instincts cry out, of putting the voiceless dead on trial.

We adhere to the Illinois rule as being just to the dead brother with whose errors we have neglected to deal, and as tending to make us do our duty toward the living.

Resolutions were adopted that for a persistent habit of profane swearing, or for engaging in the disreputable occupation of keeping a tippling saloon and refusing to abandon the same when admonished by the Lodge, suspension or expulsion should follow.

The docket of the Committee on Appeals embraced twenty-eight cases.

On an appeal from a sentence of indefinite suspension, the committee report that the Lodge sought to penetrate the privacy of the family circle and disturb marital relations. This they thought grossly wrong, and recommended reinstatement, and that as it was impossible for the Lodge to blot out the stain it would have put on the brother's family, that the Grand Master inquire whether it is not best to deal with the Lodge for its unheard-of action. The Grand Lodge concurred.

D. R. GRAFTON, of Chattanooga, was elected Grand Master; JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge attended a Lodge of Sorrow, held in memory of the late Grand

Master WILLIAM M. DUNAWAY. A brief but exceedingly appropriate eulogy was delivered by Bro. A. W. CAMPBELL. Of his personal and Masonic character he says :

" His personal character was affluent in all those qualities which contribute to the formation of a perfect man. To wisdom, to love of right, and devotion to principle he added a temper respectful and courteous to others ; a courage unquestioned, and honor intact. No stain blurred the ermine of his good name. Conceding to all men the full measure of what was their due, he was punctilious in the exaction of what was due to himself. Exempt, in an unusual degree, from that acrimony which the collision of debate too often engenders, and always tolerant of the opinions of others, he was inflexible and unswerving in the maintenance of his own.

* * * * *

He was slow to anger and easy to forgive. He supported his falling brother by gentle admonition, and warned him with kindness of approaching danger. He opened not his ear to his slanderers, and closed his lips against all reproach. His faults and his follies were locked in his breast, and his prayers for mercy ascended to Jehovah for his brother's sins. Nor were these sentiments of benevolence confined to those who were bound to him by the ties of kindred or worldly friendship alone, but, extending them throughout the globe, he loved and cherished all who sit beneath the broad canopy of our universal Lodge."

The Proceedings contain a tablet inscribed to his memory.

Bro. GEO. S. BLACKIE presented the Report on Correspondence (67 pp.), reviewing the Proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges and fourteen Foreign Grand Bodies. It is, like all his papers, excellent.

Illinois finds a place in his review. He says of Grand Master CREGIER's address, that it is " an able business paper, and well displays the extraordinary energy of the elected head of this mighty jurisdiction."

Referring to the action of Massachusetts in chartering Lodges in Chili, he says :

" For the life of us, we can see very little difference between the action of Massachusetts and that of France. France has recognized a Scottish Rite body, working in the Scottish Rite and giving all the symbolic Degrees, in a territory all already occupied by the York Grand Lodge; in consequence, we all condemned France. Chili has her own Grand Lodge, conferring the three symbolic Degrees in the Scottish Rite, and Massachusetts steps in and says she has the right to have Lodges working the Degrees in the York Rite there, too, Pray, wherein is the difference? Has Massachusetts more right in South America than France in Louisiana? Or, do Grand Master GARDNER and the other 33rds of Massachusetts not recognize the " Scottish Rite " at all?"

Every reviewer will appreciate the following :

" We have presented our abstract in as brief form as we could without injustice to the labor. It is not possible in these days, to make the brief reports on correspondence that our fathers were contented with. Then, there were few Grand Bodies, and very little published by them. Now, there are forty-eight Grand Lodges in the English-speaking countries of North America alone. Then, there were not more than three hundred pages in all the Grand Lodge reports of the world ; now, we have had to learn the contents of no fewer than thirteen thousand three hundred and sixteen pages, some of them of folio size, and many of the finest type, and written in seven of the languages of Europe. To do justice to all would require a volume such as that issued this year by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts."

TEXAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Houston, June 10, 1872, with Deputy Grand Master BRAMLETTE as Grand Master.

Of the ten dispensations for new Lodges ordered at the preceding Annual Communication, he had issued three and presumed the other seven had been issued by the Grand Master previous to his death. Upon his own authority he had issued eight more, while fifteen petitions had been rejected.

There had been fewer questions than usual, involving Masonic law, presented for his decision, which he attributes to the codification and publication of the Edicts and Decisions of the Grand Lodge. He however submitted sixteen decisions, each involving some point not heretofore definitely adjudicated.

He decided, in a case where a brother suspended had appealed, and the action of the Lodge was sustained, that when at a subsequent Annual Communication the Grand Lodge had authorized the Lodge, at its own request, to re-try the case, its action did not affect the status of the accused as a suspended Mason. He decided that the Grand Lodge, by recognizing and passively approving the action of a Constituent Lodge in suspending a Past Grand Master, had conceded the right of Constituent Lodges to deal with members of the Grand Lodge, but seemed to have some doubt as to their power to deal with a Grand Officer.

He thinks it improper that Constituent Lodges should be incorporated.

He submitted the Louisiana Circular, and thus alludes to its contents :

“The committee delicately hint at the cause of all the troubles referred to, which seems to result from the various systems of spurious Masonry, gotten up by selfish and designing men during the last century, engrafted upon Masonry, and called Masonic Rites. These spurious and so-called Masonic Rites, are numerous, and in some countries have become the prevailing element, and have usurped the entire control of Masonry. They have filched our rites, donned the name and livery of Princes and Rulers, and strut proudly in stolen costume. Shall such pretension be recognized as Masonry? and can our Institution sustain the pressure and preserve her holy principles under the weight of this pseudo Masonry, with all its gewgaws and political contaminations?”

The Grand Master devotes considerable space to the subject of making Masons of negroes. After alluding to the repeal by the Grand Lodge of Illinois of its indefensible prohibitory edict, and to the initiation of colored men in New Jersey, he says :

“An eminent brother, and P. G. M., of New York, R. W. JOHN W. SIMONS, in report on F. C., alluding to the action of the Grand Lodge of Delaware on this subject, talks thus :

“An attempt to rescind the unwise resolution of 1867, in regard to the initiation of colored persons, was tabled.

¶ [“It appears strange to us that our Delaware brethren will persist in overlooking the fact that this is not a subject for legislation. The right to admit or reject any profane, white or black, resides in the individual members of the Craft. The right to decide who shall, or who shall not, be members of a particular Lodge, resides in that Lodge, through the individual act of its members. When a Grand Lodge

grants a warrant and establishes a subordinate, it gives its consent to the subordinate to enjoy a full exercise of the right of selecting and making up its own membership. The Grand Lodge cannot legislate a member into a Lodge, neither can it keep one out lawfully, if the Lodge unanimously decides to admit him. The resolution of 1867 was therefore an attempt to exercise a power not resident in the Grand Lodge, and should never have been adopted.'

"We take issue with the distinguished brother. We assume that this *is* a subject of legitimate legislation by Grand Lodges; and that the Delaware Resolution of 1867 *was* legitimate and a *wise* resolution; and the repealing of such is fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the future of Masonry in America.

"That 'the Grand Lodge cannot legislate a member into a Lodge, nor keep one out lawfully, if the Lodge unanimously decides to admit him,' is true, as a general rule, so far as *membership* is concerned; and it is also true that Grand Lodges have always exercised the power of controlling and designating the proper *material* for the Masonic temple. Some regulations of this character are of such ancient origin that they are universally admitted as Landmarks in Masonry; such, for instance, as the prohibitions in regard to atheists, irreligious libertines, women, bondmen, those physically unsound, &c., &c."

The Grand Master was certainly nodding when he affirmed that Grand Lodges had always exercised the power of controlling and designating the proper material for Lodges. So far from its being true that the Landmark fixing the qualifications of candidates has grown out of a Grand Lodge regulation, the Grand Lodge did not come into existence until long after the Landmark was firmly fixed.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom this subject was referred, submitted a special report thereon, which goes straight to the core of the subject, and treats it on purely Masonic grounds. The Committee say:

"The resolution of January, 1852, (168th Reg.) was adopted during the existence of slavery, when negroes were almost universally slaves, or born in slavery. They were then obnoxious to the ban of our ancient Landmarks, which prohibit the admission of any who are not free born. Certainly neither a white man or a negro, who was born a slave, is admissible. Of this there can be no question; and any Lodge that has or may admit such bondmen born, violates the ancient Landmarks. But can the Grand Lodge adopt and enforce new restrictions or prohibitions upon its subordinates, not recognized by the Landmarks? If it can, where is the line of demarcation to be drawn? and what standard of race, occupation, or condition in life, shall we adopt? Masonry knows no distinction of religion, nationality, politics or race, or occupation. It is universal in these particulars; and it is equally true that it recognizes no right in any race, religion or nationality, to demand admission into its portals. None have any claim of right to demand admission. All without are among the profane. They cannot be admitted among the children of Light, without the free and unanimous consent of all, given according to the rules generally established for the government of the Craft, and each branch of it. The guardianship of the portals of our Order has, by general usage and consent, been committed to the Subordinate Lodges. It is for them to decide and act upon the fitness of the material presented for use. They must act within the limits prescribed by the Landmarks, and in case they wilfully err, or are grossly negligent in performance of their duty, it is in the power of the Grand Lodge to revoke their Charters. If we assume the ground that the Grand Lodge may impose restrictions or limitations, not imposed by the Landmarks, then the converse of the proposition may be insisted upon, that the Subordinates shall admit such classes and persons as the Grand Lodge may decide to be fit material, and not prohibited by the Landmarks. This is precisely the ground of the Grand Orient of France, which assumed that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana had been derelict in its duty, because it did not affirma-

tively declare that negroes should be admitted into its Lodges, and authorized the establishment of Lodges in Louisiana for that purpose. Against this action of the Grand Orient, our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana protested before the Masonic world, and we have joined in that protest along with most other of our sister Grand Lodges. We cannot now consistently assume any other ground, if we would; but it was the right, true and Masonic ground, and therefore we should adhere to it."

The Grand Lodge concurred.

The Grand Master argues ably that the retailing of spirituous liquors is not a legitimate business for a Mason, and forcibly says :

"He who, for petty lucre, presents the *tempting bowl* to a weak and erring brother's lips, and thereby aids his fall and disgrace—entailing untold evils upon his family—is surely more culpable in the sight of God than is the victim he is aiding to perdition.

"We punish our brother, who has been thus tempted; but as yet, we have not defined the status of the tempter. Shall we continue to fraternize with those who are aiding the destruction of, and frustrating all our efforts to redeem, our unfortunate and weak brother; who are robbing his family of their necessary support and sustenance, and who are scattering, broadcast, the seeds of evil among the youth of our land?"

He alludes in eloquent terms to the death of the Grand Master, Bro. THOS. J. H. ANDERSON, which occurred on the 29th of the preceding August, and that of Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, which occurred less than one month later. Appropriate notice of their decease was taken by the Grand Lodge, and memorial pages are inscribed to them. Bro. TAYLOR had attained to the highest positions in the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery as well as in the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge decided that no elective officer of Grand or Constituent Lodge could be elected by proxy; adopted the District Deputy system; recognized the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah; assisted the Grand Master to dedicate Glenwood Cemetery; recommended the "Texas Mirror" to the Craft; witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees; chartered twenty-two Lodges, twenty of which had previously worked under dispensation; continued one dispensation and discontinued one; restored two charters; referred "several" petitions for dispensations for new Lodges to the Grand Master; made Committee on Grievances and Appeals a Standing Committee, and provided for like Committee No. 2, to sit five days before the Annual Communication—a wise proceeding, judging from the amount of labor performed by this Committee, reporting as it did, at considerable length on twenty-six cases.

Under the lead of the Committee, the Grand Lodge reversed a verdict of expulsion and ordered a new trial because only five members voted on the trial, six only being present and the Junior Warden precluded by law from voting; inflicted the penalty of expulsion in a case where the Lodge had acquitted the accused in the face of conclusive evidence of guilt; concurred in the opinion that the certainty rather than the severity of punishment yields the best fruits of discipline, and also that the indictment and judgment of a civil court should be taken as *prima facie* evidence of guilt.

WILLIAM BRAMLETTE, of Paris, was elected Grand Master; GEORGE H. BRINGHURST, Houston, Grand Secretary.

The following from the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted;

"Resolved, That membership in the Grand Lodge does not exclude the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Lodge to try and punish a Mason, who is otherwise subject to it, for Masonic offences; except that officers of the Grand Lodge, during their term of office, are not subject to discipline by a Subordinate Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (71 pp.) we presume to be substantially the work of the Chairman of the Committee, Bro. MARCUS F. MOTT. He acknowledges material assistance received from the other members of the Committee, but as he holds himself responsible for all its imperfections, he is equally entitled to the great credit which attaches to the work. The report reviews the Proceedings of forty-two American Grand Lodges, Illinois of the number, and three Foreign Grand Bodies.

Bro. MOTT dissents (in common, we think, with all reviewers who have noticed the subject,) from Bro. DAWKINS' proposition to accept hearsay testimony in Masonic trials; forcibly argues the right of the Grand Lodge to do complete justice in cases of appeal; inclines to the opinion, repeatedly expressed by us, that insanity enters into every case of suicide; is not prepared to concur in the decision that an installed officer removing beyond the jurisdiction of his Lodge can dimit before the expiration of his term of office; holds, as we do not, to the system of a ballot for each degree; believes, as we do, that the presumption of innocence, until the contrary appears by legal proof, and a legal trial, is a sound rule, founded on the highest principles of justice; thinks, and we agree with him, that the Texas rule in regard to non-affiliates, which is substantially the same as the present law in Illinois, is all that can properly be done in the matter, and looks for no good results from the severe measures inaugurated in North Carolina.

On the question whether a Mason can be tried in any other Lodge than that in which he holds membership, Bro. MOTT says:

"Without entering into any discussion on this subject, we will just state that our Grand Lodge has resolved that an offender may be tried either by the Lodge where the offender holds his membership, or by the Lodge where the offence was committed, both Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, the jurisdiction to attach to that Lodge which first prefers charges, provided that if the charges are preferred in another Lodge, his own Lodge shall be officially notified of the fact. Our Grand Lodge, however, denies the right of a Lodge in another jurisdiction to try any Mason residing in Texas."

Illinois claims for her Constituent Lodges the right, and makes it their duty, to exercise penal jurisdiction over *all* Masons residing within their territorial jurisdictions, without regard to where such Masons hold their membership. She concedes the same right to her sister jurisdictions.

UTAH.

The Grand Lodge met at Salt Lake City, October 7th, 1872.

The address of Grand Master STRICKLAND opens thus:

"Situated as we are, in the valleys and foothills of the mountains, near the river

Jordan and the Dead Sea, surrounded by mountain heights covered with perpetual snow, "The Beautiful Snow," that in shrinking, moist-eyed modesty at the face of the sun, makes verdant twenty thousand cottage homes, shaded by the morning shadows of the Wasatch; homes of a people who believe in prophets and prophecies, that they came up into these mountain valleys at the instance and direction of the Almighty; a people engaged in building a temple as a future dwelling-place of the Lord; a people who believe in and practice many dogmas of the Israelites in their palmy days. It is not unlike the topography of the country or the belief and practice of the people in ancient days, when Masonry, like a 'silver lining' to the great black cloud of religious superstition and licentiousness then enveloping the earth, came forth and formed the first living nucleus of cosmopolitan ideas, around which new thoughts could rally with an assurance of protection, until strong enough to go forth among the nations commanding and demanding respect."

He reports peace, harmony and prosperity among the Craft since the formation of the Grand Lodge, and that no death had occurred.

His duties had been light. He had granted a dispensation for a new Lodge at Provo City, and had refused a petition for one at Salt Lake City, believing that there was not room and material to warrant the establishment of a fourth Lodge, an opinion in which the Grand Lodge concurred.

Deputy Grand Master COHN, who had charge of the Craft during a brief absence of the Grand Master, reported that he had declined to grant a dispensation to advance an Entered Apprentice who was so deficient in memory as to be unable to learn the lectures.

REUBEN H. ROBERTSON, of Salt Lake City, was elected Grand Master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Salt Lake City, Grand Secretary.

One Lodge was chartered.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Quebec were recognized.

The following rather loose rule was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That where there are two or more Lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction, the jurisdiction over non-affiliated and non-resident Masons shall be concurrent, and shall be exercised by individual Lodges, turn about. Provided, That when a particular Lodge may desire to exercise jurisdiction out of turn, it may do so with the consent of two-thirds of the Lodges interested."

A revision of the Constitution and By-Laws having been ordered, and the Committee not being prepared to report, the Grand Lodge suspended labor until November 12th, 1872, when the revised Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order, Code of Jurisprudence and Standard Lodge By-Laws were adopted.

Past Grand Master, OBED F. STRICKLAND was presented with a fine and heavily encased gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, and a public oration was delivered by the Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Orator, NORMAN MCLEOD.

We are glad to note that the revised By-Laws provide for the system of one ballot for the three degrees.

Representatives from Lodges U. D. are admitted to seats in Grand Lodge, but properly excluded from voting and holding office.

A distorted version of the "Charges of a Freemason," is published with the Proceedings.

VERMONT.

The Grand Lodge met at Burlington, June 12th, 1872.

The Grand Lodge, at its preceding Annual Communication, passed a resolution making it the duty of the Grand Master to inspect the By-Laws of the several Lodges and take "such action as he should deem necessary." We do not wonder that Grand Master DAVIS, who had some experience in this line and found it considerable labor to revise those of a single Lodge, shrank from the accumulated labor of the ordinary duties of his office and the personal revision of the By-Laws of ninety-six Lodges !. He therefore called the District Deputies to his aid, deciding the questions that came up from them, and also those which came up on appeal from their corrections, inspecting those of twenty-four Lodges himself. Evidently the Craft in Vermont think it is better that the Grand Master should "wear out than rust out."

He had granted three dispensations for new Lodges.

While admitting that the emergency might arise which should call for the exercise of the dispensing power to enable the ballot to be taken without waiting the prescribed time, he had found no such cases, and had refused all such petitions. Among other reasons, equally well stated, why great care should be exercised in dispensing with this regulation, he gives the following :

"Another and more important objection is found in the looseness with which members oftentimes perform their duty with the ballot on such occasions. There is always more or less feeling excited in behalf of a petitioner who is about to remove, and his objectionable characteristics, if he have any, are too apt to be overlooked in sympathy for one who is about to depart. To some it would seem too harsh to black-ball a man just as he was going away. And again, if he is not just the man to make a good Mason, his objectionable qualities will go with him, and those who cast the ballot will not have to encounter them. All this, together with the advantage of the initiation fee to replenish the Lodge treasury, and which a black-ball would prevent, are quite likely to influence the minds of more or less members of the Lodge seeking to do the work."

He reports the following :

"About the first of April, I received a very serious complaint from Mad River Lodge, No. 77, at Moretown, relating to the action of the Master and Senior Warden of that Lodge. I immediately directed R. W. Brother J. L. MACK, the District Deputy Grand Master for that Masonic District, to investigate the facts and make report. He made a very thorough investigation, and reported, in substance, that on the 30th day of last January a petition was received in the Lodge, an Investigating Committee appointed upon the same, who immediately made report, and the ballots were thereupon taken, in which one black-ball appeared against the candidate, notwithstanding which he was declared elected and one degree conferred upon him. All this occurred upon the same evening. It also appeared that the Master had arranged beforehand with the acting Junior Warden that if one black-ball appeared against the candidate it should be disregarded and he declared elected. The regular Junior Warden of the Lodge was absent, and his station filled by a pro tempore appointment. This was a flagrant disregard of regulations and defiance of Masonic authority, such as I had never before heard of. Immediately upon receiving the report I issued an order suspending the Master from the functions of his office during my pleasure, or until the present communication of the Grand Lodge. I also issued a similar order against the Senior Warden for announcing the ballots clear

when in fact they were not clear, he knowing at the time that a black-ball appeared against the candidate."

The Special Committee to whom the case was referred, recommended the indefinite suspension of the Master, Senior Warden and Acting Junior Warden, and the forfeiture of the Lodge charter. An animated and general discussion followed, evidently turning on two points, the forfeiture of a charter without giving the Lodge a hearing, and the question of original jurisdiction in reference to the Senior Warden and Acting Junior Warden. The matter went over until the next day when Past Grand Master HALL offered a substitute for the report of the committee, instructing the Grand Master to summon the Master to appear at the next Annual Communication for trial, on charge of "gross violation of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and other conduct unbecoming the Master of a Lodge," and directing the Grand Master to order Mad River Lodge to put the Senior Warden and Acting Junior Warden on trial "for gross unMasonic conduct in violation of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and conduct unbecoming their official position."

The Grand Master offered an amendment to this, instructing the Grand Master to summon all three of the persons referred to for trial, at the next Annual Communication, and it was adopted.

Whatever may have been rightfully within the power of the Grand Lodge to do with reference to the Senior Warden, we are entirely at loss to know by what right the Grand Lodge assumed original jurisdiction over the Acting Junior Warden who was not a member of that body. Certainly not by virtue of any power found in its Constitution, which in the only place where the subject is mentioned, concedes to the constituent Lodge original jurisdiction even over the officers of the Grand Lodge.

On the subject of dimit the Grand Master says :

"My own opinion is that it is the *right* of any member of a Lodge, in good standing, to request a dimit without giving any reason therefor, and simply for the purpose of severing his connection with the Lodge and remaining unaffiliated. And when such request is made, it is the *duty* of the Lodge to grant it. A majority vote, however, in the affirmative upon the request is required. This, of course, implies the *power*, by a failure of such vote, to deny the dimit. It being a *duty*, the performance of it is with the consciences of the members.

"Our Institution is a voluntary one. All its members come to it of "their own free will and accord." They assume its duties and obligations voluntarily, and, so far as its *active* duties are concerned, the performance of them continues to be subject to their own volition. Its obligations, however, are binding for life; such as the duty of secrecy, the necessity of obeying the moral law, and living uprightly and acting honorably, so as not to bring discredit upon our Institution. A dimit does not, to any degree, absolve them from these obligations. Membership is an active duty; for its performance a Mason is rewarded by the benefits and privileges of the Lodge organization. He becomes a member voluntarily, and assumes the duties consequent upon membership for the purpose of its advantages. His continued performance of these duties should be as much at his own choice as the original assumption of them was. To attempt to compel him to continue his membership and to thrust upon him its benefits, against his will, could be of no advantage, either to the Lodge or the member. Such an attempt is repugnant to the voluntary nature of our Institution."

These views being in conflict with the decisions of his predecessors, the Grand

Master asked the Grand Lodge to decide what should be the regulation in the future. Under the lead of the Committee on Address, it disagreed with him by a vote of 51 to 45.

Of the Quebec brethren he says :

“ Their unfortunate troubles with the Grand Lodge of Canada, however, were still unsettled. Some attempts were made for an adjustment through a committee from each body, but without avail. After much deliberation they placed themselves, by a series of resolutions, squarely upon the ground of exclusive Masonic control of all the Lodges within their territorial limits. .

“ This is the ground that the Grand Lodge of Vermont has always stood upon, and in order to be consistent, in view of action of recognition, we must countenance, and, if need be, defend the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the honorable position it has taken.”

He announced the death of BARZILLAI DAVENPORT, for many years Deputy Grand Master, and WILLIAM P. RUSSELL, Past Junior Grand Warden, both of whose names were intimately connected with the history of the Grand Lodge at the time of, and after its re-organization ; also, of Bro. JULIAN H. DEWEY, cut off in the prime of life, a man of rare attainments and great ability. Memorial pages are dedicated to these brethren, and also to Bro. HARRY HILL, one of the oldest and most respected Masons in the jurisdiction, intelligence of whose death was received during the session of the Grand Lodge, and UZAL PIERSON, Grand Tyler, who died some weeks after the close of the Grand Lodge, and who, during the session, was presented with a Past Grand Tyler's Jewel, on the obverse of which was inscribed the fact that he had been *for sixty years a Mason !*

The Grand Master submitted thirty decisions, many of which, we presume, were evoked by questions growing out of the revision of the By-Laws of constituent Lodges.

We note some that are not dependent on local regulation, and concur : That in any case when it is found that the petitioner is ineligible, the petition should be returned without a ballot ; that a petitioner who has lost one eye, but is otherwise perfect in his physical qualifications, is not thereby disqualified for the degrees ; that a Mason is not liable to charges and trial for anything done before he became a Mason, except for fraudulent statements in his petition, or some other improper act connected with his admission ; and that by initiation a candidate acquires a right to advancement, upon suitable proficiency, and this right cannot be taken from him (justly) without sufficient cause. We doubt, hesitatingly, his decision that a member can not be excused from balloting on a petition for the degrees, or affiliation, by unanimous consent, and dissent from the decision that an unaffiliated Mason can not prefer charges.

Past Grand Master ENGBLESBY, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, presented the preamble and resolutions adopted by that body in September, 1871 (*see Ill. Proc.*, 1872, p. cxiii, *App.*), and offered the following :

“ WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Canada still refuses recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and is asserting jurisdiction over Lodges located in the Province

of Quebec; and whereas such assertion of jurisdiction violates the well settled principles of Masonic law applicable to such cases; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Grand Master is hereby instructed (unless the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its next session, withdraws from and ceases to assert any jurisdiction over any Lodge of Masons in the Province of Quebec) to issue circulars to the different Grand Lodges, as well as the subordinate Lodges of this State, that the Grand Lodge of Vermont and its subordinate Lodges have suspended all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Masons under its jurisdiction, until the wrong is made right."

This went to a Special Committee, the majority of whom asked one year's further time for consideration, while the minority urged its immediate adoption. The minority report prevailed.

The question of the recognition of the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, was referred to the Grand Master to be disposed of as he should think best.

Past Grand Master HALL was presented with a service of silver. We should be glad to copy the presentation address of Grand Secretary CLARK, but the manner in which Vermont is growing on our hands admonishes us to forbear.

Three Lodges were chartered.

PARK DAVIS, of St. Albans, was re-elected Grand Master; HENRY CLARK, Rutland, Grand Secretary.

The following, we are glad to say, "was ordered to lie:"

"Resolved, That a non-affiliated Mason shall be deprived of all Masonic privileges within this jurisdiction after this date."

The Grand Lodge condemned the action of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg in invading the jurisdiction of New Jersey, but as it had already interdicted all Masonic intercourse with that body, it could only renew its protest against its un-Masonic action.

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.), by Bro. HENRY CLARK, is an able and judicious review of the Proceedings of forty-six American Grand Lodges and six European Grand Bodies.

Illinois is thoroughly reviewed. In answer to his suggestion we reply that in this jurisdiction the right of peremptory objection, as against a visitor, is fully recognized.

Bro. CLARK fails to see the right or appreciate the doctrine that the Grand Lodge has the right to re-instate a member in a constituent Lodge. So do we, and so does our Grand Lodge, as he will see by referring to page 112, of the volume he was reviewing, whereon appears the record of the striking out of "and reinstated in said Lodge."

Under "Massachusetts" we find the following:

"A Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge was held on the 9th of March, and the Grand Master, in his address delivered at that time, takes up the subject of the Prince Hall, or Negro Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and proves conclusively that it was illegitimate, because the Prince Hall African Lodge in Boston was not organized under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England until 1787, ten years

after the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was organized. And it is from this Prince Hall Lodge, of Boston, that all other African Lodges in the United States have descended. Of course, after the organization of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, no other Masonic power whatever had any right to grant charters for the formation of Lodges within her jurisdiction, and the charter of Prince Hall and his associates was, therefore, null and void, and they were clandestine."

We think we showed conclusively, in our report for 1871, that as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was not formed until 1792, eight years after the charter of African Lodge was granted, and five years after its arrival in Boston, the illegitimacy of that Lodge must be proved on other grounds than this, if proved at all. Until the facts we there adduced have been invalidated, or the deductions we drew from them have been controverted — neither of which has been done — we submit that it is not in order for any one to assume that there was in Massachusetts, at the time the charter was granted to African Lodge, any Masonic body exercising or even claiming to exercise exclusive jurisdiction.

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Richmond, Dec. 9, 1872.

Grand Master WITHERS reports having granted eleven dispensations for new Lodges; that he had visited Lodges in almost every section of the jurisdiction, and feels authorized to say that the Fraternity is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

He thinks it both necessary and proper for the various Masonic Bodies who repudiate the usurpations of the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, to unite in the course recommended by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and to declare their purpose not only to interdict Masonic intercourse between their subordinates and those Grand Bodies who thus disregard Masonic law and comity, but at the same time to proclaim their purpose of extending this interdict to all Masonic Bodies, whether Orients or Lodges, which refuse to give in their adhesion to this great principle of non-intervention.

In reference to this matter, the Grand Lodge, under the lead of the Committee on the Grand Master's Address, adopted resolutions providing for a Committee to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, respectfully and earnestly remonstrating with them for their invasion of the rights of the Grand Lodges of Louisiana, New York and New Jersey; and with equal earnestness most fraternally asking them to withdraw the charters of all the Lodges which they have established in this country, and that they unite with us in the full maintenance of the doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, and the punishment, by an act of non-intercourse, of all who violate the principle of non-intervention; this memorial to be sent, as a circular, to all Grand Lodges of Masons in the world, requesting them to unite in the appeal to the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg; and requesting them, also, to unite in the full and firm recognition and maintenance of the doctrine of Grand Lodge Supremacy.

The Committee recommended this course in the hope that by it a complete practical recognition of the principle of exclusive Grand Lodge Sovereignty may be secured, believing the united request of all, or even a majority of the Grand Lodges of America, will, if preferred in this conciliatory manner, induce those foreign invaders to cease from further acts of aggression and withdraw the charters heretofore granted. Should they, however, refuse to recede, the committee say we shall have lost nothing by our work in the ways of peace.

We do not share the hope of the committee that such a course would be of any avail. On the contrary we seriously doubt whether it might not aggravate the evil. For twenty years the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has persisted in its invasion of New York, quite long enough to have eliminated all heat of passion from the considerations prompting such persistence; while the ingenuity with which the managers of the Grand Orient of France hide from the mass of the brethren composing that body the true issues in the Louisiana case, and set up whole rows of men in buckram to be knocked down for the gratification of the national pride, shows that they are too intent on mischief to be influenced by any truly fraternal considerations. Whether the spectacle of all, or a majority of the Grand Lodges of the United States asking, as of a superior, what each one has a right to demand as an equal, would not be too expensive a sop to the self-sufficiency of the Grand Orient, is a question worthy of serious consideration. For our own part, though we most sincerely desire the re-establishment of fraternal relations among all Masonic bodies worthy of the name, we do not desire, on any terms, a renewal of such relations with the Grand Orient of France as at present constituted. When that body has restored the Grand Mastership which it has abolished and thus rehabilitated itself in the semblance of a Masonic body and *then* proposes to respect our rights, we shall be prepared to give a proposition for the establishment of fraternal relations a respectful consideration.

Twenty-three decisions were reported by the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge properly disagreed to one of them, the following: "That a Lodge can elect as its Master, a Mason not at the time a member thereof."

We note two more for the purpose of commenting on them:

"8. That Lodges U. D. cannot lay the corner stones of public buildings."

"11. That when "on appeal," the Grand Lodge shall substitute "reprimand in open Lodge," for the severer penalty of suspension or expulsion pronounced by the Subordinate Lodge, such decision does not restore the accused to *membership* in the Lodge, but only "to the rights and benefits" of Masonry in general."

The decision that Lodges U. D. cannot lay the corner-stones of public buildings would seem to imply that warranted Lodges may. As we understand it such work belongs exclusively to the Grand Master, to be performed either in person or by his special proxy.

The use of the word "substitute" in the eleventh decision sufficiently indicates its incorrectness. We don't understand how there can be *substitution* if the original penalty still remains in force. The penalty for which the Grand Lodge substitutes another is as if it had never been.

The Grand Master recommended a reprint of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from the date of its organization, and the Grand Lodge so ordered. A part of the edition will be for sale, when completed, and can be obtained by addressing the Grand Secretary.

ROBERT E. WITHERS, of Richmond, was re-elected Grand Master; JOHN DOVE, Richmond, Grand Secretary.

It was decided to be inexpedient to make the office of Grand Lecturer a salaried one.

Ten charters were granted, one conditionally, the surrender of one accepted, and one dispensation continued.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the following from the Committee on Jurisprudence :

"Your Committee also report adversely upon the proposal to treat a Mason who continues non-affiliated for a longer period than six months as a suspended Mason. As no one can be united to a particular Lodge except of his own free will and accord, so no Mason, against his will, should be forced, by harsh penalties, to continue a member thereof. We must be careful not to over-step the bounds fixed by the Constitutions of Masonry; and your committee are of opinion that the existing laws in restraint of non-affiliation, if faithfully executed, may prove adequate to arrest the evil."

Also in the following from the Committee on Correspondence :

"This Grand Lodge recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada as the Supreme Masonic authority over the territory originally assigned to her, cannot reconcile it with a proper sense of obligation to the Landmarks of Masonry, to countenance or hold intercourse with any rival power within her limits. She has hitherto forbore to take formal action in response to the application of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for fraternal recognition, deeming silence sufficiently significant; but in view of the action of many of her Sister Grand Bodies, and especially of that of the Grand Lodge of Vermont at its recent Communication, it is proper for her to give definite expression of her views; therefore, it is

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge tenders to the Grand Lodge of Canada assurances of fraternal sympathy in the painful experiences of the past two years, and of the steadfast determination of this Grand Body to withhold recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, until the consent of the Grand Lodge of Canada is yielded."

The Grand Lodge of Utah was recognized.

BRO. BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, JR., again presented an able Report on Correspondence (142 pp.), reviewing the proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges, Illinois of the number. Of the repeated loss of our archives by fire, and our efforts to restore them, he says :

"Our Illinois brethren may be assured of the deep sympathy of the Virginia Fraternity. For their sake, no less than that of all the Craft, we trust that some means may be available to rescue from loss the sacred memories and traditions of their less prosperous days. The lost records afford a striking contrast in the earlier journals of the feeble and struggling infant, to the mammoth proportions with which she now stands before the Masonic world, the beloved and loving mother of six hundred and twenty-six daughter Lodges."

In 1871 we commented on some remarks of Bro. WELLFORD regarding the Canada-Quebec question, as follows :

"The situation itself is a demand for judgment that cannot be evaded. Non intervention in the true sense of the term is not possible ; the so-called policy *is* intervention. A large number of brethren are placed under the ban by the edicts of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The subordinates in every jurisdiction are entitled to know whether these brethren may be fellowshiped or not, and their Grand Lodges can alone give them an authoritative answer. No Grand Lodge has a right to permit its subordinates to fellowship clandestine or suspended Masons, and thus the duty of examining into the facts is forced upon it. Nor is it the intervention of strangers in the "household." *We are of the household*, and cannot escape from our relationship. We are not voluntary arbiters officiously intermeddling in domestic difficulties what forced arbiters in difficulties which in the very nature of the family relation are brought home to every Masonic hearthstone."

Of this Bro. WELLFORD says :

"This is the precise plea upon which the Grand Orient of France justifies her invasion of Louisiana, and fraternizes with those whom the Grand Lodge of Louisiana pronounces as clandestine Masons. America accepts the judgment of Louisiana as conclusive, and condemns the action of France as the interposition of a stranger in the household. All of us on this side of the great water unite in holding that a Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive control of the Craft, and the interests of the Craft within its jurisdiction. We hold the Grand Lodge responsible for the duties it assumes, and if a Brother of our jurisdiction complains of Masonic wrong in Illinois, we remit him for redress to the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We are not of her household—we only claim to be entitled to be recognized by her as a brother, and to be welcomed as such in her household to all the privileges of an honored guest ; but if we claimed more, and dared to consort with rebels against her edicts, as good and worthy brothers, we should as certainly expect, as we should certainly receive, no recognition at her hands."

The action of the Grand Lodge of Virginia in rendering judgment on this question abundantly proves the truth of our proposition that the situation itself is a demand for judgment that cannot be evaded. Seeing that the same considerations are sufficient to compel Grand Lodges to act whether they take one view or the other of the merits of the question, it is hardly worth the while to discuss the question whether they constitute the plea of the Grand Orient in justification of her invasion of Louisiana.

For the rest of Bro. WELLFORD's remarks which we have quoted, we agree with them as being wholly in consonance with our remark that every Grand Lodge is of the household and cannot escape the consequence of its position as a member of the great family of Lodges. It is from no desire to officiously intermeddle that Virginia and Illinois deliver their judgment as to whose is the heritage over which two neighboring Grand Lodges are contending.

Bro. WELLFORD thinks that inasmuch as we hold that a Lodge has full jurisdiction over Past Masters, members thereof, for any alleged offense except official misconduct as Master, we may not consistently complain of the Indiana doctrine (which he condemns) that the Lodge of which the Grand Master is a member may subject him to discipline. Had we affirmed the right of a Lodge to try its Master, or denied its right to try a Past Grand Master, there might be some question of our con-

sistency in denying its right to try the Grand Master, but as we did neither there can be none.

While reviewing Mississippi Bro. WELLFORD further discusses this subject at some length, and thus concludes :

“ Outside of Indiana, Masonry universally recognizes this necessity, in assuring to the Master immunity from censure or punishment from those over whom he has to employ the gavel. But is this protection anything more than a mockery, if it continue only while in actual occupancy of the East? May not duty demand on the 23d June official action which the Master well knows must elicit a storm of ill-will and malice, which will long survive the ballot of the next day deposing him from office and exposing him upon any frivolous charge, disconnected from his official conduct, to the merciful judgment of the subjects of his own discipline or censure?

“ Masonry never contemplated any such exposure. It is neither a democracy nor a republic. It delegates despotic authority, but despotic authority regulated by law and amenable to review, and subjects the unfaithful recipient of that authority to punishment for malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance. It does all this; but it asserts its own dignity, and assures the independence of its officials, by demanding the judgment of their peers as the basis of censure or punishment. A private member of the Lodge is not the peer of his Master, either while the Master wields the gavel or at any time afterwards, until he himself is elevated to that position. A Master Mason, as such, cannot preside in the East. He must take the Degree of Past Master, and when he descends from the Chair he may not lay aside its obligations or be denied its rights and privileges. He may, if he chooses, waive them, but no Masonic power can coerce his free choice.”

Such a contingency as that supposed by our brother might be possible, but if a Past Master be unjustly dealt with by his Lodge an appeal to the Grand Lodge lies open to him, as to any brother, and will insure him full justice and protection against any malicious prosecution. Past service in the Chair confers no immunities. A private member of a Lodge is not the peer of the Master for the sole reason that that functionary is clothed with authority. When that authority is transferred to another, the immunities which pertain to it go with it, and except in the matter of eligibility and honorary rank, the Past Master stands before the law on a perfect equality with all the members of the Lodge save his successor in office.

We deny the power of a Lodge to try its Master, because according to the immemorial laws of Masonry he is clothed with authority to rule and govern his Lodge and cannot lawfully permit that authority to be set at naught. We affirm the power of a Lodge to try a Past Master thereof, because he has been divested of that authority which placed him beyond the power of his Lodge.

Bro. WELLFORD again discusses the Quebec question at considerable length and with a thorough mastery of his weapons.

We thank him for compressing within such limits as to make it possible to quote, the following synopsis of his position :

“ 1. A Grand Lodge can only be formed by the action of Subordinate Lodges.

“ 2. A Subordinate Lodge can do no Masonic act, except by virtue of a Charter.

"3. That Charter is granted on the condition, and accepted on the pledge, of implicit obedience to the Grand Lodge which granted it, and no man can become a member of the Lodge without a solemn engagement of submission to the Grand Lodge under which it is holden.

"4. It follows, necessarily, that no Grand Lodge can be legally formed by Subordinate Lodges acting in defiance of the orders of the Grand Lodge under which they are working.

The common law of Masonry has established as one of the rights of a chartered Lodge, the right to participate with a sufficient number of Lodges in the formation of a new and independent Grand Lodge, whenever the State, Territory or Province in which it is situated shall become sufficiently independent to warrant it. The considerations offered by Bro. WELLFORD, and quoted above, may have been good reasons why the common law of Masonry should not have been established but they come three-quarters of a century too late. It is established, and we think correctly. To it the Grand Lodge of Canada appealed for the regularity of its formation. In accordance therewith the Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized by the Grand Lodges of this country, and she is certainly estopped from asking them to repudiate the law which gave her a legal existence and which was fixed more firmly by its application in her case.

BRO. WELLFORD holds to the right of peremptory objection as against either initiation or advancement; forbears to recommend the recognition of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia because recent events admonish us to be careful of precedents, they being something of which he has a wholesome horror since so many of them come to the surface to prove the regularity of Quebec; questions the correctness of the decision that the loss of one eye disqualifies for the degrees; gives up, as we do, the Mississippi conundrum involved in a proposition relative to a brother under suspension from the Lodge, *but in good standing in the chapter*; can recognize no just principle on which negroes should now be excluded from testifying other than that which would exclude all profanes; emphatically dissents from the idea that an appeal from the Grand Master can, under any circumstances, be entertained by the Grand Lodge; is disposed to sympathize with Bro. CHADWICK in his defense of Androgynous Masonry; indicates rather than says he is opposed to the single ballot system, and concurs in the main in the report of the Texas Committee on Jurisprudence against legislating on the question of color.

WASHINGTON.

The Grand Lodge met at Olympia, September 19th, 1872.

Grand Master HALLER announced the death of Past Grand Master BENJAMIN E. LOMBARD, which occurred at Auburn, Maine, of which State he was a native.

He relates two instances of generous and tender charity extended by a constituent Lodge to non-affiliates during life, and their families at the time of, and after their death, and in the face of opinion, so fashionable now-a-days, that non-affiliates have

no rights which Masons are bound to respect, speaks of these acts in terms that indicate his approval of them.

He had granted one dispensation for a new Lodge.

He asked that the matter of dropping brother Masons for non-payment of dues, and of not recognizing non-affiliate Masons if they do not connect themselves with the Lodges within whose jurisdiction they reside within one year, be reconsidered, but we do not find that the Grand Lodge acted thereon.

In this connection he says :

"It is doubtful in my mind whether it is Masonic to adopt any measure injurious to the standing of a brother Mason, until he had been or has had a chance to be put upon his trial, and the evidence spread before the Lodge, before it pronounces the sentence of Masonic death. Let us not excommunicate until after due trial."

He had been reluctantly compelled, on account of a prior engagement, to decline an invitation to be present at the inauguration of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, but had assured the Grand Master elect that that body would be most cordially welcomed into the circle of Grand Lodges by the Grand Lodge of Washington, an assurance which the Grand Lodge made good by formal recognition. It also recognized the Grand Lodge of Utah.

Relative to the circular of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, setting forth the invasion of its jurisdiction by the Grand Orient of France, he says :

"I would propose now, as the best answer to this communication, that we add an article to our Constitution, which shall prescribe our limits of jurisdiction, our rights, and mode of protecting ourselves in case of invasion, in order that all Grand Bodies may be forewarned, and accept the consequences before invading our jurisdiction. I would go further, and assert this doctrine in behalf of other similarly situated Grand Bodies, and regard the invasion of any one as the assertion of right to invade our own jurisdiction, therefore declare non-intercourse."

The Grand Lodge deferred expression on the proposed addition to the Constitution, but passed resolutions suspending Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient.

The Grand Master suggests that the time has, perhaps, arrived when the Grand Lodge should determine the *status* of the brethren within the jurisdiction who maintain Indian women, and are raising families of mixed blood.

The Grand Lodge, with great good sense, determined as follows :

"That inasmuch as the laws of the land permit the intermarriage of the Anglo Saxon and Indian, it would be presumptuous for this Grand Lodge to forbid Masons availing themselves of this liberty whatever our individual opinion may be of their taste in doing so. But where Masons are living in adultery with either white or Indian women, thus breaking both the civil and the moral law, your Committee are of the opinion that all such are guilty of gross un-Masonic conduct, and should be expelled from the Order upon due trial and conviction."

The Grand Master submitted six decisions, three of which pertain to the relations of the members of a Lodge U. D. to the chartered Lodges of which they are also members. We dissent from the third, that the granting of a charter to a Lodge U.

D. does not dimitt the members thereof from the Lodge to which they formerly belonged.

While discussing the general relations of a Lodge U. D., he correctly says that the granting of a charter thereto, and at the same time admitting it to representation, is irregular. The Grand Lodge, it seems, was far from concurring in this, for we find that the delegate from the Lodge to which a charter was granted was immediately admitted to a seat as the accredited representative thereof, by a unanimous vote.

He discusses, at some length, the question, "Can Virtual or Chapter Past Masters sit in a Convocation of Actual Past Masters when vouched for by an Actual Past Master?" and suggests in view of a difference of opinion on the subject, that a rule should be established for the government of Convocations in the future.

The following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, shows how the question was raised, and gives a correct answer :

"Our M. W. Grand Master inquires, 'Can Chapter Past Masters sit in a Convocation of Actual Past Masters, when vouched for by an Actual Past Master?' In other words, is the recipient of the degree of Past Master, in the series of steps in exaltation to the R. A. degree, entitled to confer upon a W. M. elect the so-called degrees of Past Master, which enables that officer to preside in a M. M.'s Lodge? Our Grand Master, in authorizing the admission of capitular P. M.'s to such a Convocation held at Port Gamble to confer the P. M. degree upon the W. M. elect of Franklin Lodge, clearly recognizes the distinction between Actual and Virtual P. M.'s. While denying *claim* or *right* of the latter to be present at the ceremonial of preparing a W. M. elect for installation, he thus excuses their presence: 'There was no *claim* made for them as a *right to sit*, they were admitted as *guests*, and on the distinct ground of *Masonic courtesy*.' He freely states his conviction that Chapter P. M.'s could not urge a *right* to be present in such Convocation, could assert no claim by virtue of their having received the P. M.'s degree in a Chapter. We cannot consent that *Masonic courtesy* can convert into 'guests,' those who may not *lawfully* claim the right to be present.

"If the degree be the same, whether conferred by Chapter or Convocation, *mutatis mutandis* the recipients would be upon the same *level*. The door of the Chapter of Past Masters would open to the Actual Past Masters. The Convocation be alike open to the Virtual Past Master. But this is not the case. The W. M. elect receives the P. M. degree, but this gives him no privilege to visit a Chapter of Past Masters. No courtesy admits him, nor dare he even assert a claim to admission. We are well aware that capitular P. M.'s have heretofore, in this Territory, given assistance to qualify a W. M. elect for service. The writer of this report has availed himself of such assistance. Precedents here and elsewhere are abundant to make such an act permissible until absolutely prohibited by the Grand Lodge. The doubts expressed by the M. W. Grand Master himself, as to its propriety is a severer criticism on his act, than this Committee would be willing to make, and with him your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that such admission of a Virtual P. M. to a Convocation of Past Masters, to prepare the Master elect of a Lodge for installation, is an error which should be discountenanced in the future."

The Grand Lodge concurred, and adopted the following :

"Resolved, That the practice of Chapter Past Masters being present at Convocations of Actual Past Masters, wherein the Master *elect* of a Lodge is receiving the Past Master's degree preparatory to installation, is hereafter forbidden within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

The question being raised in the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master ruled, and the Grand Lodge agreed with him, that any non-affiliate may be admitted to membership in any Lodge within the jurisdiction, without regard to his place of residence.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER, of Coupeville, was re-elected Grand Master; THOMAS M. REED, Olympia, Grand Secretary.

The Representative Fund was abolished, and a proposition "to put the Grand Lodge on wheels," was lost.

A Special Committee submitted an appreciative tribute to the character of the late Past Grand Master LOMBARD, and a mourning tablet was inscribed to his memory.

The Report on Correspondence (66 pp.), again by Bro. THOMAS M. REED, is a concise review of the Proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges, and is written in a style that is our special envy.

Our Proceedings for 1871 are reviewed. Grand Master CREGIER's address is spoken of in terms of high praise, and the large amount of work performed by him gives occasion for the remark that in the larger jurisdictions the position of Grand Master involves increasing labor and attention, and ought to be a salaried office.

The Illinois Report on Correspondence also receives complimentary notice. Bro. REED, like some of his *confreres*, is led to the expression of regret that no report in our proceedings gives the numbers initiated, passed and raised, from the fact, we presume, that the report is in the body of the Proceedings, and not among the appendices. If the matter had not by this time lost its interest, we would refer him to the elaborate table beginning on page 50, and the complete recapitulation at the close, on page 65 of the Proceedings of 1871.

Bro. REED regards the Alabama decision that it is not un-Masonic for a Mason to plead the statute of limitations in any case in which it is allowed to be pleaded by the law of the State, as too sweeping, and among other things says:

"It is not impossible for a man to act the rascal and yet violate no statutory provision. Indeed, under the cover of the *lex scripta*, he may oftentimes, with impunity, cheat, wrong, and defraud his neighbor, without affording any legal opportunity of redress to the injured party. No true-hearted Mason will ever stoop so low, nor will he abuse the high trust reposed in him on his first admission to the Lodge, as to resort by legal measures or otherwise to perpetrate a wrong against any one, be he Mason or profane. In perhaps a majority of cases when persons seek to pay their 'just debts' by pleading the 'statute of limitations,' they have gained, or attained to, that legal right by the charitable indulgence of the very person or persons whom they endeavor to wrong. This is doubly iniquitous, and hence distasteful to every pure minded man. If it be un-Masonic for a Mason to refuse to pay his just debts when he has the ability to do so, is it not likewise equally un-Masonic for him to take legal advantage of, and plead the operations of a law which will forever release him from his obligation to pay, whether he has the ability to do so or not? Upon general principles we are unable to discover the difference. The moral tergite in either case is equally great."

He thinks Canada had a perfect right to establish new lodges in the Province of Quebec, but regrets that she exercised it under the circumstances; cannot see, if it be absolutely necessary for the officers of a chartered Lodge to be installed, wherein the necessity abates in relation to a Lodge U. D.; reports that so far from promoting

quarrels and bickerings, the one ballot system has worked well in that jurisdiction; and sort o' takes away our breath by the announcement that "the county and city of New York is as much an independent political division as the Province of Quebec."

He should have rounded up the sentence and given it point by adding, "or the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Wheeling, November 12th, c872.

Grand Master LOGAN says:

"In the olden time, the tribes of the children of Israel were accustomed to go up once a year to Jerusalem to keep the feast in sight of the temple, and to worship in its courts. With something of the same feeling do we come up to our Annual Communications, seeking to renew and extend our fraternal intercourse, and to inquire if anything can be added to the strength and beauty of that temple, which it is our wish to build; whose foundations are to be laid in their faithful hearts, and whose superstructure is to be erected in the pure life of the true Mason."

He had issued five dispensations for new Lodges.

He reported that communications had been received from several Lodges in Jefferson county, heretofore reporting to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, on the subject of transferring their allegiance.

We find from a note appended by the Grand Secretary to the Report on Correspondence, that several of the Lodges in Berkeley and Jefferson counties gave in their adherence to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia at the Communication of 1872, and that since the close of the Grand Lodge, the remainder of these Lodges have come in, leaving only four in West Virginia, still reporting to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, located in Greenbrier and Monroe counties. We hope soon to learn that these four have transferred their allegiance, and that the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia is unvexed by the presence of a Lodge not owning allegiance thereto.

The Grand Master submitted such of his decisions as he considered of sufficient importance, some of which we quote:

"A brother who had lost his right leg (after he was made a Master Mason), was elected Master of his Lodge. The question of his eligibility having been referred to me, was decided in the negative."

Of this the Committee on Jurisprudence says:

"Your Committee think the decision was correct in the particular instance, but are of opinion that the loss of a leg by a Master Mason does not necessarily render him ineligible to the office of Master, as it certainly would not, in their opinion, if the loss had been so supplied by mechanical aids as to enable him to conform in all respects to our Ritual."

The Grand Lodge sustained the doctrine announced by the Grand Master.

We cannot admit the power of the Grand Master to set aside an election for such

a reason. The Master has power to call any brother to his assistance, and can thus perform by proxy any ritualistic ceremony for which he is physically incapacitated.

In the following we concur :

" It does not require an unanimous vote to *receive* a petition. A majority vote is sufficient."

In regard to the following we think jurisdiction vests in No. 1 until formally waived :

" A candidate receives the E. A. degree, and before further advancement, removes to the jurisdiction of another Lodge. After the lapse of several years he makes application to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides for the remaining degrees.

" Can Lodge No. 2 consider the application without consent of Lodge No. 1.

" If not, can Lodge No. 1 demand the fees for the degrees if conferred by Lodge No. 2.

" *Answer.*—Lodge No. 2, we think, has jurisdiction of the candidate, who must furnish evidence that he has taken the E. A. Degree, and deposit the same with his petition to be disposed of as in the case previously considered."

The Grand Master referred to the trials of peculiar peril and the questions of great delicacy which had to be encountered and adjusted in the early history of the Grand Lodge, and in this connection paid a well-merited compliment to Past Grand Master BATES, who guided affairs at that period.

In conclusion he says :

" In conclusion, brethren, let me exhort you ' not to weary in well doing.' Study to make your Lodge meetings attractive. Cultivate in them a social spirit ; good fellowship, properly guarded against intemperance or excess, promotes unity, and stimulates benevolent feeling. If a brother show signs of dullness or disaffection, surround him with kind influences, and thus win him back to full fellowship. If a first or second attempt fails, try again. A true Mason is not easily provoked or discouraged. There will come petty jealousies and strifes. You will encounter trials by those who have unworthily sought the mysteries of Masonry, and who, unable to reach its elevating aims, would fain debase it to their lower level. You will be tried by the indolence and indifference of those whose tastes and habits repel anything savoring of self-culture or self-denial. Such trials are part of the discipline of life ; and we who endure them patiently, and while enduring, continue to labor earnestly in behalf of truth and purity, will, in due time, receive an abundant reward."

The Reports of the District Deputies are generally of an encouraging character.

THOMAS H. LOGAN was re-elected Grand Master ; ODELL S. LONG, Grand Secretary, both of Wheeling.

The Grand Lodge unanimously concurred in a special report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose conclusions were summed up in resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah as being legally and regularly constituted, and holding exclusive jurisdiction within their respective territorial limits ; interdicting intercourse with any person owing allegiance to the Grand Orient of France or the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and pledging the co-operation of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia in refusing, with her sister Grand Lodges, to hold Masonic Communication with all Masonic powers who, on being requested, shall

fail to recognize the doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction; and decline to break off friendly relations with those who violate it.

Eight Lodges were chartered.

The work of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals was creditably light.

Bro. O. S. LONG again presented an excellent Report on Correspondence (70 pp.), reviewing the Proceedings of forty-five American Grand Lodges, of which Illinois is one. He copies largely from the decisions of Grand Master CREGIER, to whom he thus refers :

"Brother CREGIER recites, in a business like manner, his official acts during the year then closed. The government of so large a body of Masons as is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is a task requiring unusual executive ability as well as the most accurate Masonic skill. These high qualities seem to have been combined in a very happy degree in Grand Master CREGIER, and his administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge has been indeed masterly. And, although occurring subsequent to the communication whose proceedings are under review, it may not be amiss to remark here that the energy and devotion displayed by him amid the trying scenes that succeeded the great fire, won for him deserved praise and confidence from members of the Masonic fraternity wheresoever dispersed."

Of our remark that the address of Grand Master BATES (1870) was "an excellent one, notwithstanding it was marred by unnecessary sectarian allusions," he says :

"Assuredly Bro. ROBBINS must have 'optics sharp' to see in that address what no one else has seen. Since reading his comment we have examined the address again, but are still unable to perceive in it any 'sectarian allusion,' however remote."

The West Virginia Proceedings for 1870 have passed out of our hands, and we now have no means of determining what particular remarks we referred to. We regret this, for if we have been hypercritical we should be glad to acknowledge it, and if we have done Grand Master BATES injustice we should feel bound to make the *amende*.

Bro. LONG is rather sparing of his comments on the Proceedings which he reviews, more so than we could wish, for such as he does make are pointed, judicious and fraternal.

WISCONSIN.

The Grand Lodge met at Milwaukee, June 10, 1873.

The address of Grand Master PALMER is brief, clear and direct. He reports peace and harmony both abroad and at home. He had continued one dispensation on which no return was made last year, and granted five more for new Lodges. Several petitions for dispensations, received near the Annual Communication, he had held over for the action of his successor. He had issued a limited number of dispensations to confer degrees out of time, and had refused many like petitions, thinking that the constitutional provisions designed to prevent the too hasty advancement of initiates eminently wise and not lightly to be dispensed with. The following remarks on another subject will apply elsewhere as well as in Wisconsin :

"And I here desire to say another thing for the benefit of those who succeed me in official position. The correspondence of the Grand Master's office is infinitely larger than it ought to be. It has reached such an extent in this jurisdiction that a private secretary would now be exceedingly desirable, and if it continues to increase in the ratio of the past, five years hence such an office will be a necessity. And yet, seventy per cent. of all the letters written to the Grand Master relate to subjects which are plainly and distinctly provided for in the written Constitution of this Grand Lodge, or have been adjudicated by this Grand Lodge. It should be remembered that the Constitutions of Masonry are required 'to be read frequently in the Lodge, that none may pretend ignorance thereof;' and the proceedings of the Grand Lodge should be studied with equal assiduity, for the same reason."

Four charters were granted, and two dispensations continued.

The report of the Committee on Appeals, embracing nine appeal cases, is a paper of more than usual ability and clearness, and closes with some remarks which our brethren may read with profit. We quote :

"The Committee feel constrained, through the medium of this report, to call the attention of the Subordinate Lodges to the provisions of the Constitution regulating discipline. These provisions are so clear, so plain and so explicit, that the 'way-faring man, though a fool need not err therein,' much less should a Mason, and very much less, if that is possible, the brethren who are called to office in the subordinates, either blunder or stumble in Masonic trials. This year, and last year, and most of the former years of this Grand Body, proceedings have been remanded simply because the officers of the subordinates have failed to read, or if they have read, have failed to comprehend the plain English of the Constitution. The Committee hope that improvement in this particular may be shown in the future; and that the labors of the Grand Lodge and of its Committee on Appeals may not be unnecessarily increased hereafter in the particular suggested."

R. DELOS PULFORD, of Mineral Point, was elected Grand Master; GEORGE E. HOSKINSON, Green Bay, Grand Secretary.

The Rules were so amended as to provide that no *ex parte* affidavit should be used in Masonic trials.

Past Grand Master PARVIN, of Iowa, was present and addressed the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (102 pp.), reviewing the proceedings of forty American Grand Lodges, is the work of Bro. GEO. E. HOSKINSON, who writes freely and well, but whose comments sometimes show him to have read carelessly. Illinois is very pleasantly noticed, and our strictures on the denial, by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, of the right of the accuser to appeal, concurred in.

He holds to the right of a member of a Lodge to dimitt without question, on the payment of all arrearages; that "when an Entered Apprentice obligates himself as a Mason, the affair is not all one sided; he becomes possessed of certain Masonic rights of which he ought not to be deprived without due cause and without due process," and that "the greatest of these rights is his just demand for more light in Masonry." Singularly enough, however, he holds to a ballot for each degree, by which an Entered Apprentice can be stopped by a "process" much simpler than that which he evidently had in mind when he wrote the above, and falls into the error of calling this system of balloting "the old rule." He sees that the regulations

which have grown up with Lodges partake very frequently, more of the commercial cast of the age, than the benign character of Ancient Masonry, which he properly refuses to regard as an insurance institution, where, if the premium is not paid by the tick of the clock the policy is forfeited; thinks a single objection to the reception of a petition for initiation or membership is sufficient to return it without action, whereas we think it may be received by a majority vote; and thinks a virtual Past Master has no more right to be present at the conferring of the Past Master's degree on a Master elect than a "Knight of Malta" or any other unknown dignitary."

We don't know whether the elevator or depressor muscles at the angles of Bro. GOULEY's mouth, will get the advantage when he comes to read our brother's recommendation that the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, in the interests of peace and harmony, adopt "a resolution setting forth its views of the equities of the (Canada-Quebec) case, and urging upon the Grand Lodge of Canada the recognition of the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction."

ENGLAND.

We have received the Proceedings of two Quarterly Communications.

Quarterly Communication, September 4, 1872.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS BURDETT, Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex, as Grand Master.

A letter was received from the Representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship, at Berlin, announcing that that Grand Lodge had resolved to initiate Jews and men of all religions. An attempt to get the concurrence of the other two Prussian Grand Lodges failed.

Quarterly Communication, December 4, 1872.

Grand Master the Marquess of RIPON proposed, and the Grand Lodge adopted an address to the Grand Lodge of Sweden on the death of the Grand Master, King CHARLES XV, in which appreciative allusion is made to the initiation into the Fraternity, by the deceased, of the Prince of WALES.

The Grand Master also offered in person a resolution of thanks to Bro. JOHN LLEWELLYN EVANS on retiring from ten years' service as President of the Board of General Purposes.

A most extraordinary motion was brought forward by Bro. STEBBING, enacting "that it shall be competent for any Lodge to declare that any one of its members has ceased to be a subscribing member" after certain preliminaries have been observed, none of which have reference to any charge or trial. The reason given by the Brother for the proposed action was that it would give a more facile mode of dealing with objectionable brethren. If they had to adhere to the Book of Constitutions, it was extremely difficult to get rid of a brother. Nowhere in his somewhat extended remarks do we find any allusion to the fact that the disagreeable brother had any rights in the matter.

The discussion which followed abounded in plain talk. Bro. JAMES MASON, P. G. S. B., had never heard, in Grand Lodge anything so monstrous and unconstitutional; the Earl of SHREWSBURY, Prov. G. M. for Staffordshire, held it to be both un-Masonic and un-English to exclude a brother without being able to make a specific charge against him, and Bro. HORACE LLOYD, President of the Board of General Purposes, said Bro. STEBBING talked of Lodges as if they were clubs—places in which they would black-ball a man for the way he tied his cravat, or for the cut of his coat. Singularly enough the proposition developed strength enough to escape flat rejection, and was referred to the Board of General Purposes to examine and report.

The Marquess of RIPON is Grand Master; JOHN HERVEY, Freemasons' Hall, London, W. C., Grand Secretary.

GERMANY.

In our reports for two previous years we have refrained from noticing the proceedings of the Grand Bodies of Continental Europe, because the so-called Masonry of those countries is semi-political in its character, and its polity is so changed by its subserviency to the civil government as to make it doubtful whether it is not a misnomer to call it Masonry. The recent formation, however, of the *Deutscher Gross-Logen Bund*, or Union of German Grand Lodges, is a matter of such importance, in view of its possible effect on our own relations with these bodies, that we deem it our duty to lay the facts before the Grand Lodge.

The *Deutscher Gross-Logen Bund* has grown out of the annual conferences of the Grand Masters of the German Grand Lodges which have been held for several years.

On May 28, 1871, the annual meeting of the Grand Masters was held at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The eight German Grand Lodges were represented by their principal officers, and Grand Master WARNATZ, of Saxony, submitted a *projet* for the formation of the *Deutscher Gross-Logen Bund*, a sort of National Grand Lodge with restricted powers, under the Protectorate of the German Emperor, which was adopted.

The confederated bodies are the three Prussian Grand Lodges; the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main; the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, at Hamburg; the Grand Lodge of Saxony, at Dresden; the Grand Lodge "Zur Eintracht," at Darmstadt; and the Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne," at Bayreuth.

The autonomy of the several Grand Lodges composing the *Bund* is recognized, (subject to certain minor restrictions,) as are the existing systems, or Rites, as practiced by them—but no other. The administrative powers of the *Deutscher Gross-Logen Bund* are vested in a Diet of the Grand Lodges, (*Gross Logentag*), to be composed of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and a delegate of each; meeting annually at the seat of one of the Grand Lodges, and changing from one to another in regular succession; the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge at whose East it is sitting, being the presiding officer of the assembly. On all propositions

affecting the general welfare of Masonry which may be laid before it, the Diet has only deliberative powers, the results of its deliberations being communicated to the different Grand Lodges for their action. Differences occurring between any of the German Grand Lodges are to be adjudicated by the Diet, its judgment being final. It will probably have no difficulty in enforcing its decrees in such cases, as the "Most Illustrious Protector" of the *Bund*, the Emperor, would doubtless "protect" a recusant Grand Lodge out of existence. To the Diet, also, is entrusted the entire control of the foreign relations of the *Bund*, including the recognition of new Grand Lodges, the formation of new alliances and the dissolving of those already existing. Thus it will be seen that several Grand Lodges with which we have established fraternal relations are so confederated with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, with which we have declared non-intercourse, as to have it in their power to compel that body to withdraw from its unwarrantable intrusion upon the jurisdictions of New York and New Jersey. If upon proper representation being made to the Diet it shall fail to enforce this act of simple justice, then all its constituents should be held equally guilty, and all fraternal relations with them should cease.

The Grand Lodges composing the *Bund* have so far recognized the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction as to unite in a request to the "Most Illustrious Protector," Kaiser William, that Lodges on German soil holding charters from foreign Grand Lodges, be imperatively ordered to either dissolve or affiliate with a German Grand Lodge; and they should be taught by the unanimous action of all American Grand Lodges that our territory must be equally respected. The Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has already recognized the clandestine body established by Hamburg in New Jersey, "as a daughter Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg." Whether any other of the confederated Grand Lodges have done so is not yet apparent. Should it become apparent that the rest of the German Grand Lodges give their countenance and support to this body, established in defiance of the jurisdictional rights of New Jersey, the time for action will have come.

ADDENDA.

IOWA.

And now at the eleventh hour comes No. 5 of Vol. V., "*Annals of Iowa Masonry*," bearing throughout the marks of the tasteful editorial hand of Grand Secretary PARVIN, and having for its frontispiece the finely-cut face of Grand Master CHAPMAN, a line and stipple steel engraving from the burin of H. W. SMITH, the best of American portrait engravers.

The Grand Lodge met at Davenport, June 3, 1871.

Few men are Masters of a better style than Grand Master WATERS, as the following will attest:

"That country is said to be the happiest which furnishes the least material for history, and best governed which feels least the restraints of government. If these aphorisms are true, this jurisdiction, during the past year, has been most fortunate. As I reported last year, so again I am happy to repeat, that great quiet and peace have marked the Masonic year now just closing. Of course there has been the usual amount of correspondence—the same questions asked and answered, the same desire to have the law relaxed here and there to suit individual ends; but beyond these, nothing of great moment; and I am glad to come to the end of this second term so fortunately, with so good hopes that if I have achieved little of a name for brilliancy, I have the fewer faults to lament, and you the fewer evils to repair."

He had frequently regretted that he could not decide according to the wishes of his correspondents, and forcibly reminds his brethren that to one in private station, with only his immediate wish to regard, many things appear easy, which, to the same man, burdened with official trust, look quite otherwise.

Generally he had strictly governed himself by the laws of the Grand Lodge, or, if no law appeared, then by the recorded precedents of his predecessors, or by the decisions of the Grand Lodge as recorded by its committees and adopted by it. He had thought thus, if persistently followed up, a body of Masonic law might be built up in the jurisdiction, which, becoming well known and not being lightly or unnecessarily changed, would finally crystallize into a system, thus greatly simplifying the duties of the Grand Master, and bringing the study of Masonic law readily within the reach of every intelligent brother.

In only one instance had he departed from this rule, and that was in reversing a decision made by Grand Master PECK, in 1867, that a brother receiving the degrees in a Lodge and failing to sign the By-Laws was not a member of the Lodge.

He had issued twelve dispensations for new Lodges, and had granted a few dispen-

sations to Lodges to *complete* their work out of time where it 'had been begun in good faith and the emergency had subsequently arisen. He thinks a sufficient tax levied on such dispensations would serve the double purpose of diminishing the number of emergent cases and of increasing the charity fund. The Grand Lodge took the same view, fixing the fee at two dollars for the second degree and three for the third.

The Grand Master made an eloquent appeal for action on the subject of an Orphans' Home, a plan for which was reported last year and sent to the Lodges to enable them to instruct their representatives thereon. A large proportion of the Lodges failed to act thereon, and when the subject came before the Grand Lodge, it was laid on the table.

The Grand Master considered the dignity of the Grand Lodge closely touched by the persistent neglect of Lodges to act on matters submitted to them, it being, in many instances a willful neglect of known obligation.

The Grand Lodge adopted a regulation that such matters shall be addressed to the Master of each Lodge, and, if after waiting a reasonable time, the required answers, reports or returns are not received by the Grand Secretary, that officer shall again address the Master, requiring an immediate report, in default of receiving which within such time as should seem to him reasonable he is to report the delinquent Master to the Grand Master who "shall immediately arrest his jewel," and receive explanations afterwards.

The evil at which this regulation is aimed is felt to a greater or less degree in all jurisdictions, and to such an extent in Iowa that the Grand Master was compelled to recommend a convention in order to secure a revision of the Constitution of which there was pressing need. The Grand Lodge, however, contented itself with ordering a Committee on revision, to report amendments next year, a plan that may succeed under the new regulation.

The Grand Master recommended legislation making the possession of an unrevoked Grand Lodge certificate, in addition to the usual tests a prerequisite to visitation or the reception of any portion of the Grand Lodge charity funds. In this he was seconded by the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported a regulation accordingly, but the Grand Lodge did not concur.

The Grand Master referred to Lodges once prosperous, but now declining through changes taking place in the relative importance of towns, and prefigured the following regulation, reported by the Committee on Chartered Lodges:

"That the Grand Master be empowered, subject to the right of reversal by the Grand Lodge, whenever it may be by him deemed best for the interest of Masonry in general, and any Lodge or Lodges in particular, to remove the location of any Lodge, either at the request of such Lodge, or on his own motion, and to merge or consolidate Lodges, designating which of the officers of the former shall continue to act as such in the new Lodge until the election and installation of new officers in accordance with the regulations of this Grand Lodge."

This strikes us as developing rather a questionable phase of the Grand Master's

power to arrest charters, and the Committee seem to have offered it rather doubtfully, but the Grand Lodge adopted it.

Grand Master WATERS regrets the death of the "Evergreen," and speaks a good word for the "Freemason," which promises to supply its place with an Iowa department under the supervision of Bro. PARVIN.

He refers at length to his visit to Chicago, to assist in auditing the accounts of the Masonic Board of Relief. Of the manner in which the accounts were kept and the contributions of the brotherhood distributed, he speaks in the highest terms. Of the surplus returned, he says:

"As a testimonial of our appreciation of the honor done this Grand Lodge in inviting its chief officer to audit its transactions, and in accordance with their suggestion that the amount be placed in the charity fund of the Grand Lodge, I would recommend, as the most appropriate way of disposing of it, that this amount be made the foundation of a Grand Lodge charity fund, to be placed in the keeping of trustees, and that steps be taken to increase it, so that it may become large enough to be useful. In the old law, anything once consecrated could never after be redeemed or degraded to common or daily use. It was *kodesh*, or holy, and whether man, beast, or goods, must ever remain set apart to the sacred purpose for which it was given. This money is thus holy, and I submit that it should not be thrown back into the general fund of the Grand Lodge, but be placed where it may stand in its history as a monument to the honor of ourselves and to the fame of our Chicago brethren. No other such instance is of record, and we will not again have an opportunity of commemorating it in so appropriate a manner."

The Grand Lodge took the same view.

The obituary roll is a long one. He announced the death of Past Grand Masters ANSEL HUMPHREYS and GEORGE W. MCCLEARY, Past Grand Junior Warden J. B. ATHERTON, Past Grand Treasurer WILLIAM FRANCIS KIDDER, Past Grand Chaplain J. G. DIMMETT and Past Grand Orator D. S. WATSON.

Unique and elegant memorial pages were inscribed to the first four.

The Grand Master reported such of his decisions as he thought could not be too often repeated, and some in which old ideas were presented in somewhat new form.

We find nothing in them from which to dissent. One question we have not before seen put: "If a Past Master is called by the Junior Warden of a Lodge to preside in the absence of the first two officers of the Lodge, can he overrule the wishes of the Junior Warden?" The Grand Master replies:

"The Junior Warden, in the absence of the Master and Senior Warden, is for the time Master, and he should have exercised his prerogatives. A room full of Past Masters could not deprive him of his right of succession in the absence of his superior officers, and consequently, even if he called a Past Master to preside, the latter would only do so under his supervision, and could not properly act contrary to his wishes. The Junior Warden *must*, in the absence of his superior officers, take the responsibility and enjoy the prerogatives of the chief officers of the Lodge, and no one can take them from him."

The Grand Secretary's Report abounds in practical information and suggestions, and so forcibly touches upon matters wherein the labors of his office are multi-

plied by the carelessness and forgetfulness of Masters and Secretaries that it would make a model missionary tract in any jurisdiction.

The report of the commission appointed by the Grand Master to examine the Grand Lodge Library is very flattering, and its full details warrant them in saying :

"In conclusion, it is a source of just pride and pleasure on the part of this committee, to bear public testimony to the liberality of the Grand Lodge in behalf of its Library—a liberality equalled by but one (California) and excelled by none of the Grand Lodges in this respect."

On the report of Committee on Lodges U. D., eleven charters were granted and one dispensation continued. In addition to these, two charters were granted at the very close of the session to petitioners who had not been organized under dispensations.

The Grand Secretary, after showing that this action violated the law in six different particulars, with a grim and almost savage humor, says :

"The charters ordered under these circumstances, at the moment before closing the session, have been filled out, sent about the country for the signatures of the grand officers, and named, in the absence of any authority (rather than thwart the expressed will of the Grand Lodge by letting its order remain a dead letter upon the records), by the Grand Secretary "Alpha," and "Omega,"—being the first, and, it is to be hoped, the last cases of the kind furnished in the history of the Grand Lodge."

One charter was revoked.

We look in vain for the usual record of the admission of the representatives of the newly-chartered but unconstituted Lodges, and trust that the practice has been quietly but definitely discontinued.

The Committee on Grievances reviewed nineteen cases of expulsion, five of suspension and two of reprimand. In four cases only were appeals taken. In several cases where no appeal was taken, either the action of the Lodge was reversed or the cases continued with an order for more perfect transcripts.

The appeal of a Lodge from its own action was properly decided to be improperly taken.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN, of Dubuque, was elected Grand Master; THEODORE S. PARVN, Iowa City, Grand Secretary.

Des Moines was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Grand Secretary PARVN has prepared and published in this volume biographical sketches of the Grand Masters of the first decade of the history of the Grand Lodge, Brethren OLIVER COCK, GEORGE WASHINGTON MCCLEARY, ANSEL HUMPHREYS and WILLIAM DONAL MCCORD, all deceased. Their services, with the Grand Mastership of Bro. PARVN himself, rounded the first decade. The autobiographical sketch of Bro. PARVN appears as the biography of the Grand Secretary, a title which, when applied to him, should be written "THE Grand Secretary." Similar sketches appear of the Grand Masters of the last half-decade, REUBEN MICKEL,

JOHN SCOTT, OZIAS PHELPS WATERS and JOSEPH CHAPMAN. These sketches are something more than biography—they are history, abounding in the most interesting reminiscences, and by their preparation Bro. PARVIN has made the whole Fraternity again his debtor.

The Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) is by a new candidate for reportorial honors, who wins his spurs in his first venture, Bro. THOMAS R. ERCANBRACK, formerly of this jurisdiction. He reviews the Proceedings of forty-six American Grand Lodges in a racy and attractive style, our own among the number.

He quotes at length from the address of Grand Master CREGIER relative to the operations of the Board of Masonic Relief, and also his remarks relative to defective laws, considering the matter thereof as being in the nature of an international question. His entire notice of our proceedings is complimentary and fraternal.

From a careful examination of all the authorities he could find on the question of admitting the representatives of unconstituted Lodges to membership in Grand Lodge, and also relative to the admission of Chapter Past Masters to convocations opened for the purpose of conferring the Past Master's degree on Worshipful Masters elect, and from his acquaintance with the customs of other Grand Lodges, he is satisfied that Iowa has been in error in these practices, and should mend her ways.

Iowa has, we are glad to note, mended her ways in another particular, and the eyes of the reader of the "Annals" are no longer vexed with the parallelogramic substitute for the word "Lodge."

When we commenced printing, the Proceedings of several Grand Lodges had not reached us. The missing volumes have been received, and we have the rare pleasure of including in our report a notice of all the American Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence, forty-seven in number.

For the elaborate statistical table given herewith, credit is due to the Deputy Grand Secretary, W. JOHN F. BURRILL, whose proposition to relieve us of the labor of its preparation we had at least three good reasons for accepting most gratefully: We knew it would be correct; we were glad to escape the labor; and we doubted if our equanimity would stand the severe test imposed by those Grand Secretaries who fail to give statistics and footings. They have proved too much even for the imperturbable good nature of Bro. BURRILL, and were we to hunt round for the most pointed words in the vernacular to throw at these offenders, we imagine he would feel much as did the lady, vainly attempting to catch a train as it was leaving the station, who gave an approving "Thank you, sir," to a gentleman just ahead of her, who, on giving up the chase, saluted the departing train with a few expletives more emphatic than eloquent.

To our *confreres* in this department of Masonic labor, who have spoken so kindly of our previous reports, we tender our grateful acknowledgements.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
For the Committee.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 27, 1873.

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STATISTICAL TABLE.

Prepared for the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, by W. JOHN F. BURRILL, Deputy Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGES.	WHEN HELD.	No. of Lodges.	No. making Re- turns.	No. Represented.	No. Represented at present.	Number of Dis- pensations.	Number of Chur- ges.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Reinstated.	Died.	Dismissed.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Rejected.	Members.	GRAND MASTER.	ADDRESS.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.		
Alabama.	December.	1872	390	274	231	275	4	775	691	678	467	153	290	650	305	24	256	10643	Joseph H. Johnson.	Talledega.	Daniel Sayre.	Montgomery.	
Arkansas.	January.	1873	206	206	100	148	15	190	186	789	475	50	176	431	226	23	10749	E. R. Duval.	Fort Smith.	L. E. Barber.	Little Rock.		
British Columbia.	December.	1872	9	9	9	9	1	17	14	16	9	1	2	5	19	1	501	W. G. Telford.	Victoria.	H. F. Heisterman.	Victoria.		
California.	October.	1872	190	170	170	9	4	706	670	655	531	132	617	341	18	258	10078	Leondas E. Pratt.	San Francisco.	Alex. G. Abel.	San Francisco.		
Canada.	July.	1872	281	226	225	21	8	1862	1689	1416	397	42	138	609	181	1	12168	William M. Wilson.	Siunco.	Thomas B. Harris.	Hamilton.		
Colorado.	September.	1872	19	19	19	19	2	85	85	84	49	3	9	43	2	64	1575	Henry M. Toller.	Central City.	Ed. C. Parmelee.	Georgetown.		
Connecticut.	May.	1873	109	109	106	147	12	121	794	744	77	8	156	121	7	303	14845	Lucas A. Lockwood.	Greenwich.	Joseph K. Wheeler.	Hartford.		
Delaware.	June.	1872	20	20	20	23	9	824	131	131	3	14	22	52	1	2541	John J. Collins McAlab.	Middletown.	J. P. Almond.	Wilmington.			
District of Columbia.	November.	1872	19	19	19	19	1	231	206	212	41	64	41	61	1	95	2541	Charles F. Stansbury.	Washington.	William A. Yates.	Washington.		
Florida.	February.	1873	54	54	53	58	4	162	144	151	94	32	29	134	69	9	1946	Albert J. Russell.	Jacksonville.	DeWitt C. Dawkins.	Jacksonville.		
Georgia.	October.	1872	278	266	228	228	1	102	102	102	10	2	2	44	1	273	37678	James A. Hawley.	Macon.	Samuel Lawroce.	Atlanta.		
Idaho.	December.	1872	206	206	192	208	1	102	102	102	10	2	2	44	1	273	37678	James A. Hawley.	Macon.	Samuel Lawroce.	Atlanta.		
Illinois.	October.	1872	662	596	592	551	16	15887	3222	3609	241	227	33	1584	731	78	11411	John Kennedy.	Idaho City.	L. F. Carter.	Boise City.		
Indiana.	May.	1873	448	447	403	434	24	11	2331	2111	2125	708	128	289	1046	359	108	26216	Christian Pettit.	Prion.	Orlin H. Miner.	Springfield.	
Iowa.	June.	1872	306	306	306	306	14	1283	1035	1017	502	109	880	180	17	15134	Joseph Chapman.	Richmond.	T. S. Parvis.	Indianapolis.			
Kansas.	October.	1872	134	124	120	120	20	530	445	461	336	34	54	288	169	9	215	207	John M. Price.	Dubuque.	T. S. Parvis.	Iowa City.	
Kentucky.	October.	1872	341	317	361	361	22	19	1669	1669	1669	255	933	66	1	26649	Edward W. Turner.	Atchison.	J. M. S. McKelvie.	Leavenworth.			
Louisiana.	February.	1873	155	155	155	155	4	439	418	418	208	24	169	340	81	21	7178	Michel Elot Girard.	Richmond.	James C. Batchelor, M. D.	New Orleans.		
Maine.	May.	1873	163	163	161	201	3	1015	1015	1015	1280	45	211	405	6	6	482	David Carrell.	Vermilionville.	Ira Berry.	Portland.		
Maryland.	November.	1872	83	83	83	198	183	183	183	183	3	33	61	69	14	1	450	Jno. H. B. Latrobe.	Baltimore.	Jacob H. Medary.	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.	December.	1872	206	206	143	129	5	1830	1806	1701	2265	226	616	233	2	861	23247	Sereno H. Nickerson.	Boston.	Charles H. Titus.	Boston.		
Michigan.	January.	1873	569	509	278	278	5	4745	439	396	156	101	823	253	68	974	24622	Hugh McCurdy.	Foster Pratt.	Foster Pratt.	Kalamazoo.		
Minnesota.	January.	1873	194	191	191	110	9	1834	1773	1776	431	230	200	684	24	21	11486	James A. Hawley.	Red Wing.	R. D. R. Porter.	St. Paul.		
Mississippi.	February.	1873	203	203	224	243	9	1691	1435	1398	975	46	256	148	253	78	779	2818	Samuel H. Owens.	California.	J. L. Power.	Jackson.	
Missouri.	October.	1872	443	361	183	239	32	1	37	34	36	15	8	46	9	10	648	J. B. Boyce St.	Idena.	Cornelius Hedges.	St. Louis.		
Montana.	October.	1872	16	16	16	16	1	1	88	82	91	116	14	10	35	1	73	1679	Wm. A. M. Van Bokkelen.	Virginia.	Robert W. Taylor.	Virginia.	
Nevada.	September.	1872	15	15	12	26	8	220	298	204	107	11	15	76	45	2	555	Wm. W. Hill.	Nevada City.	William R. Bowen.	Oman.		
New Brunswick.	February.	1873	438	438	438	438	1	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	438	7487	John V. Ellis.	Nebraska City.	St. John.	St. John.	
New Hampshire.	May.	1872	71	71	61	136	3	964	183	61	129	268	189	14	10699	William E. Pine.	Newark.	Joseph H. Hough.	Trenton.	Benjamin Currier.	Trenton.		
New Jersey.	January.	1873	134	134	129	209	3	3	1359	1865	625	465	209	1068	247	107	107	107	John D. Underhill.	Raleigh.	Donald W. Rait.	Raleigh.	
New York.	December.	1872	229	229	229	158	14	13	457	400	381	225	55	331	264	38	37	13126	John Nichols.	Hallifax.	Benjamin Currier.	Hallifax.	
North Carolina.	June.	1872	59	56	39	60	4	4	117	364	327	65	21	163	48	89	2478	Alex. Keith.	Halifax.	John D. Underhill.	Halifax.		
Ohio.	October.	1872	423	361	183	239	32	1	37	34	36	15	8	46	9	10	648	J. B. Boyce St.	Idena.	Cornelius Hedges.	St. Louis.		
Oregon.	June.	1872	44	44	44	44	4	1	188	163	137	99	10	76	19	4	290	2767	T. McF. Patton.	Salem.	R. P. Earhart.	Salem.	
Pennsylvania.	December.	1872	601	628	628	628	1	3577	3577	3577	3577	3577	3577	3577	3577	3577	3577	3577	Samuel C. Perkins.	Philadelphia.	John Thompson.	Philadelphia.	
Rhode Island.	September.	1872	38	38	38	38	5	5	219	192	169	53	5	20	7	42	105	John H. Graham.	Richmond.	John H. Isaacson.	Richmond.		
Rhode Island.	May.	1872	25	25	23	39	9	185	199	208	15	15	15	15	15	15	161	Lloyd Norton.	Pawtucket.	Edward Baker.	Providence.		
South Carolina.	December.	1872	137	137	136	156	10	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	6600	R. S. Bruns.	Charleston.	R. S. Bruns.	Charleston.	
Tennessee.	November.	1872	354	312	346	375	8	1235	1211	1263	583	113	218	1019	479	63	19538	D. B. Grifton.	Chattanooga.	John Frazier.	Houston.		
Texas.	June.	1872	208	201	160	174	7	12	590	1208	1245	528	107	249	1065	247	29	14937	William Brandegee.	Paris.	Edward Baker.	Providence.	
Utah.	October.	1872	4	4	4	9	1	1	37	28	28	15	14	95	1	12	15	15	R. H. Robertson.	Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl.	Salt Lake City.	
Vermont.	June.	1872	96	96	96	96	2	1	51	59	60	12	6	32	9	1	8326	Park Davis.	St. Albans.	Heary Clark.	St. Albans.		
Virginia.	December.	1872	213	214	189	171	9	8	314	207	248	58	28	33	83	60	7	107	2664	Thomas H. Logan.	Wheeling.	Edell S. Long.	Wheeling.
Washington.	September.	1872	16	16	14	25	1	1	51	59	60	12	6	32	9	1	8326	Park Davis.	St. Albans.	Heary Clark.	St. Albans.		
West Virginia.	November.	1872	58	58	49	60	5	8	314	207	248	58	28	33	83	60	7	107	2664	Thomas H. Logan.	Wheeling.	Edell S. Long.	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.	June.	1873	173	167	158	158	5	4	651	507	540	219	49	84	393	26	139	8508	Delos Palford.	Mineral Point.	Geo. E. Haskinson.	Green Bay.	

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Lodges.	48	Died.	(reported)	6,565
Particular Lodges.	38,980	Dismissed.	18,178	
Initiated, (reported).	38,980	Suspended.	7,163	
Passed.	23,600	Expelled.	972	
Rejected.	23,600	Rejected.	9,426	
Raised.	12,925	Total Membership, (reported).	44,758	
Reinstated.	2,732			

APPENDIX.

B.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is sovereign within its prescribed jurisdiction, and possesses the inherent power to form a Constitution, as the law of its Masonic action; to amend or alter the same; to enact By-Laws from time to time, and to make such rules and prescribe such regulations for the administration of its Subordinate Lodges as will insure the prosperity thereof, and promote the general good of Masonry; and,

WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is the representative of all the Fraternity in communication therewith, and in that behalf is an absolute independent body, with supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority: *Provided, always,* that the Ancient Landmarks of the Institution be held inviolate. Therefore, upon these principles, which are indisputable, the Grand Lodge of Illinois does hereby ORDAIN, ESTABLISH and PROMULGATE the following Constitution for its future government:

ARTICLE I.

This Grand Lodge shall hereafter be known by the name and style of the MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ARTICLE II.

OF WHOM IT CONSISTS.

The Grand Lodge shall consist of a Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Chaplain, Grand Orator, Deputy Grand Secretary, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshal,

Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon, four Grand Stewards, Grand Tyler, thirty District Deputy Grand Masters, together with the Worshipful Masters and Wardens of the Chartered Lodges duly constituted, under its jurisdiction; and such Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, and Past Masters, as shall be present and are members of subordinate Lodges in Illinois.

No Grand Officer shall officiate in the station to which he may be elected until he has been legally installed.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS.

The Grand Lodge shall hold a stated Communication once every year, at such time and in such place as may be designated in its By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.

QUORUM.

The Grand Lodge shall not be opened unless there be present the Representatives from at least twenty of the Chartered Lodges; nor shall any business be done until there be present the Representatives from at least fifty of the Chartered Lodges; less than a quorum may assemble until noon of the second day, when, if less than fifty Chartered Lodges are represented, the Grand Master shall declare the Grand Lodge closed until the next Grand Annual Communication in course, in which case the Grand Officers will hold over for another term.

ARTICLE V.

STYLE AND RANK OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge shall be styled and take rank as follows: Most Worshipful Grand Master, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Right Worshipful Grand Chaplain, Right Worshipful Grand Orator, Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master, Worshipful Deputy Grand Secretary, Worshipful Grand Pursuivant, Worshipful Grand Marshal, Worshipful Grand Standard Bearer, Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer, Worshipful Grand Senior Deacon, Worshipful Grand Junior Deacon, Worshipful Grand Steward, Brother Grand Tyler.

ARTICLE VI.

STYLE AND RANK OF MEMBERS, REPRESENTATIVES, MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Past Grand Masters shall be styled Most Worshipful; Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens shall be styled Right Worshipful; Representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges shall be styled Right Worshipful; Past Masters and Representatives of Lodges shall be styled Worshipful; Grand Lecturers shall be styled Right Worshipful; and Masters of Lodges shall be styled Worshipful.

Style and rank may be assigned to other Brethren by law.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY.

No brother shall be eligible to hold office in this Grand Lodge who is not, at the time of election or appointment, a member in regular standing of a Chartered Lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge; and no Brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden, or District Deputy Grand Master, who has not been duly elected and installed, and has presided over a Subordinate Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.

VOTES, ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

SECTION 1. At each regular Annual Communication there shall be elected, on or before the second day, by ballot, a Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Master, a Grand Senior Warden, a Grand Junior Warden, a Grand Treasurer, and a Grand Secretary. All other Grand Officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master elect.

SEC. 2. In all elections, and in all questions before the Grand Lodge, each Lodge shall be entitled to three votes, the Grand Master to one vote, the Deputy Grand Master to one vote, each Grand Warden to one vote, the Grand Treasurer to one vote, the Grand Secretary to one vote, each Past Grand Master to one vote, the Past Deputy Grand Masters to one vote collectively, the Past Grand Wardens to one vote collectively, and the Past Masters to one vote collectively. No representative of a Lodge shall vote as a Grand Officer.

SEC. 3. In case a Lodge has but one representative present, he shall cast three votes; if two representatives be present, the highest in rank shall cast two votes and the lowest one; if three representatives be present, they shall cast but one vote each.

SEC. 4. The yeas and nays shall be ordered upon the demand of twenty representatives. In taking the yeas and nays the Lodges in their order shall be called first, the members secondly, and the Grand Officers last. In all votes and elections a majority shall govern, unless otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE IX.

VACANCIES.

SECTION 1. In case of the death, absence or disability of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master shall fill his place; in case of the death, absence or disability of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden shall fill the place of the Grand Master; in case of the absence or disability of all three, the Junior Grand Warden shall fill the place of the Grand Master; and in case of the death, absence or disability of all the above named Grand Officers, the Master of the oldest Lodge shall be Grand Master.

SEC. 2. All vacancies shall be filled by the Grand Master. The office of Grand Master is never vacant.

ARTICLE X.

SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION.

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. Any organizations, associations, parties or persons, professing to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, within the State of Illinois, are declared to be clandestine, and all intercourse with, or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited.

ARTICLE XI.

POWERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge may—

First—Grant Dispensations and Charters for holding regular Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, with the right to confer therein the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and when deemed expedient and for good cause, may annul, revoke or amend such Dispensation or Charter, or any pre-existing Dispensation or Charter.

This Grand Lodge has—

Second—Original and exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects of Masonic legislation and administration ; appellate judicial and administrative jurisdiction from the decisions of Worshipful Masters, and from the decisions and acts of Lodges, and, when expedient, has original judicial jurisdiction over its officers, members and Worshipful Masters ; and its enactments and decisions upon all questions shall be the supreme Masonic law of the State.

This Grand Lodge may—

Third—Assign the limits and fix the location of each Lodge under its jurisdiction, and settle all controversies that may arise between them, and has the final decision and determination of all matters of controversies or grievances which may be brought up by appeal or otherwise.

Fourth—It may make and adopt general laws and regulations for the government of the several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and at pleasure may alter, amend or repeal the same.

Fifth—It may assess and collect from the several Lodges under its jurisdiction such sums of money annually as may be provided for by law and found necessary for the support and maintenance of the Grand Lodge.

Sixth—It may supervise the state and condition of its own finances, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as may be deemed necessary.

Seventh—It may reprimand, suspend or expel any member from its own body for a violation of the Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or for any other unmasonic conduct, and may suspend or expel any accused person upon trial by appeal.

This Grand Lodge shall—

Eighth—At each Annual Communication consider and review the reports and doings of its Grand Officers for the past year, as well as those of its several Lodges under its jurisdiction.

This Grand Lodge may—

Ninth—Establish a Mileage and Per Diem rate for its officers, the representative highest in rank from each Lodge, and its standing committees, not exceeding five cents per mile each way, and two dollars per day.

Tenth—And finally may do whatsoever may be considered necessary to the well being and perpetuity of Ancient Craft Masonry.

ARTICLE XII.

POWERS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Master has the power—

First—To convene the Grand Lodge in special Communication in case of emergency.

Second—To preside at all special and regular Communications.

Third—To exercise the executive functions of the Grand Lodge when not in session.

Fourth—To decide all questions of usage, order and Masonic law.

Fifth—To require the attendance of, and information from, any Grand Officer respecting his office.

Sixth—To convene any Lodge within the jurisdiction, and in person or by deputy, to preside therein with the Master on his left hand, inspect their proceedings and require their conformity to Masonic rules.

Seventh—To issue his Dispensation to any regular Lodge to make a Mason, or confer any degree at sight.

Eighth—To suspend the functions of any Lodge for good reasons.

Ninth—To command every Grand Officer, and to call on any of them for advice and assistance on business relative to the Craft.

Tenth—In person or by deputy, to constitute Lodges, dedicate Masonic Halls, lay corner stones of Masonic Halls, public buildings and structures.

Eleventh—To appoint representatives, by warrant, in any other recognized Grand Lodge, and receive and accredit such representatives from other Grand Lodges.

Twelfth—To command the Wardens or any member of a Lodge which he may visit to act as Wardens for the time being.

Thirteenth—To see that the Ancient Landmarks and charges are observed, and to do and perform the duties of Ancient Grand Master agreeably to the requirements of Masonry and this Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW LODGES.

SECTION 1. During the recess of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master may grant Dispensations for new Lodges.

SEC. 2. No dispensation shall be issued by order of the Grand Lodge or by the Grand Master, in any city or town having three or more Chartered Lodges (except the city of Chicago), without the recommendation of the three oldest Lodges, nor in any other place without the recommendation of the three nearest Lodges.

SEC. 3. No petition for a new Lodge shall be considered by any Lodge until it has laid over four weeks for consultation and consideration.

SEC. 4. No dispensation for a new Lodge shall be issued until the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid to the Grand Secretary, which shall be in full for Dispensation and Charter Fees.

SEC. 5. Every petition for a new Lodge shall be signed by eight Master Masons, accompanied by a certificate from a Grand Lecturer that the proposed Master is able to open and close a Lodge, and to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason correctly and in full, with a plat and description of the halls and ante-rooms to be occupied, and statement in regard to the ownership and use of the same.

SEC. 6. No new Lodge shall be established in towns and cities as follows:—

Where the population is less than 3,000, and there is one Lodge; less than 6,000 and two Lodges; less than 10,000, with three Lodges; after which no new Lodge shall be formed without an addition of 5,000 population for each one.

SEC. 7. No Dispensation or Charter for constituting a new Lodge shall be granted to any person or persons whomsoever, residing out of the State of Illinois if within the jurisdiction of any other constitutional Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV.

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

SECTION 1. Immediately upon the adoption of this Constitution the Grand Master shall divide the State into thirty districts having regard to population, Lodges and convenience. Said districts shall remain so until the year A. L. 5880, when the Grand Master shall divide the State into districts again, and so on once in every ten years.

SEC. 2. One District Deputy Grand Master shall be appointed and commissioned annually by the Grand Master, in each district. Each deputy shall be a resident of his respective district, and a member of some Lodge therein.

SEC. 3. The duties of said District Deputies shall be such as the Grand Master may generally or especially assign them, and may be defined by law.

ARTICLE XV.

INSTRUCTION.

The Grand Master shall provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by this Grand Dodge.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be amended in the following manner only: The proposed alteration, addition or amendment must be submitted in writing at some regular communication; if seconded by the Grand Lodge, it shall be entered upon the proceedings, and in some convenient form duly certified, shall be immediately submitted to the several Subordinate Lodges for their approval or rejection; if approved by two-thirds of the Lodges, such amendment or alteration shall thenceforth be a part of the Constitution, whereof the Grand Master shall cause due proclamation to be made.

SEC. 2. The By-Laws of this Grand Lodge may be amended in the following manner: Every alteration, addition or amendment shall be proposed in writing, at a regular Communication of the Grand Lodge; if seconded by twenty representatives, the amendment shall lie over one year, be printed in the minutes, and if adopted by a two-thirds vote, it shall become a part of the By-Laws.

SEC. 3. Regulations, Rules of Order, Code of Jurisprudence and Standing Resolutions may be repealed, altered or amended at any regular Communication, by a vote of three-fifths of the legal vote present.

C. BY-LAWS

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

SECTION 1 The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Chicago on the first Tuesday of October, when the Grand Lodge shall have power to charter new Lodges, by letters patent, under its seal.

VISITORS.

SEC. 2. No Brother, admitted as a visitor during the sitting of the Grand Lodge, shall be permitted to speak on any matter before the Grand Lodge without leave of the M. W. Grand Master.

ELIGIBILITY.

SEC. 3. No Brother shall be eligible to either of the offices of Grand or Deputy Grand Master, Senior or Junior Grand Warden unless he shall have passed the chair in some regular Lodge.

SEC. 4. No member shall be eligible to any office in this Grand Lodge who is not a member of a subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction.

PROXIES.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Master or Wardens of a Lodge cannot attend in person, he or they may depute any Master Mason to act for him or them : *Provided*, That such members so deputed shall be members of the Lodge from which the proxy is given.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

SEC. 6. Every Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall, on or before the first day of September, annually, transmit by mail, express, or some more expeditious mode, to the Grand Secretary, the annual returns of such Lodge, which shall embrace a list of officers and members ; of all known non-affiliated

Master Masons within the jurisdiction of such Lodge; of all initiations, passings and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, dimits and deaths, with their respective dates, signed by the Master, and attested under the seal of the Lodge and the hand of the Secretary.

ANNUAL DUES.

SEC. 7. Every Lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September, annually, pay to the Grand Secretary, for the use of the Grand Lodge, the sum of seventy-five cents for each Master Mason belonging to their Lodge at the time of making the annual return; but every Lodge shall pay at least ten dollars annual dues; and no representative of any Lodge shall be entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge until the dues of his Lodge are paid, and the Grand Secretary's receipt therefor produced; and in case of the neglect or refusal of any Lodge to pay its annual dues at the time herein specified, or on or before the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, such Lodge may be stricken from the books of the Grand Lodge, and their warrant or charter considered null and void. But on proper application to the Grand Lodge, making full returns and paying all dues, such Lodge may be restored to its former rank and privileges. Any Lodge failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall forfeit its claim for mileage and per diem for its representative to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 8. No Lodge shall be required to pay dues for members who shall have permanently removed without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, nor for members over sixty years of age.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SEC. 9. No Brother, after having taken his seat as a member, shall be permitted to leave without obtaining permission of the Grand Master.

COMMITTEES—THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 10. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, for the time being, or a majority of them, shall be a Standing Committee on Charity, under whose direction charities shall be distributed.

SEC. 11. At each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, as soon as practicable after its organization, the Grand Master shall appoint the following committees:

First—A Committee on Credentials, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine the credentials of all Masons claiming the right of membership, and report their names and Masonic connection to the Grand Lodge.

Second—A Committee to Examine Visiting Brethren, to consist of seven members, whose duty it shall be to examine all Visitors not properly vouched for, and report their respective names, address, and Masonic connection to the Grand Lodge.

Third—A Committee on Finance, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and report on all accounts and financial matters to them referred. To destroy all paid Grand Lodge orders surrendered to them by the Grand Treasurer, after being satisfied that the same have been paid, cancelled and

listed, and their report on the same has been approved by the Grand Lodge, and to make a full report, before the close of each Annual Grand Communication, of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

Fourth—A Committee on Petitions, consisting of five members, who shall examine and report all petitions for New Lodges U. D., for changes of location, or for change of name, and upon all petitions and matters pertaining to the education of the children of deceased and indigent Master Masons.

Fifth—A General Committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to report upon all unfinished business, and upon such other matters as shall be referred to them.

Sixth—A Committee on Obituaries, to consist of three members, who shall make report upon such subjects as shall be referred to them.

No proposition contemplating the appropriation or the expenditure of money shall be put on its final passage until it shall have been referred to and reported upon by some Committee of the Grand Lodge. This provision shall not apply to propositions emanating from Committees.

SEC. 12. Before the close of each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall appoint seven standing committees for the ensuing Masonic year, as follows, viz :—

First—On Masonic Correspondence, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine the correspondence and documents from other Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and report at each Annual Communication whatever may seem of sufficient importance and interest to demand its attention or action.

Second—On Masonic Jurisprudence, to consist of seven members, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all questions, documents and papers requiring investigation and decision upon points of Masonic law; and to make report upon the same.

Third—On the Library, to consist of three members, of which the Librarian shall be one, to examine, select and purchase books, charts, magazines, and such other documents and articles as may seem proper; to procure the binding of such proceedings, works and documents as they may judge expedient; to draw orders for the payment of the same, in amount not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred dollars in any one year, unless by the special order of the Grand Lodge; and to report all their doings and the condition of the Library annually to the Grand Lodge.

Fourth—A Committee on Returns and Work of Lodges U. D., consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to examine the By-Laws, records of work, and the returns of Lodges under dispensation, and to make report to the Grand Lodge if (or not) in their opinion, charters should be granted to such Lodges.

Fifth—A Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges, consisting of seven members, whose duty it shall be to examine the returns of proceedings and work of Chartered Lodges, and report the same to the Grand Lodge.

Sixth—A Committee on Appeals and Grievances, consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all appeals, memorials and

petitions, in relation to any matter of complaint or grievance within this jurisdiction, which shall come before the Grand Lodge.

Seventh—A Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the distance necessarily traveled by each officer and representative entitled to mileage and per diem, and report the same to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Officers, members of the Committees on Masonic Correspondence and Masonic Jurisprudence, and the representative highest in rank from each Lodge under this jurisdiction, shall be allowed five cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile traveled from his place of residence, computed by the necessarily traveled route, and two dollars per day for each day's actual attendance at the Grand Lodge. No one shall draw mileage both as a grand officer and representative. Said Committee shall make up the orders for mileage and per diem, and issue the same, and may employ such assistance as may be necessary.

Eighth—On Auditing, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to convene at such place as they may determine, on the 15th day of December, March, June, and September respectively, of each Masonic year, for the purpose of examining and auditing all bills or other demands against the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which may at such times be presented to them; and if for any cause the Committee fail to meet at the times herein specified, the Chairman is hereby authorized to call a meeting at another day.

Said Committee shall not entertain or audit any bill or other demand not fully authorized by the Grand Lodge, nor unless properly signed by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. The Grand Secretary shall notify all persons to whom the Grand Lodge may become indebted for supplies or other service of whatsoever kind of the day of payment, and shall present his order to said Auditing Committee on or before the dates herein specified. The Grand Treasurer will pay no moneys during vacation from the Treasury of the Grand Lodge upon any orders unless signed by said Auditing Committee or a majority of them, as herein provided.

The duties of said Auditing Committee shall commence immediately after the closing of the Grand Lodge each year, and cease on and after the 20th day of September each year. Said Committee shall make a full and detailed report of their labors during the year, specifying for what and to whom moneys have been paid.

All of which Committees shall assemble at the call of the Grand Master.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

SEC. 13. No Dispensation shall be granted by the Grand Master, or by the Grand Lodge, for the formation of a new Lodge, but upon the petition of seven [Sec. 5 of Article 13, Constitution of the Grand Lodge, requires *eight* petitioners] known and approved Master Masons, in which their first Master and Wardens shall be nominated. Said petition shall set forth the name of the county and place, and the time of holding meetings; also, that the petitioners have procured a suitable room, with convenient ante-rooms for the practice of Masonic rites, and that the material in their town and neighborhood is sufficient to sustain a healthy and reputable Lodge, which shall be accompanied by a recommendation from two [Sec. 2 of Article 13, Constitution of the Grand Lodge, requires the recommendation of *three* Lodges] Lodges nearest the place in which the new Lodge is to be holden, certifying to the truth of the statements contained in said petition; and that the Brother named for Master is qualified to open and close a Lodge, and to confer the three degrees.

SEC. 14. There shall be paid for every Dispensation for a new Lodge the sum of fifty dollars; for every Charter the sum of seven dollars; and the further sum, in addition, of two dollars, to be paid to the Grand Secretary; which said sums, respectively, shall be paid before the delivery of the Dispensation or Charter [Sec. 4 of Article 13, Constitution, requires *One Hundred Dollars* to be paid to the Grand Secretary, which sum is to be in full for Dispensation and Charter.] The Seal of the Grand Lodge shall be affixed to every Charter without additional charge: *Provided*, That when a Dispensation shall be granted for a new Lodge in any town or city of less than three thousand inhabitants, having one Lodge, or in any town or city of less than seven thousand inhabitants, having two Lodges, or in any city of less than thirteen thousand inhabitants, having three Lodges, the Dispensation fee shall be one hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. No Dispensation for a new Lodge shall be granted in any city or place where three or more Lodges may be situate, except upon the recommendation of three Lodges.

SEC. 16. All Dispersations for new Lodges granted after the first of July in any year, may be made returnable to the Grand Lodge to convene in one year from the first Tuesday in October thereafter: *Provided*, That such Lodges shall make regular returns at the next Grand Communication.

SEC. 17. No Charter shall issue to a Lodge under Dispensation until it shall have conferred the Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, in manner and form as prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 18. Lodges under Dispensation shall be governed by the code of By-Laws adopted for the government of Lodges under Dispensation by this Grand Lodge, A. L. 5856; and the Secretaries of such Lodges shall record at length, with the proceedings, the Dispensation under which the Lodge is convened; and when chartered, the Secretary shall likewise record at length the Charter.

SEC. 19. No Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this State unless authorized to do so by this Grand Lodge.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

SEC. 20. There shall be paid into the hands of the Grand Master the sum of five dollars for every Dispensation granted to confer any Degree or Degress in less than the usual time specified in the By-Laws or Regulations of this Grand Lodge, to be paid in all cases before the Dispensation is issued; also, the sum of two dollars for every special Dispensation, for any other purpose.

NON-AFFILIATED MASONS.

SEC. 21. All Masons within this jurisdiction, not members of any Lodge, shall be subject to discipline, so far as may relate to their conduct and behavior as Masons, by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside.

SEC. 22. Jurisdiction and discipline shall be exercised over non-affiliated Masons by the oldest Lodge only, in cities and places where two or more Lodges may be situated.

EXPULSIONS, SUSPENSIONS, RESTORATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

SEC. 23. Notice of expulsions, suspensions and rejections shall be given in the following manner: When any Brother shall be suspended or expelled, or any candidate for initiation shall be rejected by any Lodge, immediate notice thereof shall

be sent to the Grand Secretary and to all the Lodges within twenty-five miles of such Lodge. On the first days of December, March, June and September, in each year, the Grand Secretary shall send notice of all expulsions, suspensions and rejections, reported to him for the three months previous, to all the Lodges in this State, and to the Grand Secretary of every Grand Lodge in correspondence with this Grand Lodge. All expulsions and suspensions shall be also published with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. No member shall be permitted to make any expulsion or suspension public, or to communicate the same to any person not a Mason, except by a resolution to make public by the Lodge from which the Brother has been suspended or expelled, and which shall also be reported to the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 24. All appeals from any subordinate Lodge shall be in writing, and left with the Grand Secretary; and the appellant shall give the other party at least one month's notice thereof; and all appeals must be brought before the Grand Lodge at the next Annual Communication held after the judgment appealed from, provided one month intervenes, for notice, as aforesaid; if not, the appeal may be brought up and tried at the next succeeding Regular Communication of the Grand Lodge, notice being regularly given as aforesaid, after which appeals will be considered out of date, unless brought by consent of the Lodge in which the trial occurred, given at a regular meeting of the Lodge, by a majority vote of the members present thereat. And in case the decision of any Lodge suspending or expelling a Brother shall be reversed by the Grand Lodge, such Brother shall be restored to all his rights and privileges as a member of the Order.

SEC. 25. In all cases of the suspension or expulsion of a member, a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required; and in all cases of the restoration of a Mason, suspended or expelled by any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, the same majority shall be required. No expelled Mason shall be restored to the privileges of Masonry except by a vote of the Grand Lodge, and such restoration shall not reinstate him in membership in the Lodge from which he was expelled, without the unanimous consent of the members thereof. No definite suspensions shall be ordered for a longer time than twelve months, and a majority of two-thirds of all votes cast shall be necessary to fix the duration of the suspension.

SEC. 26. No Lodge acting under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall knowingly receive any candidate in any of the degrees in Masonry, who has been rejected by any other Lodge, without first receiving the unanimous consent of the Lodge that rejected him.

GRAND TREASURER—HIS DUTIES.

SEC. 27. The Grand Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds, property, securities and vouchers of the Grand Lodge; and it shall be his duty to attend at all Grand Communications, and, if required by the Grand Master, to meet grand officers and grand committees, with the books and all necessary documents relating to his office; to make a full report at the Annual Grand Communication; to give bonds, with security, for the faithful performance of his duty, such as shall be approved by the Grand Master; and finally to pay or deliver over to his successor in office, or such other person or persons as the Grand Lodge may appoint, all the funds, property, securities, vouchers, records and books belonging to the Grand Lodge. He shall invest whatever moneys are in his hands as Grand Treasurer, in excess of amounts required for immediate disbursements, in United States securities, the same to be done within thirty days after the close of each Annual

Grand Communication, the interest upon which he shall credit to this Grand Lodge, and he shall receive for his services one per cent. of such sums as are legally disbursed by him, which shall be in full compensation for his services.

GRAND SECRETARY—HIS DUTIES.

SEC. 28. The Grand Secretary shall attend at all regular and special communications of the Grand Lodge, and duly record its proceedings, and shall receive and accurately account for, and promptly pay or deliver over to the Grand Treasurer, all the funds and property of the Grand Lodge from whatever source, taking his receipt for the same. He shall keep a record of the returns made by Subordinate Lodges; receive and preserve all petitions, applications, appeals and other documents; sign, certify to, and duly seal all instruments of writing emanating from the Grand Lodge; conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master; and report annually to the several Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, the names of Grand Officers elected.

He shall, at each annual grand communication, make a report to the Grand Lodge of moneys received and paid over to the Grand Treasurer; of failure or want of punctuality on the part of Subordinate Lodges in paying dues and making proper returns; and of such other matters as in his judgment may require the action of the Grand Lodge.

He shall, in due time, previous to each annual grand communication, furnish each Subordinate Lodge with blank returns, and with such instructions in regard to them as the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge may require.

He shall be the Librarian of the Grand Lodge, and shall take charge of the Library, and have it present at every session of the Grand Lodge, for the use of the same, and may appoint a Deputy Librarian to serve during the communications of the Grand Lodge. Every officer or member of the Grand Lodge drawing books from the Library for use during the session of the Grand Lodge shall return the same to the Library before the close thereof. Whenever any officer or member shall fail to return any book or other thing drawn from the Library, as herein required, the value of said book or thing shall be charged in double the amount thereof, by the Grand Secretary, to the Lodge to which said officer or member shall belong, and be collected with the dues of the succeeding year.

The Grand Secretary shall also give bonds, with security such as shall be approved by the Grand Master, for the faithful performance of his official duties, and for the prompt delivery to his successor in office of all the books, papers and other property of the Grand Lodge.

He shall pay the postage on all letters, proceedings and documents sent from his office.

He shall cause the Constitution, By-Laws, Regulations and binding Resolutions of this Grand Lodge to be published annually, with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

For the due performance of the duties hereinbefore described, and for all necessary clerk hire and office rent, and in full compensation therefor, the Grand Secretary shall receive the sum of Twenty-five Hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, payable monthly. For the repayment of sums actually expended for Postage, Stationery, Express Charges and other incidental expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations upon presentation of itemized bills approved by the Auditing or Finance Committee.

SEC. 29. The Grand Chaplain shall attend the Communication of the Grand Lodge, and perform religious services.

The Grand Marshal shall proclaim the Grand Officers at their installation, introduce the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges, and distinguished visiting Brethren, and conduct processions of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Standard Bearer shall take charge of the Grand Standard of the Order in processions and public ceremonies.

The Grand Sword Bearer shall carry the sword in procession, and perform such other duties as by ancient usage pertain to his office.

The Grand Stewards shall have the immediate superintendence, under the direction of the Junior Grand Warden, in the provisions to be made on all festive occasions.

The Grand Pursuivant shall communicate with the Grand Tyler, announce all applicants for admission, by their Masonic address, names and connections, and take charge of the jewels and clothing.

The Grand Deacons shall perform the duties incident to their respective offices.

The Grand Tyler shall guard the door of the Grand Lodge on the outside, report all persons claiming admission, and see that none enter but such as are duly authorized and properly clothed.

The Grand Tyler shall have the rights and be entitled to all the honors of the other grand officers, except the right to vote.

UNLAWFUL LECTURES.

SEC. 30. The delivery or teaching of any Masonic Lectures not authorized, or which have not received the sanction of the Grand Lodge or of its lawful authority, is forbidden; nor shall any person be permitted to give lectures to the several Lodges in this State, but such as may be duly appointed by the Grand Master.

MASONIC MENDICANTS.

SEC. 31. No Lodge, or officer or member thereof, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation to enable a Mason to proceed from Lodge to Lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to Lodges for relief.

INDIVIDUAL LODGES—THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 32. All Lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge shall, immediately after each annual election by such Lodge, report to the Grand Secretary the names of the Master, Wardens and Secretary elect.

SEC. 33. Upon the demise of any Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, the last Secretary and Treasurer of the Lodge shall, within three months thereafter, transmit to the Grand Secretary all the books, papers, jewels, furniture, funds and other property, or evidences thereof, of the Lodge so demised.

When two or more Lodges desire to consolidate their membership into one Lodge, they may do so by taking one of the names and one of the numbers of said Lodges, and officially informing the Grand Master of such action; that upon such consolidation being perfected, the title to the property of the two Lodges shall be vested in said consolidated Lodge, and a new special charter shall be issued by the Grand Master to said Lodge by its new name and number, without fee;

Provided, That no proposition looking to such consolidation shall be acted upon by any Lodge until the same shall have been presented at a regular meeting and laid on the table for one month; and,

Provided, further, That such consolidation shall only be effected by the unanimous consent of all members present when such proposition shall be acted upon.

SEC. 34. No elections for officers shall take place in a Lodge U. D., but all vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the W. Master.

PETITIONS FOR INITIATION OR MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 35. Subordinate Lodges are instructed not to receive any petition for the degrees unless the petitioner shall in such case set forth whether he has or has not made application to any other Lodge for initiation, nor to act upon any petition, either for initiation or membership, unless the same shall have laid over four weeks. When the petition of a non-affiliated Mason for membership in any Lodge in whose jurisdiction he may reside shall be rejected, he may again petition the same or any other Lodge for membership without regard to time. In towns or cities in this jurisdiction where two or more Lodges exist, upon the presentation of any petition to any Lodge in such town or city, either for membership or the degrees, notice shall at once be given to each Lodge in such town or city of the presentation of such petition, and of the time when the same shall be acted upon.

SEC. 36. Subordinate Lodges shall not receive a petition for initiation from an applicant who lives nearer to another Lodge than the one he petitions, without first obtaining the unanimous consent of the other Lodge, at a regular meeting. Nor shall any petition for membership or the degrees be received unless the petitioner shall have signed the same with his full name; and all Lodges are required to preserve in their records the full name of each person hereafter becoming members thereof.

SEC. 37. No Subordinate Lodge shall be permitted to return a petition which has been presented and referred for membership or initiation, without first balloting for the candidate.

SEC. 38. The Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are instructed not to initiate any candidate who has not resided in the State of Illinois twelve calendar months before such application be made. No Subordinate Lodge shall entertain a petition from a candidate who may have been rejected by any Lodge in this jurisdiction until after the lapse of one year from such rejection.

SEC. 39. Repealed.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

SEC. 40. No Subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer the degrees upon any candidate unless he be a perfect man, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art and becoming perfect in the degrees; and all Lodges are expressly forbidden to confer any of the degrees, or to transact any other business save such as pertains to a Lodge of Sorrow, on the Sabbath day.

SEC. 41. No Subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer any of the degrees on non-resident citizens without the consent of the proper jurisdiction first had and obtained.

SEC. 42. When any candidate for the privileges of Masonry shall be rejected by a Subordinate Lodge by mistake or misapprehension, the person or persons making such mistake, or voting under such misapprehension, may at any future meeting have the opportunity to correct their votes: *Provided*, All the members of the said Lodge have notice that said application will be made at said meeting.

SEC. 43. No Lodge working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be allowed to do any work irregularly, unless it be by dispensation from the Grand Master; and any Lodge working under such dispensation shall return the same to the Grand Master.

SEC. 44. A petition from a Lodge to the M. W. Grand Master, praying for a special dispensation to confer degrees, shall set forth fully and clearly the emergency.

SEC. 45. Advancement to the degrees may be staid at any time, for good reasons, by the Lodge or the Master.

SEC. 46. No candidate shall receive more than one degree on the same day without a dispensation from the Grand Master, and no candidate for the second and third degrees shall be advanced to such degrees unless, upon examination in open Lodge, he shall show a satisfactory knowledge of the lectures of the degrees upon which he stands, except upon like dispensation; nor shall any Lodge confer any degree upon more than one candidate at the same time.

BALLOTING.

SEC. 47. No ballot shall be spread except at a regular Communication, unless by special dispensation.

SEC. 48. In balloting for candidates, all members of the Lodge present shall vote; for, according to an old regulation, "No man can be entered a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present when the candidate is proposed;" nor shall a member be excused from the performance of this important duty except by the unanimous consent of all the members present. No Mason shall be required by the Master or Lodge to give his reasons for the vote which he has deposited, for the very secrecy of the ballot is intended to secure the independence and irresponsibility to the Lodge of the voter.

SEC. 49. The ballot shall be spread for each degree, and shall be unanimous. A "unanimous ballot for each of the three degrees" should be understood literally, and should be the same in each, and unanimous in all, upon the moral, intellectual and Masonic qualifications of the applicant. No Lodge may interfere with the right of private ballot; and if a member of a Lodge expresses to the Worshipful Master an objection to conferring a degree upon a petitioner, even after such petitioner shall have been elected to such degree, such candidate shall stand as rejected, and shall be so entered of record, and shall so stand, until such objection is withdrawn; nor can the reason for such objection be demanded. Where a candidate for the second and third degrees has been rejected by the Lodge, such rejection shall not debar him from applying for such degree at the next or any subsequent meeting.

SEC. 50. After the ballot has been taken and duly examined, first by the Wardens, and finally by the Master, the result shall be declared by the Master, unless only one negative vote appears, in which case the Master may order the second trial of the ballot, which shall in all cases be final, nor can it be set aside by the Lodge, Master, Grand Master, or even the Grand Lodge.

FEES.

SEC. 51. No Lodge can confer the three degrees for a less sum than twenty-five dollars, to be paid in advance.

RIGHTS OF WARDENS.

SEC. 52. Lodges shall not open or call to labor unless the Master or one of the Wardens be present.

SEC. 53. Wardens may preside and confer degrees in the absence of the Master.

DIMITS.

SEC. 54. It is contrary to, and inconsistent with, the ancient usages and precepts of our Order to withdraw from a Subordinate Lodge, or to reside in the neighborhood of a Subordinate Lodge without becoming a member thereof.

SEC. 55. A Masonic dimit dates from the Lodge record when the same was granted, and membership ceases with said date.

SEC. 56. No Lodge shall grant a dimit unless the applicant shall apply for the same in writing, over his own signature, and shall have paid his dues and produce a receipt therefor, or prove such payment by the records of the Lodge; which said application shall lie over until the next regular Communication of the Lodge before being acted upon.

CHARTERS.

SEC. 57. It is not in the power of a majority of the members of a Subordinate Lodge to surrender the Charter of said Lodge, so long as seven Master Masons, members thereof, continue to work under said Charter, and according to the ancient landmarks of Masonry.

SEC. 58. Whenever the Charter of a Lodge shall be destroyed by fire, or in any other manner, or shall be stolen and surreptitiously taken and detained, without the fault of the Lodge or Master, it shall be lawful for the Grand Master to order another Charter to be issued to said Lodge; which Charter shall set forth the names of the members and officers named in the Charter so lost, detained or destroyed, the Grand Communication at which it was granted, the names of the Grand Officers attached thereto, and the circumstances of its loss, destruction, or detention, and shall be signed by the Grand Master, and attested by the Grand Secretary, under his hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, without fee.

SEC. 59. Whenever the Charter of any Lodge shall become so defaced or illegible as to be unfit for use, it shall be lawful for the Grand Master to grant them another Charter, bearing the same name and number, setting forth the names of the members and officers named in the first Charter, the date thereof, the names of the Grand Officers attached thereto, and the reasons for granting another Charter, which shall be signed by the Grand Master, and attested by the Grand Secretary, under his hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, and who shall be entitled to the usual fee therefor.

MORALS—CRIMES—MISDEMEANORS.

SEC. 60. All Chartered Lodges, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall have full power and authority to perform that duty which requires them to exercise penal jurisdiction over all Masons, unaffiliated as well as affiliated, within their geographical jurisdiction, for violations of moral and Masonic law.

SEC. 61. This Grand Lodge will sustain the action of any Subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction, in punishment by reprimand, suspension, or expulsion, of any member who shall be found guilty of the inordinate use of intoxicating drinks, profanity, gambling, quarreling with or abusing a brother Mason. And will

likewise sustain any Lodge in administering any reasonable punishment upon any member who shall attempt to give the aid of Masonry in organized or individual form to any lottery or gift enterprise.

TRIALS.

SEC. 62. All trials for Masonic offenses in Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be as follows:

A regular charge, in writing, specifying the nature of the offense, and signed by the accuser, shall be delivered to the Secretary, who shall read it at the next regular Communication, at which time the Master shall appoint the time and place for trial, of which it shall be the duty of the Secretary to give due and timely notice to the accused, who shall be entitled to a copy of the charges, and to ample time and opportunity to prepare his defense.

SEC. 63. All Masonic trials shall be in the Lodge of the highest degree to which the accused has attained, in which the examination of witnesses shall take place in the presence of both the accused and the accuser, who shall have the right to be present at all examinations of witnesses, in or out of the Lodge, and to propose such relevant questions as they may desire.

SEC. 64. After the trial is concluded, the accused and the accuser shall be requested to retire, and in case the trial has been in a Lodge of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts, the Lodge shall then be opened on the third degree; for no decision shall be made for or against a brother, after regular trial, except in a Master Mason's Lodge, in which the question of "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," shall be put by the Master, in which all the members present shall be required to vote, and of which two-thirds shall be in the affirmative, or the accused shall be declared "Not Guilty."

SEC. 65. If the verdict is "Guilty," the Master or presiding officer shall put the question as to the amount of punishment, beginning with the highest and ending with the lowest Masonic punishment herein provided. The vote on the nature of the punishment may be taken by a show of hands, and decided by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 66. If the residence of the accused is not known, or if, upon due summons, he refuses or neglects to attend, a Lodge may proceed to trial without his presence.

SEC. 67. The witnesses in all Masonic trials, whether Masons or not, shall be persons who have the use of their reason, and such religious belief as to feel the obligations of an oath, and who have not been convicted of any infamous crime.

SEC. 68. The testimony of Masons shall be taken in Lodge or in committee; that of competent persons, not Masons, by committee on oath, administered by a competent legal officer, and may be by affidavit.

SEC. 69. A subordinate Lodge shall not suspend a member for non-payment of dues without written notice and a fair trial.

PUNISHMENTS.

SEC. 70. The Masonic punishment which may and shall be inflicted by the Grand Lodge and its subordinates for unmasonic conduct, shall be either reprimand, definite or indefinite suspension, or expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

SEC. 71. A reprimand shall be given in open Lodge, upon a majority vote of the members present.

SEC. 72. When a Mason is expelled from a Lodge, he is thereby expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

APPEALS—RESTORATIONS.

SEC. 73. All Masons have the right to appeal from the decisions of Subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge, in which case the Lodge shall furnish the Grand Lodge and the appellant with an attested copy of its proceedings on the trial, and such testimony in its possession as he may require for his defense.

SEC. 74. An application to reinstate an expelled Mason must in all cases be accompanied by a recommendation from the Lodge by which the Brother was expelled: *Provided*, Such Lodge be still in existence.

SEC. 75. Restorations, after a definite suspension by a Lodge, shall take place at the expiration of the time specified in the sentence.

SEC. 76. Restorations, after an indefinite suspension by a Lodge, shall be by the action of such Lodge at a regular meeting, after due notice, and by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SUMMONS.

SEC. 77. A summons issued by a Subordinate Lodge, or the Worshipful Master thereof, must be written or printed, and under the Seal of the Lodge.

SEC. 78. Any summons issued as aforesaid need not contain any other matter except the requisition to attend the Lodge issuing the same, or the Master thereof when required.'

SEC. 79. Every Master Mason is bound to attend before the Lodge, at the meeting of the Lodge so requiring him, on being summoned or notified.

SEC. 80. Any member of a Subordinate Lodge is subject to the discipline thereof, excepting only the Worshipful Master.

SEC. 81. Repealed.

SEC. 82. Repealed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 83. Subordinate Lodges are required to do all their business in a Lodge of Master Masons, except conferring the first and second degrees, and the trial of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

SEC. 84. The return of each and every Subordinate Lodge shall contain the number of miles necessarily traveled by the representatives to attend the Communication of the Grand Lodge, and be made a part of said return.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 85. The Grand Secretary shall append to the printed proceedings all propositions for the amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws, or any other matter upon which it shall be necessary for Subordinate Lodges to act. He shall notify the Lodges by circular, embodying such propositions as it shall be necessary for them to act upon, in season for their action; and such Lodges shall make report of their proceedings in such cases to the Grand Secretary, on or before the first day of September thereafter.

SEC. 86. Superseded by Sec. 2, Art. 16, Grand Lodge Constitution, adopted 1871.

SEC. 87. The previous question is unmasonic, and all proceedings had by means of it, in Grand or Subordinate Lodges, are irregular and unlawful.

SEC. 88. When any Lodge in this jurisdiction shall cease to work for a period of six months or more, citizens within its jurisdiction shall be permitted to petition the next nearest Lodge for the degrees, without regard to the claims of the dormant Lodge.

SEC. 89. Repealed.

SEC. 90. When for any reason the Charter of any Lodge shall be annulled, the Grand Secretary may, upon being satisfied that any member of such Lodge, free of charges and in good standing, has paid all dues against him, issue to such member a dimit under the seal of this Grand Lodge; and the Grand Secretary may in like manner issue dimits to Masons made in Lodges under Dispensation, when, for any reason, such Dispensations have been returned, and no Charter granted to such Lodge.

SEC. 91. The territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge U. D. shall be the same as in the case of a chartered Lodge.

SEC. 92. The salary of the M. W. Grand Master shall be at the rate of Fifteen Hundred dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments, and this sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire.

D.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

LODGES U. D.

REGULATION 1. No dispensation shall be granted for a new Lodge, the location of which shall be within ten miles of any other Lodge, unless the said Lodge shall consist of at least forty members, or the Lodge prayed for is to be located in a city or town containing a population of five thousand inhabitants.

REPEAL.

REG. 2. The resolutions in force, as published with the proceedings of A. D. 1857, together with all so published at any time prior thereto, of a binding character, are hereby repealed, and the By-Laws and General Regulations are adopted in lieu of them.

AMENDMENTS.

REG. 3. These Regulations may be amended, revised or repealed, in whole or in part, at any regular Grand Communication, two-thirds of the members present agreeing thereto.

E.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

- No. 1. *Resolved*, That Section One, (1), of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, be amended as follows: Strike out "Chicago" and insert *Decatur*.—*J. R. Gorin, P. G. M.*, (8.)
- No. 2. *Resolved*, That Section Eight, (8), of the By-Laws of this M. W. Grand Lodge be and is hereby repealed.—*J. C. Smith*, (273.)
- No. 3. *Resolved*, That Section One, (1), of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge be so amended as to read:
- "The Communications of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Decatur, on the first Tuesday of October, 1874, and every two years thereafter, when the Grand Lodge shall have power to charter new Lodges by letters patent under its seal."—*J. R. Gorin, P. G. M.*, (8.)

F.**PROPOSED NEW CODE OF BY-LAWS,****AS AMENDED BY THE GRAND LODGE.**

**PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE SUBORDINATE
LODGES.**

Action will be taken on these By-Laws at the next Communication of the Grand Lodge,
October, 1874.

PART FIRST.**RELATIVE TO ITS GOVERNMENT.**

ARTICLE I.**CONVENING AND COMMITTEES.**

SECTION 1. An annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October, in each year, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when, if the requirements of Article IV, and of Sec. 1, Article IX, of the Constitution are complied with, the Grand Lodge may proceed to exercise the powers defined in Article IX. of the Constitution, and transact such business, and perform such duties, conformable to these By-Laws, as may properly come before it; *Provided*, That the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials shall precede any legislative action.

SEC. 2. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, as soon as practicable after it shall be convened, the M. W. Grand Master shall announce the names of the brethren appointed to serve, during the session, on the following committees, viz :

1. A Committee on Credentials.
2. A Committee on Finance.
3. A Committee on Petitions.
4. A Committee on Obituaries.
5. A Committee on the Grand Master's Annual Report.

Each of which shall consist of three members.

SEC. 3. Before the close of each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall appoint the following Standing Committees, to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, viz. :

1. A Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
2. A Committee on Appeals and Grievances.
3. A Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges.
4. A Committee on the Work and Doings of Lodges under dispensation.

Each of which shall consist of five members.

5. A Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.
6. A Committee on Auditing.

Each of which shall consist of three members.

7. A Committee on Masonic Correspondence, to consist of one member.

7. A Committee on Printing, to consist of three members, of whom the Grand Secretary shall be one.

SEC. 4. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a Committee on Charity ; and

The Grand Secretary shall be *ex-officio* Grand Librarian.

ARTICLE II.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Annual Election shall be held at the time, and in the manner, prescribed by Art. VIII of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. In case of the death, or other permanent disability of any of the Grand Officers during recess of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall appoint some qualified and competent brother to fill the vacancy until the next regular election and installation of officers.

ARTICLE III.

GRAND MASTER.

SECTION 1. The Grand Master shall present, at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, a written report, setting forth such of his official acts and decisions during the year, as he may deem proper; also, reporting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the fraternity.

SEC. 2. He may establish such rules of order during each session of the Grand Lodge (not otherwise provided for), as in his judgment may facilitate the dispatch of business, and may abrogate or suspend the same as occasion may require.

SEC. 3. The Grand Master may appoint such number as he may deem expedient, of competent brethren, as Grand Lecturers, and constitute them a board of examiners, for the purposes referred to in Art. XV of the Constitution, to perform the duties prescribed in Sec. 20, Art. IX, part first, of these By-Laws.

SEC. 4. The Salary of the Grand Master shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments, which sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire; *Provided*, that for such sums as he may expend for postage and stationery, and incidental official expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Committee on Finance or the Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE IV.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER AND GRAND WARDENS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties, as he may direct, and to exercise the powers incident to the contingencies provided for in Sec. 1, Art. IX of the Constitution.

ARTICLE V.

GRAND TREASURER.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer:

1. To be present at the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and attend upon the Grand Master when required, with the books and necessary papers appertaining to his office; and also, if required by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, to attend, with such books and papers, upon any committee which may be appointed to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge.

2. To receive all moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge from the Grand Secretary, to give him receipts therefor, and to keep, in suitable books, a just and accurate record thereof.

3. To have in charge all securities, bonds, vouchers, and other fiscal property belonging to the Grand Lodge.

4. To keep separate accounts in detail, with a General fund, a Contingent fund, and a Charity fund, as provided for in Art. XII, part first of these By-Laws.

5. To invest all moneys in his hands, belonging to the General and Charity Funds, in United States securities, in the name of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois; such investment to be made within thirty days after the funds shall have been received, and remain so invested until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge; the interest accruing upon such moneys he shall credit to the two funds respectively.

6. To pay all orders from the several funds of the Grand Lodge, only when signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

7. To report at each annual communication a detailed account of his official receipts and disbursements, with proper vouchers for the latter, and to present a statement of the existing condition of the several funds, and of the finances generally of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The Grand Treasurer shall execute and file with the Grand Master, before his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in these By-Laws, and at the end of his term, or sooner, if lawfully required so to do, pay over and transfer to his successor in office all funds, securities, books, records, vouchers or property belonging to the Grand Lodge, which shall have come into his keeping.

SEC. 3. The salary of the Grand Treasurer shall be four hundred dollars per annum, which shall be in full compensation for all his official services.

ARTICLE VI.

GRAND SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary:

1. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and the Grand Master, or any committee of the Grand Lodge when required by the Grand Master, with the books and necessary papers appertaining to his office, and place in the hands of appropriate committees, all papers relative to matters of which they shall have jurisdiction.

2. To keep a record of the returns made by all Lodges in this jurisdiction; to receive and preserve all petitions, applications, appeals, and other documents, addressed or belonging to the Grand Lodge; to record all transactions of the Grand Lodge which it is proper to have written, and to present such unfinished or other business, as may require its action, at each communication thereof.

3. To receive all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct detailed account thereof in suitable books, and pay such moneys monthly to the Grand Treasurer.

4. To notify all persons to whom the Grand Lodge may be justly indebted for supplies, or for any service whatsoever, to present their respective claims on or before the day of meeting of the Auditing Committee, if during vacation, or the Finance Committee, if during the session of the Grand Lodge.

5. To report to the Grand Lodge, at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him during the preceding Masonic year, with a specified statement of the sources whence they were derived, and to present therewith the receipts of the Treasurer therefor.

6. To keep the seal of the Grand Lodge, and affix the same with his attestation to all instruments emanating from that body, and to all official documents and writings of the Grand Master, as he may direct; also to affix said seal to, and officially attest, any Masonic certificate, diploma or other proper document for the use of an individual brother, when requested by a Lodge in this jurisdiction of which said brother may be a member, for which official service he shall collect a fee of one dollar—which fee, and all other fees appertaining to his office, shall be paid to the Grand Treasurer, for the benefit of the Charity Fund.

7. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and if required, submit copies thereof at each Annual Communication for inspection.

8. To issue notices of any Special Communication, ordered by the Grand Master, to each Grand Officer and Lodge within the jurisdiction.

9. To furnish, at least sixty days previous to each Annual Communication, each Lodge in this jurisdiction with duplicate blank forms upon which to make returns of work, etc., and furnish such instructions in regard to them as the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge may require.

10. To examine during the recess of the Grand Lodge, the proceedings and work of all the Chartered Lodges, as shown in the returns made to the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, and to compare the same with those of the preceding year, recording all errors discovered, and report the same at the next session of the Grand Lodge; also to report all Lodges in arrears for dues, or which have neglected or refused to comply with any requirements of the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

11. To transmit to each Lodge in this jurisdiction, once in each quarter, a list of all rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations and reinstatements, of which he shall have been notified by the several Lodges: *Provided*, That no notice of rejection shall be so transmitted until after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof; nor shall any publicity be given, by circular or otherwise, to any suspension or expulsion pending an appeal, nor until the time for such appeal has expired; nor shall the names of brethren who have been rejected for membership or advancement be published at any time or in any manner.

12. To embody in a circular all propositions to amend the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, or any other matter upon which it is necessary for the several Lodges to act, and transmit the same, with necessary instructions, to each Lodge, in time for its action.

13. To cause the journal of the proceedings of each Annual Communication to be printed (unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge), with all convenient dispatch; together with the Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge; the names, title and places of address of the Grand Officers; the names of such past Grand Officers as are ex-officio permanent members*; and such tabulated Masonic statistics as may be deemed proper.

* See Section 5, Article 1.

14. To furnish every Grand Officer, elected, or appointed, with a certificate, under seal, of his election or appointment.

15. To forward three copies of the proceedings to each Lodge in this jurisdiction *; ten copies to the Grand Master; two copies to each Past Grand Master, who shall be a member of some Lodge in this jurisdiction; and one copy to each Grand Officer enumerated in Article V. of the Constitution; one copy to each Representative of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges; one copy to each Grand Master, and two copies to each Grand Lodge in the United States, and elsewhere, which may be in fraternal communication with this Grand Lodge.

16. To carefully compare and correct with the original manuscript, five bound copies of the proceedings, approved by the Grand Lodge, of each Annual Communication; certify the same, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as true and correct copies, and file them among the archives thereof, with said manuscript copy.

17. To furnish to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and all documents relating thereto received during recess, and which, when returned to him, shall be filed with the archives of the Grand Lodge.

18. To record the substance of every charter issued by the Grand Lodge; the names of the Grand Officers signed thereto, and the names of the charter members of the Lodge.

19. To issue specifications, and invite, by circular or public advertisement, at least thirty days before each Annual Communication, sealed proposals for the printing of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year; and, upon an award, to represent the Grand Lodge in executing a contract for said work.

20. To act as Grand Librarian, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. He may recommend to the Grand Master, for appointment, a Deputy Grand Secretary, for whose official acts he shall be responsible.

SEC. 3. He shall execute and file with the Grand Master, before his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge, and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office, as prescribed by these laws.

SEC. 4. For the due performance of the duties hereinbefore prescribed, and for his deputy, and all necessary clerk hire and office rent, the Grand Secretary shall receive, as full compensation, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly: *Provided*, that for payment of sums actually expended for postage, express charges, and incidental official expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Auditing or Finance Committee.

* One copy of the Proceedings sent to each Lodge is intended for the Master, one for the Senior Warden, and one to be in charge of the Secretary, during his term of office, and be retained in the Lodge room for the use of members—said copy to be and remain the property of the Lodge.

ARTICLE VII.

THE APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain, Grand Orator, Deputy Grand Secretary, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshall, Grand Standard Bearer, Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon, and the Grand Stewards, to perform such service incident to their respective stations as the traditions and usages of the Craft prescribe, and such as the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master may direct.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler :—

1. To guard the entrance of the Grand Lodge ; report all applicants for admission to the Grand Pursuivant ; announce their names and Masonic address, and see that all who enter are duly qualified and properly clothed.

2. To make suitable preparation for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and see that its hall and rooms are kept in a proper condition during the session.

3. To take charge of and safely keep the jewels, furniture, clothing and paraphernalia, of the Grand Lodge during its communications and during recess, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

4. To carry all notices and summonses, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 3. The Grand Tyler shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge may direct.

SEC. 4. The foregoing officers shall be appointed as provided in Sec. 1 of Art. VIII. of the Constitution.

SEC. 5. No person shall hold more than one office in this Grand Lodge at the same time.

ARTICLE VIII.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

SECTION. 1. Each District Deputy Grand Master, when duly commissioned as such, shall, during his official term, succeed to all the rights and privileges provided in Articles II. and V. of the Constitution : *Provided, however,* that nothing therein shall be construed to exempt any District Deputy Grand Master from the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 2. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are required by law, or which may, from time to time, be delegated to him by the Grand Master.

SEC. 3. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall make an annual report to the Grand Master, thirty days prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, setting forth his official acts during the year ; the state of Masonry within his jurisdiction ; the condition of the Lodges in his district, and suggesting such measures as to him may appear conducive to the general good of the fraternity ; which report shall be laid before the Grand Lodge and published with the proceedings.

ARTICLE IX.

COMMITTEES.

ON CREDENTIALS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Credentials, at each Annual Communication—

1. To carefully examine the credentials of all Masons claiming the right of membership in the Grand Lodge.

2. To properly list the names of all Grand Officers and members; also the name of every Representative, with the name and number of his Lodge, and his official position therein; and furnish each brother so recorded with a certificate of the same.

3. To require from Representatives, before entering their names upon the list, a certificate from the Grand Secretary, that the dues of the Lodge represented are paid for the current year, and that returns of the work thereof have been duly filed.

4. To require, in addition to the foregoing, from each brother presenting himself as a proxy, a written commission signed by the Master or Warden whom he represents.

5. To have a report prepared upon the matters herein prescribed, and present the same to the Grand Lodge, immediately after its opening.

FINANCE.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance—

1. To examine and compare the books, papers, vouchers and accounts of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and make separate detailed reports thereon, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge before the close of each annual session.

2. To examine and report upon all accounts and financial matters to them referred, during each session, and also to report the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

3. To present, before the close of each Annual Communication, an estimate of the probable expenses of the ensuing year, (giving each class of expenditures under its proper head), and recommend such amount as they may deem necessary for the Contingent Fund.

4. To destroy all Grand Lodge orders surrendered to them by the Grand Treasurer, after being satisfied that the same have been paid, canceled, and properly listed, and a report on the same has been approved by the Grand Lodge.

PETITIONS.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Petitions, at each Annual Communication—

1. To report upon all petitions for dispensations for new Lodges; for changes of location, or change of name, of any chartered Lodge.

2. To report upon all petitions to the Grand Lodge for the restoration of expelled Masons; *Provided*, that such petitions shall be made as required by law; and, *provided* farther, that no such petition shall contain anything that can be construed as an appeal from the action of any Lodge or the Master thereof.

3. To report upon all other matters which may be referred to them by the Grand Lodge.

OBITUARIES.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Obituaries, to report upon such matters relative to deceased brethren, as may be referred to them.

GRAND MASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Grand Master's Annual Report to subdivide the same and refer the several matters therein contained to the appropriate committees; and to consider and report upon all special matters therein, not otherwise referable.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to consider and report to the Grand Lodge concerning such questions, documents, papers, and decisions of Masonic law and usage, as may be referred to them.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances to report, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, upon all appeals from the proceedings or decision of any Lodge, or the Master thereof, and upon all papers and documents relating to any matters of complaint or grievance, appertaining to Masonic discipline, which may be referred to them.

RETURNS AND WORK OF CHARTERED LODGES.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges—

1. To examine the returns of the proceedings and work of all Chartered Lodges for the preceding year.

2. To make a tabulated report showing the number of resident and non-resident members; the number admitted, initiated, passed, raised, dimitted, deceased, rejected, reinstated, suspended and expelled; also, showing the net increase and decrease of the membership of each Lodge for the year; also, the proper amount of dues due the Grand Lodge.

3. To give such additional information as may be deemed necessary; *Provided*, that an examination and comparison of the returns shall not be made with those of Lodges made in any previous year; the same being provided for in Clause 10, Sec. 1, Art. VI, Part First of these By-Laws.

RETURNS AND WORK OF LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Returns and Work of Lodges under dispensation—

1. To examine the returns of work, the records of proceedings, and the By-Laws of Lodges under dispensation.

2. To make a tabulated report showing the regularity of the work and proceedings; the correctness of the records and By-Laws; the number admitted, initiated, passed, raised, rejected and deceased; the number of brethren acting as members, together with the name and number of Lodges, and the locality in which they may be established.

3. To report such other information, and make such recommendation to the Grand Lodge as may be deemed necessary.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem—

1. To ascertain the distance necessarily traveled by each officer, member of, or representative to, the Grand Lodge, who may be entitled to mileage and per diem.

2. To record the same in tabular form, showing the name and title of the officer, member, or representative; the name and number of their respective Lodges; the actual number of miles necessarily traveled by each, respectively; the actual number of days' service; the amounts due therefor respectively, (as provided in Sec. 6, Art. XIII, Part First, of these By-Laws), and enter the same upon the certificate of enrollment issued by the Committee on Credentials.

3. To require from each officer, member or representative, satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to mileage and per diem.

4. To record the number of days' service actually performed by all committees, and report the same to the Grand Lodge.

AUDITING.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee—

1. To convene, at such place as the chairman thereof may determine, on the 15th day of December, March, June and September, respectively, of each year, and investigate all bills or other demands against the Grand Lodge which may be presented to them. If, for any reason, said committee shall fail to meet at the time herein specified, the chairman thereof may call a meeting at such time and place as the interests of the Grand Lodge may require.

2. To audit no bill or other demand not fully authorized by the Grand Lodge or provided for in these By-Laws; and when any valid claim shall be found correct, it shall be approved by the committee, or a majority of them, and returned to the Grand Secretary, who shall draw a warrant on the Grand Treasurer for the amount.

SEC. 12. The duties of the Auditing Committee shall commence immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge in each year, and cease on and after the twentieth day of September following.

SEC. 13. The Auditing Committee shall make a full detailed report of their doings during the year, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge for approval.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence—

1. To examine all the printed or written proceedings or other documents emanating from other Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and

report, at each Annual Communication, whatever may seem of sufficient importance and interest to the Craft.

2. To prepare and report in time to have the same printed under the regulations prescribed in section 15 of this article, for the use of the members at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

3. To return to the Grand Secretary, after such report is completed, all the proceedings and other documents received from other jurisdictions, and belonging to this Grand Lodge.

PRINTING.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Printing to receive and open all bids for printing for the ensuing year, during the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and compute the proposals in accordance with the specifications, and report to the Grand Lodge before the close of its session, with such suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed necessary to enable the Grand Lodge to make the award.

CHARITY.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Charity to investigate all applications for assistance from the charity fund of this Grand Lodge, and to draw upon the same, through the Grand Treasurer, for such amounts as, in their judgment, are necessary: *Provided*, that not more than one hundred dollars shall be donated upon any one application, unless by special order of the Grand Lodge; and, *Provided, also*, that all donations shall be concurred in by vote of the Grand Lodge when in session.

LIBRARIAN.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Librarian—

1. To take charge of the Library, and have such volumes present, at any session of the Grand Lodge, as may be required for the use of the Grand Officers, committees or members.

2. To take a receipt for every volume delivered, and in case of a failure to duly return the same, to require of the Lodge of which the delinquent is a member, payment in double the amount of the value of such volume, to be collected with the annual dues of such Lodge.

3. To select, and with the consent and approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Treasurer, purchase such books, charts, magazines, and other documents as may be deemed necessary and proper; and procure the binding of such volumes and documents as may be deemed expedient: *Provided*, the expense of such purchase and binding shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars in any one year, unless special appropriation shall be made therefor by the Grand Lodge.

4. To appoint, when necessary, a Deputy Librarian, to serve during the annual session only.

SEC. 18. The foregoing named committees shall assemble at such time and place as the Grand Master may direct, and shall submit their respective reports at such time as the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master may order.

SEC. 19. The committees herein provided for, except those on Charity and Library, shall be considered standing committees, within the meaning of clause 9, Article XI, of the Constitution.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners who may be appointed by the Grand Master, to examine all applicants for commissions to act as Deputy Grand Lecturers, and report to the Grand Master upon the qualifications of such applicants; and said Grand Lecturers or Examiners may hold schools of instruction, at such time and place as the Grand Master may order, and perform such other duties, incident to their position, as he may direct.

SEC. 21. The commissions of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners, and of the Deputy Grand Lecturers, shall expire at the close of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, unless sooner revoked by the Grand Master.

SEC. 22. The Grand Lecturers or Examiners, upon an order from the Grand Master, shall attend the annual meetings of the Grand Lodge; and when so ordered, shall act as a committee to examine visiting brethren; and shall be entitled to the mileage and per diem provided for representatives. (See Sec. 6, Art. XIII, Part first of these By-Laws.)

ARTICLE X.

ELIGIBILITY.

SECTION 1. No brother shall be eligible to hold office in, or serve upon any committee of, this Grand Lodge, unless qualified as provided in Article VII of the Constitution; but nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with the right of the Grand Master to commission any brother, in writing, for any other special service.

SEC. 2. Any brother Master Mason, subject to the restrictions of Sections 1 and 2, Article XXVI, Part Second of these By-Laws, shall be eligible to represent his Lodge in Grand Lodge, during the annual session thereof, in the manner provided in Sec. 3, of Article VIII of the Constitution.

SEC. 3. No brother, after taking his seat as a member, shall be allowed to retire without permission of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 4. No brother not a member of, or representative to, the Grand Lodge, shall be admitted to the floor thereof, nor permitted to speak on any matter before the body, without leave of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. *Provided*, however, that any Master Mason in good standing, upon being properly vouched for, may occupy a seat provided for visitors.

ARTICLE XI.

REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of this Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources, to-wit:

1. For every dispensation to form a new Lodge, one hundred dollars, which amount shall include the fee for a charter, in case the Grand Lodge shall subsequently issue the same.

2. For every dispensation issued to ballot upon a petition for, or to authorize conferring the degree of Entered Apprentice in less than lawful time, twenty dollars.

3. For every dispensation to ballot upon an application for advancement, or to authorize conferring the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, in less than lawful time, five dollars.

4. For every dispensation issued for any other purpose, two dollars.

5. For affixing the seal of the Grand Lodge, with an attestation of the Grand Secretary, to any diploma, certificate or other document, for the use of any Lodge or Mason, one dollar, all of which sums shall be paid in advance.

6. For each member of every Chartered Lodge under this jurisdiction, seventy-five cents annually.

7. For every Master Mason, acting as a member, or whose name may be upon the roll of any Lodge under dispensation, and who is not a member of some Chartered Lodge in this jurisdiction, seventy-five cents annually, the same to be paid by such Lodge under dispensation.

SEC. 2. The foregoing fees and dues shall be paid into the treasury of the Grand Lodge within thirty days after the same are received.

ARTICLE XII.

FUNDS.

SECTION 1. The Masonic fiscal year shall commence on the first day of October, and end on the thirtieth day of September, in each year.

SEC. 2. There shall be three funds, viz.: the General Fund, the Contingent Fund, and the Charity Fund.

SEC. 3. The General fund shall consist of all moneys paid into the Grand Lodge, except those belonging to, or especially intended for, the Charity fund.

SEC. 4. The Contingent fund shall be taken annually from the General fund, and shall be of such amount as may be necessary to meet the current expenses during the recess of the Grand Lodge; such appropriations to be determined as provided in Clause 3, of Section 2, Article IX, Part First, of these By-Laws, and be approved by a vote of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. The Charity fund shall consist of all moneys especially donated or set apart therefor, and such as may accrue by virtue of the provisions of Section 5, of Article XXVII, part second, of these By-Laws.

SEC. 6. All moneys in the Contingent fund unexpended at the commencement of each Annual Communication, shall be transferred by the Grand Treasurer to the General fund.

ARTICLE XIII.

EXPENDITURES.

SECTION 1. No proposition, contemplating the appropriation or expenditure of any money from the General fund, shall be put upon its final passage, until it shall have been considered and reported upon by some committee of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. No money shall be paid from the Contingent fund, except in the manner provided in Clause 2, of Section 11, Article IX, Part First, of these By-Laws.

SEC. 3. No money shall be paid from the Charity fund, except as prescribed in Sec. 16, Article IX, Part First, of these By-Laws.

SEC. 4. No money shall be paid to Grand Officers, members, or representatives, for mileage or per diem, until the close of each annual communication, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. Every account against the Grand Lodge shall be in detail, and show upon its face each item composing the whole claim.

SEC. 6. The Grand Officers designated in Article V, of the Constitution, each member of a standing committee and one representative (the highest in rank) from each Lodge under this jurisdiction, shall be allowed five cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile traveled from the location of his Lodge, to be computed by the necessarily traveled route, and (except the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary) two dollars per day for each day's actual attendance on the Grand Lodges or its committees; *Provided*, that no one shall receive mileage and per diem both as a Grand Officer and Representative; nor shall any one receive mileage and per diem in any two capacities.

SEC. 7. Every Grand Officer shall be entitled to be reimbursed for any moneys actually expended in the necessary discharge of his official duties; but, in all cases, the claims for such reimbursement shall be subject to the requirements of section 1 of this article.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

SECTION 1. Special Communications of the Grand Lodge may be called as provided in the first clause of Article XII of the Constitution, but no business shall be transacted except such as shall have been previously stated in the call for such Special Communication.

SEC. 2. Occasional Grand Communications may be convened by the Grand Master, or by a deputy specially appointed, for the purpose of constituting Lodges, dedicating halls, laying corner stones, or other ceremonies requiring the aid of a Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The "Previous Question" is unmasonic; and the making or entertaining such motion in this Grand Lodge, or in any Constituent Lodge in this jurisdiction, is irregular and unlawful. The same rule shall apply to a motion to "lay upon the table," except for a specified limited time, within the probable duration of the current session of the Grand Lodge, or a Constituent Lodge.

SEC. 4. General Parliamentary usage shall be in order in the Grand Lodge, or any Constituent Lodge in this jurisdiction, so far as it may be consistent with the principles of Masonry, and in conformity with the laws, rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge, and the By-Laws and rules of the Constituent Lodge.

SEC. 5. Every member of the Grand Lodge making a motion, or speaking to a question, shall announce his name, and the number of the Lodge he represents.

SEC. 6. Every member entitled to vote, shall, unless excused by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, vote on all questions coming before the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 7. Any Grand Officer, Representative or member of a Committee who shall be absent during two successive sittings of the Grand Lodge, except for sickness or other good cause (of the sufficiency of which the Grand Lodge shall be the judge), or by the authority of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, shall forfeit all claim to mileage and per diem.

PART SECOND.

GOVERNMENT OF CONSTITUENT LODGES.

ARTICLE I.

THE COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. Every Lodge shall consist of a Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Tyler, and such other officers as its By-Laws may provide for, and of as many members as it may find convenient.

SEC. 2. No Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this State, unless authorized so to do by a Dispensation from the Grand Master or a Charter from the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and accepted Masons of the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE II.

THE INHERENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF A CONSTITUENT LODGE.

SECTION 1. The powers of a Lodge are such as are prescribed in its Charter, or letter of Dispensation; by the Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations of this Grand Lodge; the landmarks and general regulations of Masonry; and, when not in conflict therewith, its own By-Laws; and are defined as follows:

1. *The Executive*, which relates to the direction and performance of its work, under the control of the Master, who is the superior executive officer of the Lodge.

2. *The Legislative*, which embrace all matters of legislation relative to the internal concerns of the Lodge which are not in violation of its own By-Laws, the general regulations of Masonry, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and the orders and edicts of the Grand Master.

3. *The Judicial*, which embrace the exercise of discipline over, and the settlement of difficulties between, all its own members, (except the Master) and all Masons and non-affiliated brethren within its jurisdiction, subject always to a review by the Grand Lodge upon appeal.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF A LODGE.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of a Lodge—

1. To hold at least one stated Communication in each month, and to annually elect and install its officers.
2. To provide for its meetings a safe and suitable room.
3. To keep a full and proper record of its transactions.
4. To make report thereof annually to the Grand Lodge.
5. To punctually pay its annual dues to the Grand Lodge.
6. To have a code of By-Laws which shall conform to the Constitution, laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and not violate the ancient landmarks.
7. To have a suitable Seal, and file an impression thereof with the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 2. No Lodge shall remove its place of meeting from the city, town or village named in its Charter or Dispensation, except by special authority of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, granted upon a written petition, concurred in by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Lodge present at a stated meeting; of which meeting, and the proposition for such removal, all the resident members of the Lodge shall have previous notice; and such removal shall be consented to by the Lodge or Lodges whose jurisdiction may be affected thereby.

SEC. 3. No Lodge shall levy a special tax or assessment upon its members, other than the dues or other tax prescribed by its by-laws.

SEC. 4. The discussion of political, seetarian or other subjects not of a strictly Masonic character, is prohibited in every Lodge in this jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. No Lodge, officer or member thereof, shall grant a certificate or recommendation, whereby any Mason may in an itinerant manner apply to Lodges for relief.

SEC. 6. Every Lodge shall have all official communications from the Grand Master or Grand Secretary read in open Lodge, at the stated meeting next following their receipt.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. The meetings of a Lodge are stated and special.

SEC. 2. Stated meetings are those held at the time prescribed by the By-Laws; and at such meetings all general business, such as balloting for candidates for the

degrees, or for membership, election of officers, and the discussion of questions relative to the interests of the fraternity, shall be transacted in a Lodge of Master Masons.

SEC. 3. Special meetings may be called, in the discretion of the Master, by giving due notice to the resident members; but no business except trials, conferring degrees, or ceremonial observances, shall be transacted; nor shall any Lodge be convened on Sunday, except for funeral purposes.

SEC. 4. Nothing shall be done in any Lodge while open on the first or second degree, except what appertains to the work and lectures of those degrees, or the taking of testimony upon charges preferred against an Entered Apprentice or Fellow-Craft.

SEC. 5. No Lodge shall remain closed beyond the time prescribed in its By-Laws for holding stated meetings, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

SEC. 6. The Master cannot authorize any one to open the Lodge in his absence, to the exclusion of a Warden present; and in the absence of the Master and both the Wardens, a Lodge cannot be opened for any purpose, except by the Grand Master or his *special* deputy.

SEC. 7. No Lodge shall be opened on any degree unless there be present at least *seven Master Masons*; nor shall any balloting or other business be done (except conferring degrees) unless there be present at least *seven members of the Lodge*.

SEC. 8. The records of the proceedings of a Lodge, after having been regularly approved by the Lodge, shall not be altered or any part thereof expunged, at any subsequent meeting, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Master of any Lodge, when notified of the intended official visit of the Grand Master or District Deputy Grand Master, to convene his Lodge, extend to him the appropriate courtesies, and, when called upon, to submit for his inspection the By-Laws and records, and furnish such facilities as may be necessary to a proper discharge of his duties.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTION, APPOINTMENT AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. Every Lodge shall elect, appoint and install its officers annually, at such times and in the manner prescribed in its By-Laws.

SEC. 2. Every Lodge shall, within thirty days after the annual installation, transmit to the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, a duly certified list of the names of the newly installed officers, with the dates of their election and installation, and the name and title of the installing officer.

SEC. 3. In case any Lodge shall fail to elect its officers at the time prescribed by its By-Laws, it shall forthwith lay the matter before the Grand Master, who, for good cause shown, may grant a dispensation to hold an election as soon thereafter as may be practicable; such dispensation shall be entered at length upon the records of the Lodge.

SEC. 4. Neither the Master nor Wardens of a Chartered Lodge shall resign or dimitt during their official term; but the resignation of any other *elected* officer may

be accepted by the Lodge. The vacancy shall be filled by special election, held under authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master.

SEC. 5 Resignations of appointed officers may, for good reasons, be received, and the vacancy filled by the Master.

ARTICLE VI.

ELIGIBILITY.

SECTION 1. No brother shall be eligible to the office of Master in any Chartered Lodge unless he is an actual member thereof, nor unless he has been duly elected and regularly installed as a Warden of some legally Chartered Lodge: *Provided*, that in case of emergency the Lodge may elect any member not so qualified; but no brother so elected can be installed except by dispensation applied for by written petition of the Lodge, signed by the present Master and Wardens, and the resident Past Masters and Wardens: *Provided, further*, that this section shall not apply to the Master of a Lodge under dispensation.

SEC. 2. No brother shall be installed Master of a Lodge until he shall have received the degree of Past Master at the hands of at least three actual Past Masters.

SEC. 3. Any member of a Lodge qualified to vote in the election for officers, shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge, except that of Master: *Provided*, that no member shall hold more than one office in the Lodge at the same time.

SEC. 4. Officers of a Chartered Lodge must be installed as often as re-elected or appointed.

SEC. 5. No officer of a Lodge can be legally installed by proxy.

SEC. 6. No brother is Masonically qualified to install the officers of a Lodge, except one who has been duly elected and regularly installed as Master of a Chartered Lodge, working under the jurisdiction of some recognized Grand Lodge, and who is, at the time of exercising such official authority, an actual member, in good standing, of some regular Lodge.

ARTICLE VII.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

SECTION 1. The Master shall have power—

1. To convene his Lodge in special communication whenever he may deem proper.
2. To preside at all meetings of his Lodge.
3. To cause to be issued all notices and summonses which may be required.
4. To appoint all committees.
5. To fill a vacancy in any office for the term of any meeting of the Lodge.
6. To discharge all the executive functions of his Lodge.

7. To perform such other acts as by ancient usage pertain to his office, which shall not contravene any of the provisions of the constitution, laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Master—

1. To convene his Lodge in regular communication at the time prescribed in its By-Laws.

2. To superintend the official acts of the officers of his Lodge, and see that their respective duties are properly performed.

3. To carefully guard against any infraction of the By-Laws of his Lodge, the written laws of the Grand Lodge, or the general regulations of Masonry, and suffer no departure therefrom upon the plea of convenience or expediency, except in cases of emergency, and then only by dispensation of the Grand Master.

4. To see that proper returns of work, etc., are annually transmitted to the Grand Secretary, and that the Grand Lodge dues are promptly paid.

5. To cause summonses to issue only when the welfare of Masonry, the interests of his Lodge, or the rights of a brother demand, and to take special care that disobedience of a duly served summons be promptly followed by discipline, unless the offender render excuse for the offense satisfactory to the Lodge.

6. To cause all necessary notices to be issued in the prescribed manner and form.

7. To permit no appeal from his decision to be made to the Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.

WARDENS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Wardens to assist the Master in the discharge of his duties, and to perform such other acts as Masonic usage has assigned to their respective stations.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the Master, the duties of his office shall be fulfilled by the Senior Warden, and if the Master and Senior Warden both be absent, the Junior Warden shall fulfill the duties of the Master.

SEC. 3. No Warden can call a special meeting of the Lodge while his official superior is within the territorial jurisdiction thereof and able to authorize a call.

ARTICLE IX.

OTHER OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All other officers of a Lodge shall perform such duties therein as may be directed by the Master and Wardens, not conflicting with the By-Laws of the Lodge, the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the usages and general regulations of Masonry.

ARTICLE X.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Membership in a Lodge may be acquired—

1. By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein, and signing the By-Laws thereof.
2. By a Master Mason petitioning a Lodge for affiliation, and upon due election to membership, and signing the By-Laws of the Lodge.
3. By having been named in a charter issued to a Lodge under dispensation.

SEC. 2. No Mason shall be an actual member of more than one chartered Lodge at the same time; *Provided*, That any Lodge may confer the title of honorary membership upon any Master Mason, who is a member of some other regular Lodge; but such honorary membership shall not confer any of the rights of regular membership.

SEC. 3. Membership in a chartered Lodge can only be terminated—

1. By dissolution of the Lodge.
2. By voluntary, formal dismission therefrom.
3. By becoming a charter member of a new Lodge.
4. By death, suspension or expulsion.

SEC. 4. It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge.

ARTICLE XI.

LODGE JURISDICTION.

SEC. 1. Every Chartered Lodge shall have certain personal and territorial jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. The personal jurisdiction of a Lodge shall extend over all its members, (except its Master, or the Grand Master, if a member thereof) wherever they may reside; and over its unfinished work and rejected material, wherever they may be dispersed.

SEC. 3. The territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge shall extend in all directions half-way on straight lines between neighboring Lodges, without regard to county or other geographical divisions, and includes the exclusive right, on the part of the Lodge, to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing within its territory; and the exercise of penal power over all Masons, unaffiliated as well as affiliated, residing permanently or temporarily within its territorial jurisdiction, for any violation of moral or Masonic law; *Provided*, that in any town or city where two or more Lodges are located, *territorial* jurisdiction shall be concurrent.

SEC. 4. By the Masonic residence of an applicant, is meant a permanent settled domicile, or fixed abode, from choice; and, as a rule, is identical with his legal residence.

ARTICLE XII.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

SECTION 1. Every candidate applying for the degrees in Masonry, must have the senses of a man, especially those of hearing, seeing and feeling; be a believer in God; capable of reading and writing, and possessing no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him.

No provision of this section shall be set aside, suspended or dispensed with by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. No Lodge shall knowingly receive a petition from, or initiate, a candidate who is less than twenty-one years old, or who has not been an actual resident of the State of Illinois at least twelve months, and of the jurisdiction of the Lodge at least six months next preceeding the date of such petition; and if any such qualified petitioner shall have been rejected by any regular Lodge in this jurisdiction, the requirements of Sections 6 and 7, Article XIII, Part Second, of these By-Laws, shall be complied with.

SEC. 3. In case any petition for the degrees shall have been rejected by a Lodge in any other Grand jurisdiction, within convenient reach by correspondence, the regulations specified in Section 6 of the succeeding Article (XIII) shall apply. *Provided, however,* that if after due diligence to communicate with such Lodge has been exercised, if no reply be received to the request for permission after the period of ninety days from making such request, a Lodge may proceed to take action upon such petition, without such permission.

ARTICLE XIII.

PETITIONS.

SECTION 1. All petitions for the degrees or for membership shall be made in writing, and signed by the applicant with his full name; shall state his age, occupation, and place of residence, and, in case of a petitioner for the degrees, whether he has made application to any other Lodge; and shall be accompanied with the fee prescribed by the By-Laws. Every petition shall be recommended in writing by three members of the Lodge, and be presented at a stated meeting, and entered in substance upon the records.

SEC. 2. Every petition for the degrees shall be referred to a committee of three members of the Lodge, who shall diligently inquire into the moral, mental and physical qualifications of the applicant, and whether he has been a citizen of the State as provided in Section 2, of Article XII, Part Second, of these By-Laws, and make such report thereon as they may deem proper; *Provided*, that the report shall be verbal, and the nature thereof, whether favorable or unfavorable, shall *not* be entered of record.

SEC. 3. No ballot shall be taken upon any petition for the degrees or for membership, in less period than four weeks from the time the same is referred to the committee, except by special dispensation of the Grand Master.

SEC. 4. All petitions for membership shall state the name, number and location of the Lodge of which the applicant was last a member, and the name of the Lodge

in which he was made a Master Mason, and the name of the Grand Lodge under which such Lodge is or was working ; such petition shall be accompanied by a dimit or other satisfactory evidence that the petitioner has lawfully withdrawn from the Lodge of which he was last a member ; or, if such membership has been lost in any other manner, he must submit proof of his standing in the fraternity ; if the petitioner is elected, the documentary evidence shall be canceled and filed among the records of the Lodge ; if rejected, the same shall be promptly returned to the brother.

SEC. 5. Master Masons applying for membership shall not be required to state whether they have or have not applied to any other Lodge ; nor shall the regulations of these By-Laws concerning physical qualifications or jurisdictional residence apply to such applicants ; nor shall any of the requirements of the preceding sections (1, 2 and 3) apply to Entered Apprentices or Fellow-Crafts seeking advancement in the Lodge in which they were initiated or passed ; but the requirements of said sections 1, 2 and 3, and Section 2, of Article XV, shall apply to the petitions of Entered Apprentices or Fellow-Crafts seeking advancement in any Lodge other than the one in which they may have been initiated or passed.

SEC. 6. No Lodges shall knowingly receive a petition for the degrees from an applicant who has been rejected by, or who resides nearer to, another Lodge, without first obtaining the consent of such other Lodge in writing, unanimously granted at a stated meeting thereof and certified under seal ; the substance of which certificate shall be entered of record.

SEC. 7. Whenever a Lodge shall grant permission to any other Lodge to receive the petition of a person residing within its jurisdiction, or of a rejected candidate, or an Entered Apprentice or Fellow-Craft over whom it may have lawful jurisdiction, it shall thereby be held to have permanently relinquished the same, and the Lodge receiving such permission shall thereby acquire lawful jurisdiction ; *Provided*, that all such petitions shall be subject to the laws governing original petitions for the degrees, as defined in this and in the following article (XIV).

SEC. 8. No petition for the degrees shall be withdrawn or returned, after having been received by a Lodge, unless the same shall be balloted upon and rejected, in which case the fee accompanying the same shall be returned to the applicant ; *Provided*, that where a Lodge has by mistake received and referred a petition of an applicant who resides within the jurisdiction of any other Lodge, or from one disqualified by lack of residence or otherwise, the petition with the fee shall be returned without balloting, unless preceding Section 6, and other requirements of these By-Laws, when applicable, shall be complied with.

SEC. 9. The petition and the fee of a brother Master Mason applying for membership may be withdrawn or returned upon written application therefor, and the concurrence of a majority of the members present at a stated meeting of the Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV.

BALLOTING.

SECTION 1. No ballot shall be taken upon a petition for any degree or for membership at any other than a stated communication, except by dispensation from the Grand Master ; nor unless there be present at such stated communication at least seven members of the Lodge.

SEC. 2. In balloting upon petitions for any degree or for membership, the same shall be acted upon separately; and every member of the Lodge present shall vote; nor shall any member be excused from this duty, except by unanimous consent of the other members present.

SEC. 3. The ballot shall be had upon all petitions for initiation, whether the report thereon is favorable or unfavorable, (unless it shall appear as provided in Section 8 of the last preceding Article, that the Lodge has no jurisdiction), and shall be upon the moral, mental and physical qualifications of the applicant. The ballot upon petition for membership or for advancement, is taken upon the moral, mental, and may include the Masonic qualifications of the candidate; or the test of his Masonic proficiency may be decided by the Master; *Provided*, That the vote to elect to any degree or to membership, shall be unanimous in each and all.

SEC. 4. The right of every member of a Lodge to the secret ballot for initiation, advancement, or for membership, is inherent and absolute, and the lawful and legitimate exercise of such right shall not be questioned by the Master, the Lodge, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge; and if any member shall be proved to have been actuated by unworthy motives in the exercise of this right, or shall wilfully use the ballot to interrupt the legitimate labors, or mar the peace and harmony of the Lodge, or shall expose the character of his own vote before, at the time of or after casting it, or shall attempt to ascertain the character of the vote of any other member, he shall be liable to Masonic discipline and punishment.

SEC. 5. When a ballot is in progress, it shall not be suspended or postponed, nor shall any ballot be reconsidered under any pretense whatever, except for the purposes and in the manner prescribed in Sec. 4 of Article XV, Part Second.

SEC. 6. No debate shall be permitted in open Lodge upon the merits or demerits of any candidate, at or before the time of balloting. The *secret vote* of each member is the only legal expression of his opinion.

SEC. 7. After the ballot has been taken, and duly examined first by the Wardens, and finally by the Master, if only *one* negative vote appears, the Master may order a second trial of the ballot, the result of which shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive; and shall be then and there so declared by the Master; and such declaration shall not be set aside by the Master, the Lodge, the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, except as provided in Section 4 of the succeeding Article (XV); the result only, viz.: "elected" or "rejected," shall be made known.

ARTICLE XV.

REJECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Any candidate for initiation who has been rejected in a Lodge having jurisdiction, may renew his application after the expiration of one year from the date of such rejection, to the same Lodge only, if it be in existence; *Provided*, that such Lodge may waive jurisdiction, as provided in Sections 6 and 7 of Article XIII, Part Second.

SEC. 2. The rejection of a candidate for the second or third degree shall not debar him from applying for advancement at the next, or any subsequent stated meeting of the Lodge, at which time a ballot may be taken.

SEC. 3. Any brother whose application for membership has been rejected, may renew his application to the same or to any other Lodge, without regard to time or place; the rejection of the petition of a brother for membership shall not affect his Masonic standing.

SEC. 4. When any candidate for initiation has been rejected by any Lodge through mistake or misapprehension, such Lodge may correct such error at the same or at any subsequent stated meeting, in the following manner only, viz.: the member or members who have balloted in the negative by mistake, or under misapprehension, shall announce the same in open Lodge, and the number of such members, if more than one, shall correspond with the number of negative ballots by which the candidate was rejected. All the members present at the time of the first ballot, shall have due notice of the time such ballot will be renewed.

SEC. 5. When any candidate is declared rejected, notice thereof shall, if practicable, be communicated to him in person.

SEC. 6. Any Mason who shall knowingly assist or recommend for initiation to any Lodge, any candidate who has been rejected by a Lodge, without first having lawful permission of said rejecting Lodge, shall be liable to Masonic discipline; and any candidate who may receive either of the degrees by false representation, or through deception, shall be brought to trial and punished, as the Lodge may determine.

ARTICLE XVI.

OBJECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Any Master Mason who is a member of a Lodge, may raise well grounded objections to the initiation or advancement of candidates in such Lodge.

SEC. 2. If any member of a Lodge shall express to the Master an objection to the initiation of a candidate, even after such candidate shall have been elected, such objection shall be respected, nor shall the objector's reasons be demanded by the Master or the Lodge; but the objection shall be entered of record, and shall stand as a bar against the candidate for the term of one year, unless sooner withdrawn by the objector. The fee, if any, accompanying the petition, shall, in such case, be immediately returned to the petitioner.

SEC. 3. Whenever objection is made by any member of a Lodge to the advancement of a brother therein, to the second or third degree, the reasons therefor must be made known, if required by the Lodge or the Master; or the matter may be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into such reasons, who shall report thereon to the Lodge as soon as practicable. Upon the reception of such report, if no cause for objection has been assigned, or if the reasons assigned be, in the opinion of a majority of the members present, insufficient, the Lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made, but if the reasons assigned shall be deemed to be sufficient to stay the degree, the candidate shall be entitled, upon application, to trial upon the alleged objections.

SEC. 4. Objections to either initiation or advancement, when made by a brother not a member of the Lodge having jurisdiction, shall be subject to the provisions of the last preceding section.

SEC. 5. No candidate whose initiation or advancement is stayed by personal objection, shall be recorded or published as rejected, and Lodges are not required to report such stay to the Grand Secretary.

ARTICLE XVII.

FEEs.

SECTION 1. No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum than twenty-five dollars; and the apportionment of such sum to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the By-Laws of each Lodge.

SEC. 2. No Lodge shall confer any degree or admit to membership until the prescribed fee shall have been paid to the proper officer; nor shall any written or verbal promise to pay the same be received in lieu thereof, nor any portion of the fee remitted, either directly or indirectly.

ARTICLE XVIII.

CONFERRING DEGREE*.

SECTION 1. No Lodge shall confer any degree upon any person who declines to conform to any requirement of Masonry, or to the rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge. No exceptions shall be made in the law and regulations in favor of any particular person or candidate.

SEC. 2. No candidate shall be advanced to the second or third degree until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in open Lodge upon his Masonic proficiency, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master. A brother may be advanced at any meeting of the Lodge, after being duly elected and examined as herein required, if not contrary to Lodge By-Laws.

SEC. 3. No candidate shall receive more than one degree on the same day, except by dispensation of the Grand Master; nor shall any Lodge confer any portion of the degree of Entered Apprentice, or the first section of the degree of Fellow-Craft, or any part of the Master Mason's degree, on more than one candidate at the same time.

ARTICLE XIX.

VISITORS.

SECTION 1. It is the privilege of every Master Mason, in good standing, to visit a Lodge; subject, however, to the right of the Lodge, or any member thereof, to object to his admission as a visitor.

SEC. 2. No visitor shall be admitted to any Lodge under this jurisdiction unless lawfully vouched for as a Master Mason in good standing. Documentary evidence alone shall not be sufficient to justify avouchment. In addition to strict trial and due examination of his knowledge of Masonry, every Lodge or committee shall

require a strange visitor to affirm that the Lodge of which he is or was formerly a member, is working under and by virtue of a charter or dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master recognized by this Grand Lodge as having jurisdiction over the country, State, Province or Territory in which such Lodge may be situated.

ARTICLE XX.

DIMITS.

SECTION 1. All applications for dimits shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented to the Lodge at a stated communication, shall be read in open Lodge, and lie over until the next or some subsequent stated meeting, when, if the applicant's dues are paid, and there are no charges against him, a dimit may be granted by the vote of a majority of the members present.

SEC. 2. A dimit shall date from the Lodge record when the same shall be granted, and membership ceases from and after the vote; the brother so dimitted shall be entitled to a copy of such record; but should the Secretary neglect to furnish such copy, or the brother refuse to receive the same, such neglect or refusal shall not, in any manner, invalidate the joint action of the applicant and the Lodge.

SEC. 3. If any brother shall lose the certificate of his dimission, the Secretary of the Lodge shall, upon request and satisfactory proof of such loss, furnish him another certificate, with the original date, and the fact of re-issuance, which shall be entered upon the record.

SEC. 4. Entered Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts shall not receive dimits; but a Lodge may grant them a certificate setting forth their status in the Lodge.

ARTICLE XXI.

NON-AFFILIATED MASONS.

SECTION 1. It is contrary to the usages and precepts of the Masonic fraternity to reside within the jurisdiction of a regular Lodge without making an effort to become a member thereof.

SEC. 2. Voluntary non-affiliated Masons shall not be permitted to take part in any of the ceremonies of the Lodge, nor shall they, of right, be entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of Masonry, such as Masonic burial, uniting in Masonic processions or celebrations; nor shall they or their families have any claim upon the fraternity for pecuniary aid in cases of misfortune or distress; *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed to deprive a Lodge, or any member thereof, of the right to render to a non-affiliated Mason aid and assistance, Masonic burial, or any fraternal courtesies (except the privileges of the Lodge) they may deem just and proper.

SEC. 3. Non-affiliated Masons shall be subject to the discipline of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside, for any violation of moral or Masonic law.

ARTICLE XXII.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

SECTION 1. All applications to the Grand Master for dispensations to confer any degree, shall emanate from a Lodge at a stated or special communication, and be concurred in by the unanimous vote of the members present at such meeting; and such application shall set forth fully and clearly the emergency, under the seal of the Lodge, and be signed by the Master and Secretary.

SEC. 2. All applications for special purposes, not otherwise provided for, may emanate from the Master.

SEC. 3. The fee for dispensations* shall accompany the petition therefore to the Grand Master.

SEC. 4. Every dispensation shall be entered upon the records of the Lodge, and prompt report made to the Grand Master of the doings by authority thereof.

ARTICLE XXIII.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

SECTION 1. The formation of new Lodges shall be subject to the provisions of Article XIII of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. No petition to form a new Lodge shall be granted by the Grand Master, or ordered by the Grand Lodge, unless the petition shall state the name, number and location of the respective Lodges to which the petitioners belong, or if unaffiliated, of which they last were members.

SEC. 3. No Dispensation shall be granted, unless the petitioners shall have procured a suitable and safe room, with convenient ante-rooms, in which to conduct Masonic ceremonies; nor unless the material in the proposed jurisdiction shall be sufficient to sustain a healthy and reputable Lodge.

SEC. 4. Every petition for a new Lodge shall set forth the proposed name thereof; the names of the brethren nominated for the first Master and Wardens; the name of the county and place of the proposed location; the population of such place; the time of holding the meetings; the number and location of the three nearest Lodges, and the distance of each from the location of the proposed new Lodge.

SEC. 5. No Dispensation shall be granted for a new Lodge, if the proposed new location is within ten miles of any other Lodge in this jurisdiction, unless such other Lodge has sixty or more members; or unless the new Lodge is to be located in a town or city having at least five thousand inhabitants.

SEC. 6. Every petition for a new Lodge shall be accompanied with the limits of all non-affiliated petitioners, and Lodge certificates that all dues have been paid by all affiliated petitioners.

SEC. 7. Every recommendation for the formation of a new Lodge, emanating from a Chartered Lodge, shall certify to the truth of the statements contained in the petitions under consideration; and no recommendation shall be granted by any

*See clauses 2, 3 and 4. of Sec. 1. Art. XI, Part First, of these By-Laws.

Lodge, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication. Such recommendation shall set forth the date of the meetings of the Lodge at which the request was received and acted upon; the number of votes cast for and against the same; and the number of members belonging to the Lodge so recommending.

SEC. 8. Whenever a Chartered Lodge shall recommend the formation of a new Lodge it shall be held to thereby cede territorial jurisdiction to the new Lodge.

SEC. 9. No charter shall issue to a Lodge under dispensation, until it shall have conferred the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft and Master Mason, in manner and form as prescribed by the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 10. Every Lodge while working under dispensation, shall strictly conform to the requirements of Sec. 1, Article III, Part Second, of these By-Laws, except those of Clause 7, and so much of Clause 1 of said Section as refer to election and installation of officers.

SEC. 11. Every dispensation shall be copied at length upon the records of the Lodge, and the charter, when issued, shall be recorded in like manner.

SEC. 12. Every Lodge under dispensation shall make its returns to the Grand Lodge at the time, and, when applicable, in manner and form as required in Sec. 1, Art. XXIV, Part Second; and shall transmit therewith its letter of dispensation, a copy of its By-Laws, and the record of its proceedings. After making such return, no Lodge meeting shall be held until the Grand Lodge shall grant a charter, and the requirements of Section 14 of this article are complied with.

SEC. 13. All Lodges organized under dispensation after the first of July, shall be exempt from so much of the requirements of the last preceding section as refer to the time for making returns, but shall fully comply therewith at the Annual Grand Communication to be held one year thereafter: *Provided*, That the continuance of such dispensation shall be sanctioned by an endorsement thereon by the Grand Master.

SEC. 14. Every newly chartered Lodge shall be duly constituted, and its officers properly installed, by the Grand Master or his special representative, assisted by an occasional Grand Lodge, before said new Lodge can work or do business under its charter.

SEC. 15. Every Lodge under dispensation shall pay dues as prescribed in Clause 7, Sec. 1, Art. XI, Part First.

SEC. 16. A brother joining in a petition for a dispensation for a new Lodge shall not thereby sever his membership from the chartered Lodge of which he may be a member, but shall be liable for dues to the new Lodge from the date of the dispensation, and to the chartered Lodge to the date of the charter issued to the new Lodge, unless he shall be sooner dimitted.

SEC. 17. A brother on becoming a charter member of a new Lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder Lodge, and the Master of the new Lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder Lodge of the name of such member.

SEC. 18. The Master of a Lodge under dispensation shall not be amenable to discipline by any chartered Lodge during his official term; but in case such

dispensation be annulled, or a charter withheld, the Lodge of original jurisdiction may take cognizance of the conduct of such Master, unless the same shall be of a strictly official character.

SEC. 19. A Lodge under dispensation shall have a code of By-Laws conforming to the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XXIV.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

SECTION 1. Every Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall, on or before the first day of September, annually, transmit by mail, express, or some other reliable and expeditious mode, to the Grand Secretary, the returns of such Lodge, which shall embrace a complete list of officers and members; of all initiations, passings and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, dimitts and deaths, with their respective dates; the number of miles from its location to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, by the usually traveled route; and such other matters as may be required by the blank form; which returns shall be attested by the seal of the Lodge, and signed by the Master and Secretary.

ARTICLE XXV.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. Every Lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the twentieth day of September, annually, pay into the Treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of seventy-five cents for each Master Mason belonging to such Lodge at the time of making the annual return.

SEC. 2. No Lodge shall be entitled to be represented in the Grand Lodge until it has complied with the provisions of the last preceding section, nor unless the Grand Secretary's receipt for the annual dues is produced by the Representative of such Lodge.

SEC. 3. Any Lodge that shall neglect or refuse to pay its annual dues, shall forfeit all claim for mileage and per diem; and should such neglect or refusal continue for two successive years, the warrant or charter shall be suspended, and the effects of the Lodge be disposed of, as provided in Section 5, Article XXVII, Part Second, of these By-Laws; *Provided*, that for satisfactory reasons for a failure to comply with the foregoing requirements, and upon making full returns, and paying all back dues, the charter and other effects of such Lodge may be restored by the Grand Lodge upon a vote of two-thirds the members present at a stated annual communication.

ARTICLE XXVI.

REPRESENTATION IN GRAND LODGE, AND PROXIES.

SECTION 1. Whenever the Master or Wardens of a Lodge shall be unable to attend the communication of the Grand Lodge, the officer who cannot so attend may depute any member of his own Lodge as his proxy to represent the Lodge in Grand Lodge,

and the proxy so deputed shall be entitled to the same privileges, and subject to the same penalties, as the officer deputing him; such deputizing shall be in writing, and signed by the officer appointing the proxy.

SEC. 2. No brother shall represent more than one Lodge at the same time, either as an official representative or as a proxy; and all commissions of proxies shall expire with the closing of the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XXVII.

DISSOLUTION OF LODGES.

SECTION 1. A Lodge may be dissolved—

1. By the voluntary surrendering of its charter.
2. By a revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The charter of a Lodge may be surrendered, if the proposition be presented at a stated communication thereof, and the same be acted upon at a subsequent stated communication, of which all the members whose residence is known shall have due and timely notice; but no charter can be surrendered as long as seven Master Masons, members of the Lodge, desire to continue to work under it, in accordance with the laws of Masonry, and the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The charter of a Lodge may be revoked or suspended—

1. For disobedience to any provision of the constitution, laws or regulations of the Grand Lodge.
2. For violation or neglect of the generally recognized usages of the craft.
3. For disregard to the lawful authority of the Grand Master.
4. For a failure to meet during a period of six successive months.
5. For a failure to make returns or pay its dues to the Grand Lodge for two successive years.

SEC. 4. No Charter shall be suspended or revoked except for cause, of which the Lodge shall have due notice, and an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 5. Upon the revocation or suspension of the Charter of any Lodge, or if from any other cause a Lodge shall become dormant, it shall be the duty of the last Master, Treasurer or Secretary thereof, to surrender to the District Deputy Grand Master, (subject to the orders of the Grand Master), the warrant, books, papers, jewels, furniture, moneys or other property belonging to said Lodge, within two months from the time of such revocation, suspension or becoming dormant, and every member of a Lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall, by vote or otherwise, make any other disposition of said effects than as herein designated, shall be liable to Masonic discipline, for violating the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge. All moneys accruing from property as herein prescribed, shall belong to, and be placed in, the charity fund of this Grand Lodge, as provided in Sec. 5, Art. XII., Part First, of these By-Laws.

SEC. 6. If at any time it shall be found necessary to suspend or revoke the warrant or Charter of any Lodge under this jurisdiction, for irregular or unmasonic

conduct, the members of such Lodge implicated in such conduct shall be subject to discipline by the Lodge acquiring jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. Upon the dissolution of a Lodge for any cause, its members who are not subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, upon payment of any back dues to the Grand Secretary, shall be entitled to a certificate from that officer setting forth their Masonic standing, which certificate shall be recognized in this jurisdiction in lieu of a regular dimit.

SEC. 8. Whenever any Lodge shall cease to work for six months, the next nearest Lodge or Lodges may exercise jurisdiction over the territory, and act upon petitions from citizens residing therein, unless cause for such cessation shall be presented to, and be deemed satisfactory by, the Grand Master.

SEC. 9. When a Lodge has taken action in any matter, and has afterwards ceased to exist, any further action required or authorized by law shall be performed by the Lodge acquiring jurisdiction.

SEC. 10. Any Mason who shall be present at, or assist in, the work of a Lodge, knowing its charter or warrant to have been suspended or revoked, shall be liable to discipline.

SEC. 11. When any Charter shall be declared vacated by the Grand Lodge, it shall be erased from the register, and its number shall not be again used upon a Charter in this jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES.

SECTION 1. Any two or more Lodges may consolidate their membership into one Lodge: *Provided*, that the proposition for such consolidation shall be presented at a stated communication of the Lodges interested, and shall not be acted upon until a subsequent stated meeting, of which all the resident members shall have due notice; and such consolidation shall only be effected by the unanimous vote of the members present when such proposition shall be acted upon.

SEC. 2. When any consolidation shall have been so effected, and the Grand Lodge or Grand Master officially informed of the same, a new special Charter shall be issued without fee, containing the names of the new officers, and bearing the number of one of the said Lodges, and such name as may have been selected.

SEC. 3. The title to all property and effects of the Lodges so united shall be vested in the Lodge named in the new Charter; and such new Lodge shall be duly constituted, and its officers installed by the Grand Master or his proxy before it shall lawfully act under said Charter.

ARTICLE XXIX.

CHARTER.

SECTION 1. Whenever the charter of a Lodge shall be destroyed, stolen, or surreptitiously taken and detained, without the fault of the Lodge or Master, it shall be the duty of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master to cause a duplicate charter to issue, without fee, bearing the original name and number, together with the

names of the original Grand Officers and charter members, supplemented with the cause of its issue, and signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and attested by the Seal of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. Whenever the charter of a Lodge shall become so defaced or illegible as to be unfit for use, the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may, upon satisfactory proof of such information, and the payment of five dollars into the Grand Lodge treasury, cause a new charter to issue in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

ARTICLE XXX.

SUMMONS.

SECTION 1. Every summons issued by a Chartered Lodge shall be written or printed, attested by the Seal of the Lodge, and signed by the Master or Secretary; no other matter than the requisition to attend a meeting of the Lodge need be inserted.

SEC. 2. Every Mason shall faithfully obey a summons issued by a Lodge, and duly served upon him, if within his power; and for a failure so to do shall be liable to discipline in the manner provided by law, unless excused for reasons satisfactory to a majority of the members present at a stated meeting of the Lodge.

SEC. 3. The Master of every Lodge shall require due return to be made upon a summons of the service thereof.

SEC. 4. No general summons shall be issued except for purposes of importance to the Lodge or Masonry.

ARTICLE XXXI.

NOTICE.

SECTION 1. In a city or town where there is more than one Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each Lodge to give notice in writing to all other Lodges situate in such city or town, of all petitions received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation and place of residence of the petitioner; *Provided*, that when more than one Lodge shall hold its meetings in the same hall or room, a register may be kept upon the Secretary's desk, or other appropriate place, in lieu of said written notice, setting forth the aforesaid particulars for the information of the Lodges meeting in such hall.

ARTICLE XXXII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. No brother shall act as a Grand or Deputy Grand Lecturer within the State of Illinois, without a commission from the Grand Master; nor unless he shall be a present or actual Past Master.

SEC. 2. Every document or paper whatsoever, designed for Masonic use, emanating from a Chartered Lodge, to be valid, shall have an impression of its seal affixed, and be attested by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. No Mason under this jurisdiction shall appear in any public procession, nor in any private or public assembly, with Masonic clothing, unless under the auspices of some regular Lodge; nor shall any Lodge take part in any public procession, except to perform or assist in some ceremony recognized as strictly Masonic, unless by special dispensation of the Grand Master.

SEC. 4. The use of Masonic emblems and devices on business cards or signs, or by way of advertisement, except for legitimate Masonic purposes, is strictly forbidden.

SEC. 5. No Lodge shall, on any pretence, introduce intoxicating liquors, or permit their use as a beverage, in any room used by such Lodge.

SEC. 6. All Lodges, and the members thereof, are strictly forbidden to give, or attempt to give, the aid or countenance of Masonry, in organized or individual form, to any lottery or gift enterprise.

PART THIRD.

MASONIC OFFENSES, TRIALS AND PUNISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

PENAL POWERS OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. Every Lodge shall have the right to exercise discipline over all its members, wherever residing, and over all unaffiliated, as well as affiliated Masons (except present Masters or the Grand Master), residing or sojourning within its territorial jurisdiction, for any violation of moral or Masonic law.

SEC. 2. Any member of a Lodge may prefer charges against an offending brother; but to further the administration of justice it shall be the special duty of the Junior Warden, in the absence of other accusers, to take steps to bring to trial all Masonic offenders.

SEC. 3. In case of offending Masons who are members of any other Lodge, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the offender resides, or is sojourning, shall first send up charges and specifications to the Lodge of which the offender may be a member; and should such Lodge waive jurisdiction, or refuse or neglect to take action in the premises within sixty days thereafter, then the Lodge preferring the

charges may proceed to try the same in the manner prescribed by the laws of this Grand Lodge ; and the result thereof shall be communicated to the Lodge in which the accused may be or shall have last been a member.

SEC. 4. A suspended Mason, charged with unmasonic conduct, which, if established, would justify a greater punishment than he is undergoing, may be arraigned for trial ; *Provided*, That if an offender so tried be found guilty, the penalty may be expulsion.

SEC. 5. No Lodge, or member thereof, shall publish in any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet or circular, or otherwise make public, the details or result of any trial therein.

SEC. 6. The presence of visitors in a Lodge during any of the proceedings of a Masonic trial, shall be optional with the Lodge or the Master.

ARTICLE II.

MASONIC OFFENSES.

SECTION 1. The offenses of which a Lodge may take cognizance, and to which it shall give full, fair and lawful trial, and upon conviction, administer adequate punishment, are immorality, and particularly acts which tend to impair the good name of Masonry, or which violate Masonic obligations, or the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. Lodges shall not take cognizance of difficulties of a legal character, growing out of business transactions between brethren, nor entertain charges against a brother for the purpose of adjusting mere legal rights, pecuniary or otherwise, unless such charges shall clearly specify fraud on the part of the alleged offender.

SEC. 3. The Master of any Lodge shall not permit any charges or specifications, or any other subject matter either written or oral, involving questions of a political or sectarian character, to be read in, or in any manner presented to, the Lodge.

ARTICLE III.

PRESENTATION OF CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SEC. 1. All charges of unmasonic conduct shall be made in writing, specifying with reasonable certainty the character of the offense alleged, and the time and place of its commission, as near as may be practicable, and be signed by the accuser, who must be an affiliated Master Mason, in good standing.

SEC. 2. All charges and specifications shall be filed with the Secretary of the Lodge ; if received at a stated meeting, they shall be then and there read ; if received during recess of the Lodge, said charges shall be read at the next stated communication thereafter, of which meeting all the resident members shall have due notice ; *Provided*, That in cases where the magnitude of an offense demands, or where the Lodge or the Master shall deem it for the best interests of Masonry, the matter may be laid before the Grand Master, and by authority of his dispensation, said charges may be read and received at a special communication of the Lodge, called for the purpose, of which due notice shall be given the resident members.

SEC. 3. The trial of charges may proceed at any meeting appointed for the purpose, and continue until completed.

ARTICLE IV.

RECEPTION OF CHARGES.

SECTION 1. When charges shall be presented and read as provided in Sec. 2 of the last preceding article, the Lodge shall decide, by a majority vote, whether the charges shall be accepted, and the accused brother be placed on trial; when decided in the affirmative, the charges cannot be withdrawn except for cause shown, and by the vote of two-thirds of the members present; nor shall such charges be amended except by a majority vote, of which proposed amendment the accused shall have due notice.

SEC. 2. Immediately upon the acceptance of charges by a Lodge, the Master shall appoint the time and place for trial; and it shall be the duty of the Master to cause the accused to be served with a duly attested copy of the charges and specifications, and a citation stating the time and place appointed for the trial thereof; *Provided*, that the accused shall be entitled to reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defense.

SEC. 3. If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend in person, after notice has been duly served on him, or if notice cannot be served on him personally, by reason of his residence being unknown, or beyond the limits of the county in which the Lodge is located, then a copy of such notice shall be sent to him by mail, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, and, upon proof that the notice has been sent to him as herein prescribed, the Lodge at the time in such notice specified, may proceed without his presence, and conduct the proceedings to a final issue: *Provided*, that at least one stated communication shall intervene between the time of mailing such notice and any action by the Lodge in pursuance thereof. In such cases the Lodge shall appoint a competent brother to act as attorney for the accused.

SEC. 4. In every case where a flagrant offense shall be committed by any Mason present while the Lodge is at labor, the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with, and the Master may order the offending brother to show cause instantly why he should not be punished.

ARTICLE V.

WITNESSES AND TESTIMONY.

SECTION 1. Witnesses in Masonic trials who are Masons shall be mentally competent, and in good standing in the fraternity, and may be affiliated or non-affiliated brethren.

SEC. 2. Every Mason shall give his testimony upon his honor as a Mason.

SEC. 3. All witnesses in Masonic trials who are not Masons shall be any persons of sound mind, of such religious belief as to feel the obligations of an oath, which may be administered by any competent legal officer.

SEC. 4. The evidence of both the accuser and the accused, if offered, shall be received in any Masonic trial. The status of a Mason under charges is not affected until after conviction.

SEC. 5. The testimony of witnesses who are Masons may be taken in open Lodge, or by a special committee appointed by the Master. Witnesses who are not Masons shall be examined by said committee. In either case the accused and accuser, in person or by attorney, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.

SEC. 6. The testimony of any witness unable to attend the Lodge or a committee, may be taken by deposition before a properly authorized person or persons, due notice of the time and place having first been given.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the accused and accuser to secure the attendance of their respective witnesses who are not Masons, and through the Master and Secretary of the Lodge they may, when necessary, summon for such purpose any resident Mason.

SEC. 8. When testimony is taken in open Lodge, the Lodge shall be opened on the highest degree to which the accused has attained in Ancient Craft Masonry; but the decision as to guilt or innocence, and the question of punishment shall be severally determined in and by a Lodge of Master Masons.

SEC. 9. The Master shall decide all questions arising as to the relevancy of the evidence and the regularity of the proceedings; and the Secretary shall take down in writing all the evidence submitted by both the prosecution and defense, and note all objections made by either party, and the rulings of the Master; and the record thereof shall be filed among the archives of the Lodge; and the main facts of the case shall be entered upon the Lodge records.

SEC. 10. At the conclusion of the evidence, the accused and the accuser, in person or through their attorneys, may, if they desire, address such relevant remarks to the Lodge upon the merits of the case as may be deemed proper; after which the accused and the accuser shall retire from the Lodge, and remain in an ante-room until the final decision: (*Provided*, that if the Junior Warden shall be the accuser, in his official capacity, he shall not be obliged to retire); after which, any member entitled to vote may express his views of the case and of the law and the facts involved; and no member shall be permitted to withdraw from the Lodge until after final action, except for urgent cause, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 11. When a committee is appointed, as provided in Section 5 of this Article, it shall consist of not less than three members of the Lodge, either of whom, if objected to by either of the parties for cause, may be removed by the Master, and another appointed.

SEC. 12. Every such committee shall convene and select from their number a Chairman and Secretary; and when so organized shall have power, through the Master and Secretary of the Lodge, to summon before them the accused and accuser, with their respective witnesses.

SEC. 13. The proceedings of such committee shall be governed by the provisions of Section 3 of Article IV, and Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 of this Article. The duties of the Master and Secretary prescribed in Section 9 of this Article shall apply to, and be discharged by, the Chairman and Secretary of the committee.

SEC. 14. The committee may sit whenever and as often as it may deem best for the interests of Masonry; *Provided*, that every trial begun shall be prosecuted

with as much dispatch as the law governing the same, and full justice to the accused and accuser will permit.

SEC. 15. When the committee have concluded their labors, they shall report their proceedings and all the evidence to the Lodge; and upon retirement of the accused and accuser, any member of the Lodge present may express his views of the case; and any portion or the whole of the evidence shall be read, as he may require, to enable him to come to a decision.

SEC. 16. A brother against whom charges have been preferred may deny or admit any portion or the whole of the charges and specifications.

SEC. 17. In case an accused brother shall plead guilty, such plea may be accepted as evidence, and shall render the taking of further proof unnecessary; but such plea shall not excuse the Lodge from voting upon the question of guilt or innocence.

ARTICLE VI.

THE VERDICT.

SECTION 1. Upon conclusion of the trial, the question of "guilty" or "not guilty," shall be immediately and distinctly put by the Master, upon each specification under each charge in its order, which shall be voted upon separately; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot; and it shall require a vote of two-thirds of said members to sustain any charge or specification.

SEC. 2. If any charge or specification shall be sustained, the accused shall be then and there declared guilty, and the Master shall put the question as to the amount of punishment, beginning with the greatest, and if not sustained, the next grade, and so on, ending with the least Masonic penalty, in the order as hereinafter provided; the vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to decide the degree of punishment.

SEC. 3. When any Mason, after due trial, shall be found guilty of unmasonic conduct, punishment shall follow, which shall be proportionate to the offense.

SEC. 4. When any Mason shall have been expelled or suspended by a Lodge, he shall be notified of such action by the Secretary. When any brother shall have been acquitted, he shall be notified of the same by the Master in open Lodge.

ARTICLE VII.

PUNISHMENT.

SECTION 1. The Masonic punishment which shall be inflicted by Chartered Lodges for unmasonic conduct, after due trial and conviction, shall be, in the discretion of the Lodge, either **EXPULSION**, **INDEFINITE SUSPENSION**, **DEFINITE SUSPENSION**, or **REPRIMAND**.

SEC. 2. Expulsion involves an absolute deprivation of all the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry to the delinquent and his family; the infliction of such punishment shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the close of the trial.

SEC. 3. No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall expel a member for non-payment of dues.

SEC. 4. Indefinite suspension, whether for non-payment of dues, or for any other offense, subjects an offender, during such suspension, to the same penalties as are prescribed in the preceding section (2); and the infliction of such punishment shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the close of the trial.

SEC. 5. Definite suspension shall require the same vote (two-thirds), and the penalty and the period of suspension may be voted upon together or separately; *Provided*, that no definite suspension shall be voted for a longer time than one year, nor for a less time than one month.

SEC. 6. Reprimand shall be the least Masonic punishment; and shall only be inflicted after due trial and conviction, and when voted by two-thirds of the members present; the reprimand shall be administered in open Lodge by the Master.

SEC. 7. Any brother violating the proprieties of Lodge etiquette may be censured therefor upon a motion and vote of a majority of the members present.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

SECTION 1. The payment of annual dues is a duty incumbent upon every member of a Lodge, and the neglect or refusal to fulfil this duty shall be (except for good cause) an infraction of Masonic law, and a violation of a Masonic covenant, and shall subject the delinquent to Lodge discipline; *Provided, however*, that a Lodge, by a majority vote, may remit the whole or any portion of the dues of any of its members.

SEC. 2. No Lodge shall suspend a member for non-payment of dues without due notice and fair trial.

SEC. 3. The formalities of written charges hereinbefore prescribed for the trial of offenses requiring proof, may be dispensed with, and proceedings as prescribed in the following sections shall be deemed due notice and fair trial for the offense of non-payment of dues.

SEC. 4. Any member who may be in arrears for dues to a Lodge, according to the provisions of its By-Laws, shall be notified thereof in writing by the Secretary, with a request for the payment of the same at, or before, some subsequent meeting of the Lodge; and if said member neglect or refuse to make answer to such notice at or before the time designated therein, he shall be notified in person, if possible, or *summoned* to appear at such subsequent stated meeting as may be deemed proper, and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues; if his whereabouts be unknown a written notice shall be addressed to him at his last known place of residence. This shall be deemed *due notice*, and the Lodge may proceed without his presence; *Provided*, that if a member be *summoned* as herein prescribed, and fail to answer, upon proof that such summons has been personally served, the offense of non-payment of dues shall be held in abeyance until the delinquent shall show cause for disobedience of said summons; for which offense any Mason may be expelled, after trial and conviction in the manner and form prescribed in Articles I to VII, inclusive, Part Third.

SEC. 5. When any member shall refuse or neglect to answer the *notices* prescribed in the last preceding section, his delinquency may be communicated to the Lodge at a regular meeting thereof, which facts, together with the Lodge records showing his indebtedness, shall be deemed ample proof of the delinquency; if the brother be present he shall be entitled to make such pleas as he may deem proper, after which he shall retire; and upon such evidence a vote may be taken upon a motion to suspend the delinquent member, indefinitely. A vote of two-thirds of the members present, at a stated communication of the Lodge, shall be necessary to fix such penalty; this shall be deemed *fair trial*.

SEC. 6. No Lodge or Grand Lodge dues shall accrue against a Mason during the term of his suspension.

SEC. 7. No Lodge shall for any cause abridge the rights or privileges of membership of any of its members, by *striking a name from its roll*,¹ without due notice and fair trial as prescribed in these By-Laws.'

ARTICLE IX.

APPEALS.

SECTION 1. Any Mason who has been subjected to the disciplinary proceedings of a Lodge, his accuser or any member of the Lodge has the right to appeal from any verdict or sentence therein in his case rendered or adjudged.

SEC. 2. All appeals from any chartered Lodge, shall be made in writing, and contain a statement of the case, the exceptions taken to the decision of the Lodge appealed from, and the grounds upon which the same are based. The appeal shall be filed with the Grand Secretary at least thirty days prior to the next succeeding annual meeting of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The appellant shall give the Lodge appealed from notice of his intention, within ninety days after receiving notice of its action, or decision; and the Secretary of such Lodge, under the direction of the Master, shall, at least thirty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, transmit to the Grand Secretary an attested copy of all the charges, specifications, papers, proceedings and evidence in the case, and, if requested, furnish the appellant with a like attested copy; *Provided*, the times herein specified shall intervene between such decisions and the annual meeting aforesaid, if not then, such time shall apply to the next succeeding annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, or may be disposed of by the Grand Master during recess of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 4. Whenever an appeal shall be taken from any constituent Lodge, as provided in the foregoing sections, the Grand Lodge shall have sovereign jurisdiction over the whole case, and may, upon investigation —

1. Dismiss the appeal, approve the proceedings, or affirm the decision appealed from.

2. Modify or change a decision or sentence, or inflict a penalty where the constituent Lodge has failed to do so.

3. Set aside the proceedings of the Lodge for informality, and remand the case for further proceedings.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Grand Lodge shall modify or change a decision or sentence adjudged by a constituent Lodge, the same shall be final ; and upon notice thereof, such constituent Lodge shall cause the same to be entered upon its records.

SEC. 6. Whenever the Grand Lodge, on a review of the trial or other proceedings of a Lodge, resulting in the expulsion or suspension of a Mason, shall reverse or annul the judgment of said proceedings, or shall order a new trial, the accused shall be thereby restored to all his rights, privileges and membership. When a case is remanded for new trial, no amendment shall be made to the original charges and specifications, unless the accused have due and timely notice thereof.

SEC. 7. Every Lodge shall communicate to the Grand Secretary all suspensions and expulsions, as they may severally occur.

ARTICLE X.

RESTORATIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS.

SEC. 1. No Lodge shall have the power to restore an expelled Mason to membership, nor to his former rights and privileges in Masonry.

SEC. 2. The Grand Lodge reserves to itself the right, by a majority vote, at any Annual Communication, upon a recommendation as provided in succeeding Section 4, of this Article, to restore an expelled Mason to good standing in the fraternity, as a non-affiliated Mason only, but not to membership in any Lodge. Any brother restored by the Grand Lodge shall be entitled to a certificate of the fact from the Grand Secretary, which shall serve in lieu of a regular dimit, in case of application for membership to any Lodge in this jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. The resumption of membership in any Lodge by a brother restored as defined in the last preceding section must be acquired in the manner provided in Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Article XIII, and Section 3, Article XV, Part Second, of these By-Laws.

SEC. 4. An expelled Mason seeking restoration, shall petition the Lodge from which he was expelled, for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge for his restoration ; if such petition be concurred in by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication of the Lodge, the same shall be so indorsed, under seal, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least ten days before the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge ; *Provided*, that in case such Lodge has become extinct, said petition may be made direct to the Grand Lodge, with a statement of the fact ; and upon favorable action thereon, the brother shall be entitled to resume the status of a non-affiliated Mason.

SEC. 5. Any Mason indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues or other cause, seeking re-instatement, shall petition in writing to the Lodge having jurisdiction ; and on payment or remission of dues, if any, and upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication, the petitioner may be restored to membership, or to good standing in the fraternity only, leaving him non-affiliated ; *Provided*, that if the Lodge from which a Mason shall have been suspended, has ceased to exist, the petition for reinstatement may be made to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides, or to the Grand Lodge, which may reinstate the petitioner to good standing in the fraternity.

SEC. 6. Definite suspension shall expire by limitation, and any Mason so suspended shall be entitled to resume membership, and all the rights and privileges thereof, at the expiration of the time defined in his sentence, without vote or other action on the part of the Lodge.

SEC. 7. The reinstatement of a suspended Mason by a Chartered Lodge shall be determined by secret ballot.

ARTICLE XI.

MASTERS AND LODGES.

SECTION 1. A Worshipful Master may be disciplined by his Lodge *after* the expiration of his official term, for any unmasonic conduct, except for *official* misconduct, or a violation of his *official* obligations. All complaints for official misconduct shall be made to the proper authority during the official term of the offender, otherwise he shall not be disciplined therefor.

SEC. 2. When a controversy shall arise between Lodges, or between a Lodge and its Master, or charges be preferred, or an informal complaint be made, the same may be filed with the Grand Lodge, if in session, or during recess be lodged with the Grand Master; if the matter be deemed by him of a sufficiently grave character to warrant investigation, he may proceed in person, or appoint a Commission of not more than seven, nor less than three Masters, or Past Masters, with, if consistent, the District Deputy Grand Master as Chairman, to investigate such charges or complaint; such commission shall have authority to summon witnesses, and shall have such other powers as may be specially delegated to them by the Grand Master; and said Commission shall make such report, and give such opinion to the Grand Master as will enable him to make a final decision.

SEC. 3. When a Master or other officer of a Lodge shall be deposed from *office* only, he shall not thereby be deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership.

SEC. 4. When any trouble shall arise between brethren or between Lodges, which shall require the presence of the Grand Master or other Grand Officers, or a Commission, such brethren or Lodges shall be required to pay *pro rata*, the reasonable expense incurred by such Commission or officers in the discharge of their official duty.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. The Grand Lodge shall have full power and authority to make amendments, alterations and additions to any portion of these By-Laws, in manner and form only as prescribed in Section 2, of Article XVI, of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XIII.

REPEAL.

SECTION 1. All By-Laws, Regulations, Code of Jurisprudence and Resolutions of this Grand Lodge, which are contrary to or inconsistent with this Code, are hereby declared repealed, and the foregoing Parts First, Second and Third are adopted in their stead as the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge; *Provided*, that such repeal shall not affect any rights or proceedings heretofore acquired or had.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON,		
A. W. ADAMS,		
GEORGE O. IDE,		
EDWARD COOK,		

G.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. Levi Lusk, P. G. M., Rushville, No. 9.
M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, (G. T.) P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Thomas J. Turner, P. G. M., Excelsior, No. 97.
M. W. Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell, P. G. M., Charleston, No. 35.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. Harman G. Reynolds, P. G. M., Tyrian, No. 333.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Gregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, G. M. Friendship, No. 7.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James V. Z. Blaney, P. D. G. M., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Nathan W. Huntley, P. D. G. M., Hesperia, No. 411.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 721.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. No. 342.
R. W. Bro. George E. Lounsbury, D. G. M., Cache, No. 290.
R. W. Bro. Adam Brewer, P. J. G. W., Pacific, No. 400.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Horace Hayward, P. J. G. W., Olney, No. 140.
R. W. Bro. James C. Luekey, P. J. G. W., Mystic Tie, No. 187.
R. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, S. G. W., Quincy, No. 296.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancy, J. G. W. Centralia, No. 201.

H.

FORMS.

NUMBER I.

PROXY OF THE MASTER, OR EITHER OF THE WARDENS.

I,.....of.....Lodge, No...., do hereby appoint Bro.....my representative to act and vote in my name in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons, at the Annual Communication to be holden at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal at...., this.... day of...., A. L. 58....

.....[SEAL.]

NUMBER II.

PROXY OF MASTER AND WARDENS, OR ANY TWO OF THEM.

We, the undersigned, Master and Wardens of.....Lodge, No....., do hereby appoint Bro.....our representative, to act and vote in our names in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and Accepted Masons, at the Annual Communication to be holden at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October next.

Given under our hands and seals at....., this.... day of....., A. L. 58....

.....W. M. [SEAL.]

.....S. W. [SEAL.]

.....J. W. [SEAL.]

NUMBER III.

FORM OF PETITION FOR A NEW LODGE.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois :

We, the undersigned, Master Masons in good standing, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry ; and that fuller opportunity for the same may be afforded us, are desirous of forming a new Lodge at.....in the County of.....and State of Illinois, to be named..... The Brother named herein for Master is competent to open and close a Lodge in the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master Mason, and to confer each of said degrees according to the forms required by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, correctly and in full, a certificate of which from R. W. Brother..... Grand Lecturer, accompanies this petition. Said Brother is otherwise well qualified to discharge the duties of his station. We have also procured a suitable and safe room wherein to practice Masonic Rites, with convenient ante-rooms connected therewith, a plat and discription of which, together with a statement of the ownership, use and occupancy of the building in which the same is situated, accompanies this petition.

The material in the town (or city) where the said Lodge is proposed to be located, is amply sufficient to build up and sustain a healthy and reputable Lodge, respectable both in character and in numbers, and no other Lodge will be materially injured by the contemplated new Lodge. The population of said town (or city) of..... is.....as shown by the latest official enumeration, and the number of Lodges now established in said town (or city) is.....

We, therefore, with the approbation and recommendation of..... Lodge, No....., Lodge, No....., and..... Lodge, No....., which are the three nearest Lodges to our proposed location (or, *the three oldest Lodges in said city*), respectfully pray for a dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at.....aforesaid, on the.....day of every month, there to practice the Rites of Freemasonry in a Constitutional manner, agreeably to the original forms of the Fraternity and the laws of the Grand Lodge. We do nominate and recommend Bro.....to be the first Master, Bro.....to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro.....to be the first Junior Warden of said Lodge.

The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise a strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and to the Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge. A. D. 18.... A. L. 58....

NOTE.—This petition must be signed by at least eight Master Masons, and must have the separate recommendation of the three nearest Lodges, or if in a town or city where three or more Lodges have been established, of the three oldest Lodges in such town or city. The proposition to recommend must be laid over four weeks before final action, and must receive the vote of at least two-thirds of the members present at a regular communication. The sum of One Hundred Dollars, which is to be in full of dispensation and charter fee, must be paid to the Grand Secretary before a dispensation can be issued.

NUMBER IV.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF A LODGE CONSENTING TO THE FORMATION OF A NEW LODGE
AND RECOMMENDING THE PETITIONERS.

To the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:—

This is to certify that the petition of Brethren (here name all the petitioners) to form a new Lodge atthe same being.....miles from the location of this Lodge, having been submitted to.....Lodge No.....on theday of..... A. D. 18....., A. L. 58....., and laid over until the.....day of.....next ensuing, for consultation and consideration, was, on the latter named day (the same being at a regular meeting of said Lodge) voted upon, and said petition recommended by a vote of.....ayes to.....noes, the whole membership of said Lodge being..... Therefore, the Master, Wardens and Brethren of said Lodge cheerfully recommend said petitioners to the Grand Master as well known and approved Master Masons in good standing, and certify to the truth of all the matters and things set forth in their petition. Not doubting that they will be more useful in a new Lodge, their petition is approved, and it is recommended that its prayer be granted.

A. B., Master.

Attest.

C. D., Secretary.

[SEAL.]

NUMBER V.

FORM OF PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A LODGE.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of... Lodge No.... A. F. and A. M.:

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that he is a Master Mason in good standing, and was formerly a member of.....Lodge No....., in the town of.....and State of....., from which he has regularly withdrawn, a certificate of which, from the Secretary of said Lodge, accompanies this, his petition; and he now prays admission as a member of your Lodge, if found worthy. His place of residence is at.....; his occupation is that of a.....

(Signed]

A. B.

.....18

Recommended by Breth.

C. D., } Master Masons.
E. F., }

NUMBER VI.

FORM OF PETITION TO BE MADE A MASON.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of... Lodge, No....., A. F. and A. Masons:—

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that having long entertained a favorable opinion of your ancient Institution, he is desirous, if found worthy, of being admitted a member thereof; and if admitted, he promises a cheerful

compliance with all the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity. He has never petitioned any other Lodge for initiation. [In case of having previously petitioned for initiation, the certificate must so state; giving the name, number and location of the Lodge, and the date of the same as near as recollected. See Secs. 26 and 35, Grand Lodge By-Laws.] His place of residence is..... his age is.....years; occupation (or profession) is that of.....

(Signed)

A. B.

Recommended by

C. D. }
E. F. } Master Masons.

NUMBER VII.

FORM OF INTERROGATORIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO A CANDIDATE FOR INITIATION.

1. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that unbiassed by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, you freely and voluntarily offer yourself a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?

2. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire of knowledge, and a sincere wish of being serviceable to your fellow-creatures?

3. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you will cheerfully conform to all the ancient established usages and customs of the Fraternity?

4. Do you believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Governor of the Universe?

5. Have you at any time applied to any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for Initiation?

6. Has your petition for initiation been rejected by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?*

NUMBER VIII.

FORM OF DIMIT.

To all Free and Accepted Masons to whom this may come, the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....Lodge, No...., send Fraternal Greeting:

Know Ye, that Bro....., a member of said Lodge, in good standing and clear of the Lodge books, being desirous of joining.....Lodge, No...., the same being nearer his residence, at his request, is duly dimitted from said membership.

As witness my hand, and seal of said Lodge, this.....day of....., A. D. 18....

[SEAL.]

.....Sec.

*NOTE.—If the fifth interrogatory is answered in the negative, the sixth should be omitted. If the sixth interrogatory be answered in the affirmative, it will be proper then to ascertain where and when he was rejected.

It is not sufficient to inform the Master and Lodge that the interrogatories have been "satisfactorily answered," but the examiner should specify what interrogatories are answered in the affirmative, and what in the negative. In most cases the first four would be answered affirmatively, and the last two negatively.

NUMBER IX.

SUMMONS.

Hall of.....Lodge No...., A. L. 58....

Brother.....

You are hereby summoned to attend a Communication of this Lodge on
day evening, being the.....day of....., A. L. 58...., at....o'clock,
at the usual place of meeting. Object of the meeting.....

By order of the.....

Given under my hand and seal of said Lodge, thisday of
..... A. L. 58....

.....Sec.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

I have served the within summons by....., on the.....day
of.....A. L. 58....

Witness my hand, this.....day of..... A. L. 58....

(Signed.)

I.

REPORTS OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying south of the Chicago River and east of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M. FIRST MASONIC DISTRICT, }
CHICAGO, ILL., September 10, 1873, A. L. 5873. }

JAMES A. HAWLEY, *M. W. Grand Master of Masons* :

Dear Sir and Brother :—I herewith submit the report required of me as D. D. G. M. of this district. I have, in my official capacity, visited nearly all the Lodges in my district, and hope to see the balance before the meeting of the Grand Lodge in October.

I found most of the Lodges in a prosperous condition, and doing good work, in peace and harmony. There has been a decided improvement in uniformity of work since my last report as D. D. G. M. in 1870. The want of a more perfect code of by-laws for the Grand Lodge is felt severely by all, and leads to much confusion, especially in matters of Masonic discipline. This want, however, I trust will be filled at the next communication of the Grand Lodge. Another great source of confusion among the craft is the conflict which exists (in many Lodges) between their by-laws and the established laws of this Masonic jurisdiction. In the numerous cases in which I have been called upon to act, officially, as you are aware, I have reported from time to time in full, and am pleased to be able to report that nearly all the matters have been satisfactorily arranged. Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me,

I remain, with respect, fraternally yours,

GIL. W. BARNARD, *D. D. G. M. First District.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying south of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and west of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

EDWIN POWELL, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

THIRD DISTRICT.

All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying north of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

D. A. CASHMAN, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Kane, McHenry and Lake.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M. FOURTH MASONIC DISTRICT, }
MARENGO, ILL., October 4, 1873. }

J. A. HAWLEY, *M. W. Grand Master of Masons* :

Dear Sir and Brother :—I have the honor to make the following report :

Immediately after receiving notice of my appointment as D. D. G. M. for this district, I sent notices to the various Lodges in my district informing them of my appointment, and also of my readiness to visit them in my official capacity whenever desired.

I have not received a request to visit any Lodge officially, nor have I heard of any trouble in any of the Lodges in my jurisdiction that could not be settled by the usual mode. So far as I know or have been able to ascertain by careful inquiry, harmony, brotherly love and prosperity prevail among the Craft.

During the year a number of questions have been submitted to me for my decision, which I have answered to the best of my ability, and according to my understanding of Masonic law and usage.

I congratulate you, M. W. G. M., on the general prosperity and harmony existing among the Craft throughout your Grand jurisdiction.

Thanking you for the honor conferred in my appointment, and also for the kind and fraternal advice and counsel given from time to time, and wishing you the continued confidence and esteem of the Craft,

I remain, respectfully and fraternally, yours,

J. B. BABCOCK, *D. D. G. M. Fourth District.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.

L. L. MUNN, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.

OFFICE D. D. G. M. SIXTH MASONIC DISTRICT, }
GALENA, ILL., October 1, 1873. }

JAMES A. HAWLEY, *M. W. Grand Master of Masons:*

Dear Sir and Brother:—I have the honor to report to you the condition of the Craft in this, the Sixth District:

On receipt of your commission honoring me with the official position of D. D. G. M., the several Lodges in the district were duly notified of my readiness to visit them whenever I could be of any service. I take pleasure in saying that but few Lodges needed an official visitation, while all would have been pleased to have received a brotherly call.

It is with pleasure that I report the Lodges under my care in the best working condition, *weeding out* useless timber, exercising the greatest care in keeping the outer door duly guarded by a proper use of that greatest of all guards, the ballot box—no discord or contention being known, save that noble contention as to “who can best work and best agree.”

Thanking you for the uniform fraternal courtesies so often received at your hands, sincerely hoping you may speedily recover from the illness you have so long suffered from, and that we may meet again in the Grand Annual Communication in Chicago, and there unite in hastening to completion the many designs now upon the “Trestle Board” for the advancement of the best interests of the Craft in Illinois,

I am, fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH. *D. D. G. M. Sixth District.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of ogle, Lee and DeKalb.

JOHN D. CRABTREE, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.

S. C. STEARNS, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The counties of LaSalle and Livingston.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, *M. W. Grand Master for Illinois*:

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:—Immediately on receipt of your favor enclosing commission as D. D. G. M., I notified the Lodges assigned to my charge of my appointment, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to report that the Lodges are working in peace and harmony.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM S. EASTON, *D. D. G. M. Ninth District.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.

PRINCETON, ILL., September 22, 1873.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Masons, Illinois*:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Since my appointment as D. D. G. M. for the Tenth District, I have had no official call to visit any Lodge in my district.

A few of the members of Social Lodge No. 70 having let their appetites for artificial stimulants get rather the better of them, and not being able to see themselves as others see them, at the request of some good brethren of that Lodge, I paid them a visit, which, I am informed, has resulted in good, and hope and believe a general reformation will be the final result.

Fraternally and respectfully yours,

GEORGE CROSSLEY, *D. D. G. M. Tenth District.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.

To the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Dear Sir and Brother:—In accordance with the regulations governing District Deputy Grand Masters, I submit my annual report. My first duty was to notify all the Lodges comprising this, the Eleventh District, of my readiness to visit them officially when called upon.

Upon the reception of my commission, I received from you the charges preferred by several of the brethren of Steward Lodge No. 92 against their W. M. I immediately communicated with the brethren, and the case was settled satisfactorily without an official visit from me. All of which was reported to you at the time.

I am happy to report to you that no other official call has been made.

I have been called upon in several cases for decision on Masonic law. They being of minor importance, I decided them satisfactory to all parties.

On the 10th of January, I installed the officers of No. 113 in public, closing with a banquet, which was a very pleasant, and, I believe, a profitable meeting to the Craft.

On the 8th of February I visited No. 59, assisted in conferring the P. M. degree on their W. M. elect, and installed their officers, closing in harmony, followed with a fine supper.

I have been in communication and conversation with many of the brethren of this district during the past Masonic year, and hear of no discord or strife in any of the Lodges. I am of the opinion that the Craft are pursuing their labors harmoniously.

Congratulating you upon our prosperity in this Grand Jurisdiction, and hoping that you may always be held in the same high esteem,

I am fraternally your obedient servant,

H. G. CALHOUN, *D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.*

KEITHSBURG, September 5, 1873.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The counties of McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Masons for the State of Illinois:*

Dear Sir:—I have nothing of interest to report in my district that would be worth your attention. All the Lodges in my district were advised of my appointment, but there has been no demand for my services in any case. There was at one time a question of jurisdiction between two of the Lodges, but the brethren vindicated their reputation for good sense by settling it amicably.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

JOHN C. BAGBY, *D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.*

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Knox, Warren and Henderson.

J. C. McMURTRY, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.

To JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Masons in the State of Illinois:*

Most Worshipful Sir: Masonry in the district over which you were pleased to appoint me continues in a prosperous condition. Its course is not marked by any excitement, but its onward progress is secured by a conviction of its utility, and it

prosperity is therefore on a firm foundation. Rather retiring from than courting the attention of the world, it creates no wave of outward excitement. There have been few public demonstrations in my district, and no official visitations, no invitations to that effect having been extended. Whether good might not have been done by such visits, is a question which the Lodges themselves should answer. The expense attending them is the argument most frequently urged against them.

Peace reigns in our borders ; prosperity dwells in our Lodges.

Very fraternally,

WM. ROUNSEVILLE, D. D. G. M.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of McLean, DeWitt and Ford.

PAXTON, Ill., September 19, 1873.

HON. JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Dixon, Ill.* :

Will you accept this, an apology for report, due you as M. W. G. M. from me as D. D., of the Fifteenth Masonic District ?

I have been much out of health since August 1st, and sick since 26th ult. Now only able to say, that so far as known to me, all is well in Masonry in this district, except only the one unpleasantness of discipline, of which you have been fully informed.

I have enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to several Lodges, but only of fraternal character. I have also assisted brothers of other Lodges in the melancholy duty of burying their dead.

Since sickness above alluded to, I have been obliged to disappoint brothers who desired my aid in laying one corner stone and two Masonic burials.

Please accept my earnest fraternal congratulations upon the success which attended our beloved fraternity during the year of your administration as its chief officer, and excuse me from making the formal report due you and the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois.

Shall attend another session of the Grand Lodge if at all able.

Truly and Fraternally yours,

WILSON HOAG.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermillion.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, ESQ., *Dixon, Ill.* :

Dear Sir and M. W. G. Master :—Owing to an unusual and unexpected pressure of private business for the past few weeks, I must crave your indulgence for having neglected to report upon the condition of Masonry in the Sixteenth District until so late a date.

Immediately after having signified to you my acceptance of the commission of D. D. G. M. of this district, with which you were so kind as to honor me, I duly gave notice to the several Lodges in this district of my appointment and readiness to make them official visits and assist them to the extent of my ability in conducting the affairs of our noble order with "credit to ourselves and honor to the fraternity."

Since the installation of officers in the several Lodges for the present year, at which ceremony I had the honor of assisting at several of the Lodges, I have not been called upon to make any official visits. The best of harmony and concord seem to have prevailed throughout the year, with the exception of a few cases of which I was notified by letter, and which, having called to your attention at the time, with your advice have been happily settled without publicity.

At one time our Grand Secretary sent me the names of six Lodges in this District which had failed to make the proper returns to him. Upon my notification, the secretaries of all these Lodges, I believe, forwarded the proper returns.

Trusting that my attention to the subordinate duties of this district may be as satisfactory to you as your administration for the past six years cannot fail to be satisfactory to the fraternity of this State, I remain,

Yours respectfully and fraternally,

H. C. CLARKE, *D. D. G. M., Sixteenth District.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT, }
KANSAS, Ill., September 15, 1873. }

JAMES A. HAWLEY, ESQ., *G. M., Dixon, Ill.:*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:—Immediately after the receipt of my commission as D. D. G. M. for the Seventeenth District, I notified the several Lodges in the district, and of my readiness to visit them officially when requested.

I received a call from Pera Lodge No. 579, but owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I was unable to attend, but as you acted upon my suggestion, and invested R. W. Bro. WILSON HOAG with full power to preside in the case on hand, I have no doubt but that strict Masonic justice was accorded all parties. I have been in correspondence with nearly all the Lodges in this district, and also visited quite a number, and I believe I can report the Craft in a flourishing condition. Peace and harmony prevails.

Respectfully and fraternally yours.

W. H. BROWN, *D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M. EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT, }
DECATUR, ILL., September 30, 1873. }

JAMES A. HAWLEY, *M. W. Grand Master of Illinois:*

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:—In accordance with the usual custom, immediately upon receipt of my commission as District Deputy of the Eighteenth Masonic

District, I issued notice to all Lodges in my jurisdiction of the fact of my appointment, stating to them that I would visit them officially when desired. I have received many cordial invitations, to most of which I responded in person.

Many questions have been propounded, and so far as I can learn, answers given that were satisfactory, and I am of the opinion that the questions were not of sufficient importance to burden you with them.

With very few exceptions, there has been perfect harmony among the brethren and Lodges throughout this district, and those exceptions you have been made acquainted with by correspondence.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you upon the prosperity of our Order throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, and hoping that your future labors in our noble cause may be as pleasant as your past have been successful,

I am, truly and fraternally yours,

A. A. MURRAY, *D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.*

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.

To M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Masons of Illinois :*

Dear Sir :—I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. for the Nineteenth Masonic District of Illinois :

Upon receiving from you the appointment as District Deputy of the Nineteenth Masonic District, I immediately issued notices thereof to the several Lodges composing said district, and I am pleased to inform you that I have had but one official visit to make during the year, nothing of importance having occurred to disturb the peace and harmony of the Craft, except in one instance, that of Manito Lodge No. 476, which, in obedience to your suggestion I visited, February 6th, where, after a careful investigation of the facts in the case, and a little good counsel and advice, the trouble ceased, and I believe peace and harmony prevails throughout the district.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. FISHER, *D. D. G. M. Nineteenth Masonic District.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

The counties of Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.

MT. STERLING, ILL., September 1, 1873.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, *G. M. of G. L. of Illinois :*

Dear Sir and Brother :—I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of this, the Twentieth District :

In the early part of last December I had referred to me a case in Gill Lodge No. 382 for adjustment. I visited the Lodge and succeeded in settling the difficulty, and not having heard anything to the contrary, presume the brethren are dwelling

together in unity. I have had no special calls to visit any of the Lodges in my district, but have had many general invitations to do so, of which I have availed myself so far as I could do so.

I am happy to be able to report that peace and harmony amongst the Craft prevails throughout the Twentieth Masonic District, and that the Lodges generally are in a prosperous condition.

I cannot close my report without referring briefly to the loss my own Lodge has met with since my last report, in the death of two of its members—Bro. WALTER WITTY and Bro. JEROME ROSS—the former of whom departed this life on the 29th of April, and the latter on the 3d of May. Bro. WITTY was one of our oldest and most prominent physicians here, and was highly esteemed for his qualities of head and heart. Bro. ROSS was a young man, in the prime of life; was several years Secretary of Hardin Lodge, and also had served as its Senior Deacon and Junior Warden, and was an active member of our Chapter and Council. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and his death has left a void in our Masonic circle and in our community that cannot soon be filled. Sweet and precious is the memory of the good when they die, and fragrant as spicy gales from “Araby the blest” is the recollection of their virtues.

With assurances of deep regard,

I am, fraternally yours,

A. A. GLENN, D. D. G. M. *Twentieth District.*

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The counties of Adams and Hancock.

QUINCY, ILLS., September 1st, 1873.

To the M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois:

Agreeable to instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-first Masonic District.

On receipt of my commission, I issued a circular letter to all the Lodges in the District, notifying them of my appointment, and signifying my readiness to visit them when desired. I subjoined thereto sufficient of your instructions to Deputies to apprise all of what you desired, and requested from such Lodges as did not desire official visitation, information in writing of their condition and progress.

I regret to say, that none of the Lodges I did not visit, responded to my request (except Kingston No. 266). I attribute this, not so much to the lack of interest that Masons have in Masonry, but rather to the lack generally of a full appreciation of the *value* of such information. But few, comparatively, have been in positions to see and know the value of it from actual experience. In this, as in all else, the “Yankee” of it is, to *see* its utility to be convinced. May they get more light quickly!

I have visited officially the following Lodges, viz.: Bodley No. 1, Herman No. 39, Reclamation No. 54, Marcelline No. 114, Quincy No. 296, Benjamin No. 297, Luce No. 439, and Lambert No. 659, and received the honors due as your representative.

My business prevented me from visiting all I had intended to, but such as I did visit, except Reclamation No. 54, I found doing good work, and cautious in the selection of material, a good indication of the health of Lodges. From such information as I could gather unofficially, I think I may safely say, Masonry in the Twenty-first District is *generally* healthy and prosperous.

Of my visit to Reclamation Lodge No. 54, and my correspondence with its W. M., you have been duly apprised, and I do not deem it essential to review the same in this report. Not, I fear, until their substance is wasted, will they realize that in their Father's house is enough and to spare, and that they are no longer worthy to be called "thy son."

But few questions have been propounded, and those had previously been answered and settled by clearly defined law and usage, and I did not deem it necessary to trouble you with them.

June 24th, in company with Beausant Commandery No. 11, K. T., and Bodley Lodge No. 1, I visited Carthage, and joined the Masons of Hancock and adjoining counties in celebrating the Anniversary of St. John. Although the day was excessively warm, the heat was ignored in the enjoyment of true Carthaginian hospitality, and the day will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to participate.

R. W. Bro. Sanford was the orator of the day, and if Masonry needed a champion, it could find none better than he.

Before closing my report, I desire to tender to R. W. Bro. Robbins, S. G. W., and W. Bro. Hamilton and Bro. Manier, of Hancock Lodge No. 20, my sincere thanks for valuable assistance and information.

Congratulating you on the success that has attended your efforts in the supervision of the Craft, and thanking you for the honor you conferred on me,

I remain, fraternally, your obedient servant,

E. C. SELLECK,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-first Masonic District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The counties of Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.

GEO. W. DAVIS, District Deputy Grand Master. No report.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The counties of Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Illinois:*

In accordance with your instructions, I submit herewith my report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third District. On the 17th of October last, I constituted

Raymond Lodge No. 692, and installed its officers. I have not visited them since, but from information received, believe them to be prosperous and working harmoniously. On the 27th of December, by request, I visited Nokomis Lodge No. 456, and installed the officers. The installation was public, and after the ceremonies, followed by a bountiful supper, music and mirth. Altogether it was a very enjoyable occasion. I have been requested to be present and preside at a few trials during the year, but owing to a press of private business I was unable to do so. For the same reason, I have visited but very few Lodges in my District, and consequently cannot make as full report of their condition as I would be glad to do. I believe, however, that the Craft in this District are pursuing the even tenor of their way, and while not doing quite so much work as formerly, are doubtless exercising greater care in the selection of material.

Truly and fraternally yours,

GEO. M. RAYMOND,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.

M. W. JAS. A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Masons:*

Upon acceptance of commission as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fourth District, I issued the proper notices to the several Lodges in the District of my appointment, and readiness to attend to any duties required. I have made but one official visit during the year (and that upon your suggestion) to New Hope Lodge No. 620, in Clark county, of which report was made at the time, and nothing has occurred since requiring a further report. The several Lodges in this District are in a peaceful and prosperous condition.

The trouble in Oblong City Lodge No. 644 I have endeavored to settle. This matter was placed in my hands as Special Deputy by M. W. G. M. CREGIER, in May, 1872. July 4th, 1872, the W. M. of No. 644, informed me his business was such that he could not attend to the duties of the office, and had placed the Lodge in the charge of the S. W. August 31st, 1872, the labors of 644 were suspended by order of the G. M. No action was taken by the S. W., or any of the officers, until August 28th, 1873, at which time the offensive notice was retracted in the local paper of Crawford county. During the suspension of the labors of this Lodge, the J. W. died, and the S. W. was compelled to leave for parts unknown, being charged with the instigation of a terrible murder, by which a brother lost his life, and another awaits his trial in jail. This murder was not caused by any previous trouble in the Lodge. The W. M. informs me that if their charter is returned, there will be no further trouble in the Lodge, as the troublesome members are out of the way. I have recommended the return of the charter of No. 644.

All of which is respectfully referred.

J. L. McCULLOUGH,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.

CENTRALIA, September 15th, 1873.

M. W. JAS. A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Masons:*

It becomes my duty as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fifth Masonic District, to submit to you my annual report.

Upon the receipt of my commission, I immediately notified all the Lodges in the Twenty-fifth District of my appointment and readiness to visit them, should occasion require, or necessity compel. But the peace and tranquility which has prevailed among us has rendered it unnecessary to enforce discipline, except in such cases as have already been reported to you.

On the 4th of January, 1873, I visited Patoka Lodge No. 613, and installed their officers. This is among the younger Lodges of our jurisdiction, yet I am able to report that they work admirably, conforming closely to that adopted and recognized by our Grand Lodge. They are a model for many of our older Lodges to imitate.

On the 21st of January, at the request of the officers and members of Washington Lodge No. 55, located at Nashville, Washington county, I visited them, and by authority of a special dispensation from you, assisted by themselves and their visitors, we solemnly dedicated their hall, in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Holy Sts. John, to Free Masonry, Virtue and Universal Benevolence. Great credit is due Bro. Louis Kroughoff, who officiated as Grand Marshal on that occasion, conducting the procession in such a manner through the densely packed hall, so that not a single error or mistake occurred. I should do injustice to the wives and daughters of our brethren at Nashville, should I fail to mention that their fair hands prepared a banquet on that occasion which would do credit to the princes and rulers of olden times.

February 12th, at your suggestion, I visited Mason Lodge No. 217, and presided at the trial of one of its members, a full report of which has already been submitted.

On the 22d of July, also, at your request, I visited Oconee Lodge No. 392, in R. Worshipful Bro. G. M. Raymond's District. I found the members of that Lodge in an unfortunate condition, serious difficulties having grown out of two trials, which had taken place in their Lodge during the past year. After advising with them, it was thought all their difficulties could be adjusted at their next regular communication; but unfortunately such was not the case. On the 11th of August I visited them again, and presided at the trial of one of their members, the result of which has already been reported to you. I trust the experience of that trial will have a lasting effect on the members of that Lodge, and that they will now dwell together in unity.

It has been my fortune during the year to visit many of the Lodges in the District, and, with the exceptions named, all are in peace and harmony.

Thanking you for the confidence you have reposed in me, I am

Fraternally yours,

H. W. HUBBARD,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Bond, Clinton and Madison.

JOHN M. PEARSON, D. D. G. M. No report.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The counties of St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.

O'FALLON, September 13th, 1873.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Masons* :

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :—The time has passed when, according to my instructions, I should have made this report. This has been caused by circumstances over which us poor, frail, weak mortals have no control. I have been prostrated upon a sick bed, and am, at this time, almost too feeble to attempt making this report. Soon after you were pleased to honor me with the commission of D. D., I placed myself in communication with all the Lodges in my District; have visited as many as I could conveniently, and have heard from nearly all, and I am happy to say, that from all sources, (with but one exception), comes the glad tidings that all was well with the household of the faithful. This discordant tone arose from Monroe No. 28, Waterloo. This Lodge, as you are aware, has been in a dormant state for some three years, holding no meetings, doing no work, nor making any returns to the Grand Lodge. I wrote to the Lodge, but received no reply. I wrote to the last Secretary and W. M., that I could find in the Reports—no reply. I then addressed a letter to Bro. Geo. L. DETCH, an old resident and substantial Mason. From him I received an answer, the tone of which was not cheering in the least. This letter I enclosed to you, together with a letter from Bro. M. G. NIXON, W. M. of Columbia Lodge No. 474, to whom I had written for information in regard to No. 28. These letters, together with my own views, I laid before you, that you might be in possession of such information as would do to base such instructions as circumstances would seem to indicate. Your reply I received in due time, instructing me to visit the brethren of Waterloo, get as many together as possible, and see what could be done, and to save old No. 28, if possible. I at once notified the brethren, through Bro. DETCH, that I would meet them on Wednesday, 11th June. Went there according to appointment, could get but few together, held an informal meeting, heard a sorry tale of their troubles, and soon comprehended the situation. There appeared but one or two present but what expressed themselves in favor of giving up their charter upon the grounds that harmony never could be restored; that there did not exist the proper brotherly feeling, to ever warrant an effort to resuscitate the Lodge. We talked over matters earnestly for some time, when the brethren finally concluded as there being but few there, that it would be well to hold another meeting at a future time, when we could secure more of an expression. So, (by consent of the brethren), I fixed the 19th day of July for that meeting, and issued summonses in blank, over my own signature, for as many of the brethren as could conveniently be reached, and placed them in the hands of Bro. GEO. L. DETCH, to serve. On the 19th of July, I visited the brethren according to appointment, and found that but few summonses had been served, but after some exertion, we secured the requisite number to open a Lodge, and judging from the tone, I expected to close it for the last time; but things took a happy change,

and strange to say, before leaving that evening, an election was held, officers elected and installed, and old Monroe No. 28 aroused from her Rip Van Winkle sleep and again receiving the congratulations of her friends. The record of our proceedings was then carefully revised, Bro. **TOLBERT**, the W. M. elect, acting as Secretary, who made me out a certified copy and a pledge of his honor over his own signature, that all back dues owing to the Grand Lodge would be paid at its annual communication in October next, all of which I enclosed to you soon after my return home. Thus has this matter terminated so pleasing to us all.

I am proud to say that there are some solid men in old Monroe No. 28, and my association with them was of the most pleasant character.

The next event was the laying of the corner stone of the Home Literary Institute, at East St. Louis, August the 7th. This brought out the fraternity in very large numbers, and also all the curious. Everything appeared favorable; the day was clear and pleasant; the railways brought the brethren in on half fare for the round trip, and when the procession was formed, stretching out its long line, composed as it was of quite a variety of orders, societies and associations, all decorated with appropriate regalia and insignia, the gay colors of which, and the flying of banners, gave to the whole a gala appearance. When moving, it was like the assembling of the hosts of old Israel. Indeed it would require but a slight stretch of the imagination to feel that we realized the presence of that ever present Being, who manifested in so many instances his love for the Ancient Craft, near us on this occasion, overlooking and directing the work of the modern Craftsman. "It was a proud day in Egypt." The corner stone was laid as near high twelve as was possible, and I am happy to state all passed off without accident, or even a jar. The whole thing, I am pleased to say was a grand success.

Our distinguished Bro. **HIRAM W. HUBBARD** was with us, acting the part of Deputy Grand Master, and was my counsel and adviser. I found his advice good and timely, and both practical and reliable. I feel myself under great obligations to the brother.

East St. Louis Lodge No. 504.—The brethren of this Lodge, and upon whom so much depended, acted well their part. Their every movement, from the time the matter was laid before them to the finale, was characterized by an earnestness and enthusiasm seldom equalled, if ever excelled. Indeed it requires just such a combination of mental elements to actuate a community and produce the proper momentum.

Thus closes my second term as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-seventh District; and believe me, Most Worshipful Sir, that I shall ever feel grateful to you for the honors conferred, and the confidence reposed in me, and will often have occasion to recur with pleasure to the scenes and incidents of this term, and to the good understanding that has existed between us during our intercourse. With the highest regard, I am,

Very truly and fraternally your obedient servant,

B. J. VANCOURT,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

 TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.

MT. VERNON, ILL., September 19th, 1873.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master*:

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:—My report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-eighth District, for the past year, for want of any important events or circumstances to narrate may be very brief. Upon receipt of your commission, I immediately gave the required notice to the Lodges in my jurisdiction, but beyond the usual amount of decisions of questions of Masonic law, I have not been called upon to exercise the duties of my office in any instance, except as your proxy, to convene a special Grand Lodge, for the purpose of constituting Belle Rive Lodge No. 696, in Jefferson county, on the 7th day of November, 1872, of which I made special report to you at that time, and need not again allude to the same, further than to say that the brethren of that young Lodge take a deep interest in the work, and promise great usefulness. The ceremonies were of an interesting character, and were supplemented by a rich and bountiful repast, provided by the liberal brethren of Belle Rive Lodge, which all enjoyed, and making a day long to be remembered with pleasure.

I confess that I have not visited even a majority of the Lodges in my District, but I feel sure that if perfect peace and harmony did not prevail, I should have been informed thereof, and I know of no disturbance whatever.

All my decisions have been cheerfully acquiesced in, so far as I know, and I think I can safely report from my watch-tower, "all is well" in the Twenty-eighth.

With thanks for the honor you have conferred, and your many graceful courtesies during my official term, I now surrender to you my authority, and shall ever remain,

Your affectionate and fraternal friend,

C. H. PATTON,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

 TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.

FAIRFIELD, ILL., September 25th, A. D., 1873, A. L., 5873.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, Esq., *Dixon, Ill.*:

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.:—As your Deputy for the Twenty-ninth District, I have the pleasure of reporting Masonry in a very healthy condition, so far as I have been informed. I have not been called upon to visit any Lodges officially the past year, except Johnsonville, U. D. This Lodge I visited, by your suggestion to W. Bro. BUNCH, and assisted him and the Secretary in correcting their record. Their record had been badly kept, and showed a great deal of irregular work, though I am satisfied the work, in reality, was done regular, as their minutes now will show.

I hope this error will not debar Johnsonville Lodge, U D., from obtaining a charter at our next Grand Communication, as they have worked zealously, and have all the facilities for building up a live, healthy Lodge.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

L. D. BENNETT,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

The counties of Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

CAIRO, ILL., September 20th, 1873.

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, *Grand Master of Masons:*

The condition of our beloved order in the Thirtieth District, is, so far as I am informed, satisfactory.

I have had no complaints or rumors of trouble among the Craft, until near the close of the year, when charges were preferred against the Master of Cave-in-Rock Lodge No. 444.

With the assistance of W. Bro. JAS. S. REARDON, and acting under your commission, these charges were fully investigated, and proper report made.

I have not been called upon officially in any other instance, and presume that peace and harmony prevail throughout the District.

Fraternally submitted.

P. W. BARCLAY,

D. D. G. M., Thirtieth District.

J.

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

FOR 1873-1874.

FIRST DISTRICT.

EDWIN POWELL, Chicago, Cook County.

"South Chicago" and all that part of Cook county lying south of the Chicago river and east of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

SECOND DISTRICT.

T. T. GURNEY, Chicago, Cook County.

All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying south of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago and North Western R. R. and west of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

THIRD DISTRICT.

D. A. CASHMAN, Chicago, Cook County.

All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying north of the Fulton Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. B. BABCOCK, Marengo, McHenry County.

The counties of Kane, McHenry and Lake.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

L. L. MUNN, Freeport, Stephenson County.

The counties of Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

J. C. SMITH, Galena, Jo Daviess County.

The counties of Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN D. CRABTREE, Dixon, Lee County.

The counties of Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

PERRY A. ARMSTRONG, Morris, Grundy County.

The counties of Kendall, Dupage, Will and Grundy.

NINTH DISTRICT.

W. S. EASTON, Ottawa, LaSalle County.

The counties of LaSalle and Livingston.

TENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE CROSSLEY, Princeton, Bureau County.

The counties of Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

H. G. CALHOUN, Keithsburg, Mercer County.

The counties of Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

JOHN C. BAGBY, Rushville, Schnyler County.

The counties of McDonough, Fulton and Schnyler.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. C. McMURTRY, Henderson, Knox County.

The counties of Knox, Warren and Henderson.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

WM. ROUNSEVILLE, Peoria, Peoria County.

The counties of Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

WILSON HOAG, Paxton, Ford County.

The counties of McLean, DeWitt and Ford.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

HASWELL C. CLARK, Kankakee, Kankakee County.

The counties of Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

W. H. BROWN, Kansas, Edgar County.

The counties of Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. A. MURRAY, Decatur, Macon County.

The counties of Platt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN BENNETT, Petersburg, Menard County.

The counties of Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

A. A. GLENN, Mt. Sterling, Brown County.

The counties of Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

E. C. SELLECK, Quincy, Adams County.

The counties of Adams and Hancock.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

GEO. W. DAVIS, Carrollton, Greene County.

The counties of Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

GEO. M. RAYMOND, Litchfield, Montgomery County.

The counties of Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN L. McCULLOUGH, Olney, Richland County.

The counties of Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

H. W. HUBBARD, Centralia, Marion County.

The counties of Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

JNO. M. PEARSON, Godfrey, Madison County.

The counties of Bond, Clinton and Madison.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

B. J. VAN COURT, O'Fallon, St. Clair County.

The counties of St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

C. H. PATTON, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County.

The counties of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

L. D. BENNETT, Fairfield, Wayne County.

The counties of Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

P. W. BARCLAY, Cairo, Alexander County.

The counties of Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

K.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

ANCIENT CRAFT MASONS commence their era with the creation of the World, calling it *Anno Lucis* (A. L.) "in the year of Light."

SCOTCH RITE, same as Ancient Craft, except the Jewish chronology is used, *Anno Mundi*, (A. M.) "in the year of the World."

ROYAL ARCH MASONS date from the year the second temple was commenced by Zerubbabel, *Anno Inventionis* (A. Inv.) "in the year of the Discovery."

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS date from the year in which the temple of Solomon was completed, *Anno Depositionis* (A. Dep.) "in the year of the Deposit."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR commence their era with the organization of their Order, *Anno Ordinis*, (A. O.) "in the year of the Order."

RULES FOR MASONIC DATES.

1. Ancient Craft—Add 4000 to the common time. Thus: 1873 and 4000—5873.
2. Scotch Rite.—Add 3760 to the common era. Thus: 1873 and 3760—5633.
3. Royal Arch—Add 530 years to the vulgar year. Thus: 1873 and 530—2403.
4. Royal and Select Masters.—Add 1000 to the common time. Thus: 1873 and 1000—2873.
5. Knights Templar.—From the Christian era take 1118. Thus: 1118 from 1873—755.

THE PRESENT.

Year of the Lord, A.: D.: 1873—Christian Era.

Year of Light, A.: L.: 5873.—Ancient Craft.

Year of the World, A.: M.: 5633.—Scotch Rite.

Year of the Discovery, A.: Inv.: 2403.—Royal Arch.

Year of the Deposit, A.: Dep.: 2873.—Royal and Select Masters.

Year of the Order, A.: O.: 755—Knights Templar.

L.

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Alschuler, Simon.....	40	Feb. 13, 1873	Burner, E. P.....	464	Jan. 29, 1873
Admire, T. H.....	50	Nov. 15, 1872	Bryden, John.....	498	April 19, 1873
Allmon, A. W.....	130	Oct. 14, 1872	Brubeck, Edward S...	585	Mar. 24, 1873
Atchison, Henry H...	181	July 1, 1873	Baker, Enos.....	600	Feb. 13, 1873
Angin, Abel.....	349	March 1, 1873	Roal, A. J.....	608	Nov. 28, 1872
Anderson, James.....	385	Jan. 8, 1873	Blackburn, James H...	620	Feb. 16, 1873
Averill, Frederick W...	417	Sept. 30, 1872	Benington, W. H. H...	675	Jan. 21, 1873
Aird, William.....	503	July 10, 1873			
Anderson, John.....	506	July 30, 1873	Crain, Hiram.....	3	Mar. 20, 1873
			Cooper, C. C.....	17	Jan. —, 1873
Babau, Peter.....	4	July 28, 1873	Cloud, Joseph B.....	19	Dec. 31, 1872
Brackett, Charles W...	15	Dec. 7, 1872	Childs, George M.....	20	Sept. 26, 1872
Browne, Edwin.....	29	Feb. 24, 1873	Curry, Davis H.....	23	May 17, 1873
Booth, Herman D.....	33	Oct. 4, 1872	Cunningham, Wm. J...	30	April 2, 1873
Bishop, John E.....	51	Jan. 11, 1873	Crockett, Francis.....	33	Jan. 6, 1873
Brown, V. S.....	61	June 20, 1873	Collins, James A.....	33	Jan. 15, 1873
Brackett, A. A.....	71	May 10, 1873	Callaway, Levi H.....	34	April 19, 1873
Black, J. C.....	76	Oct. 18, 1872	Cox, Jefferson R.....	38	Oct. 19, 1872
Barrows, Rush R.....	97	Feb. 21, 1873	Catcott, George.....	46	June 28, 1873
Benjamin, Henry.....	124	Sept. 5, 1872	Cantrell, Tilman B...	64	May 13, 1873
Burnett, John M.....	128	Mar. 10, 1873	Cowan, N.....	79	Oct. 12, 1872
Bishop, Willis F.....	151	Mar. 25, 1873	Carmichael, John W...	91	July 16, 1873
Bradley, Hudson.....	152	Unknown.	Coulter, John R.....	112	May 20, 1873
Bradshaw, Cyrus A...	162	Oct. 12, 1872	Campbell, Joseph.....	114	Nov. 3, 1872
Bottom, Lee.....	162	Dec. 4, 1872	Crawford, William...	128	Mar. 24, 1873
Brown, John J.....	163	Oct. 25, 1872	Carney, T. J.....	134	Unknown.
Barr, John F.....	204	May 10, 1873	Cress, Charles.....	134	Feb. —, 1873
Beidelman, George...	206	April 26, 1873	Calvert, Francis.....	134	Sept. 4, 1872
Baker, James.....	216	Sept. —, 1872	Crandall, Talmadge A.	166	Feb. 22, 1873
Brown, John.....	239	Jan. 17, 1873	Conkey, M. B.....	199	Jan. 30, 1873
Becker, C. G.....	271	Dec. —, 1872	Clayton, Charles P...	200	June 24, 1873
Bradman, Francis M...	279	Unknown.	Curtis, Sidney.....	209	Feb. 2, 1873
Brown, George.....	280	Jan. 14, 1873	Campbell, James H...	241	Mar. 13, 1873
Blanc, C. B.....	353	Jan. 6, 1873	Clonson, Hugo L.....	235	Jan. 5, 1873
Baughman, Isaiah.....	356	Feb. —, 1873	Cline, John D.....	272	Jan. 7, 1873
Burns, Willis.....	365	Sept. 17, 1872	Collins, J. W.....	280	Aug. 12, 1873
Bowman, Charles H...	394	Jan. 6, 1873	Case, David B.....	303	Unknown.
Breidt, Julius.....	410	Oct. 12, 1872	Cuthbertson, James...	311	Feb. 1, 1873
Bigelow, Henry W....	438	Feb. 8, 1873	Charlton, R.....	332	Unknown.

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Cummins, Solon.....	338	June 3, 1873	Gillam, John P.....	154	Feb. —, 1873
Cole, Rairay.....	405	Dec. 22, 1872	Green, George.....	213	Unknown.
Carrithers, James T....	421	Feb. 2, 1873	Gillis, William.....	310	Feb. —, 1873
Crea, James Nelson....	422	June 4, 1873	Garigues, I. L.....	342	Unknown.
Clumpha, William.....	438	Feb. 26, 1873	Glover, John W.....	344	Oct. 31, 1872
Closson, John.....	443	Sept. 17, 1872	Gintz, Peter.....	377	Jan. 5, 1873
Carr, James W.....	446	Feb. —, 1873	Gray, John.....	392	Aug. 6, 1873
Culbreth, F. M.....	458	Mar. 10, 1873	Gannon, John.....	424	Sept. 23, 1872
Culver, F. A.....	504	Jan. 18, 1873	Goodsell, Alling F....	445	Feb. 24, 1873
Curtis, Charles.....	538	Aug. 3, 1872	Gordon, Stewart.....	497	Feb. —, 1873
Carter, Wm. S.....	634	Aug. 29, 1873	Griffith, H. G.....	508	Mar. —, 1873
Chase, Jacob.....	637	Nov. 25, 1872	Gage, Daniel Atwood..	611	June 29, 1873
Clay, G. W.....	650	Unknown.	Gamble, James E.....	611	Sept. —, 1872
Curry, Josiah W.....	681	June 21, 1873	Graham, Wm. W.....	634	Dec. 13, 1872
			Grimes, Albert L.....	696	Dec. 1, 1872
Demarce, Samuel.....	1	Aug. 24, 1873			
Demarce, L. H.....	9	Oct. 10, 1872	Hickox, Adison.....	4	Jan. 10, 1873
Doolittle, Harry J....	60	Dec. 24, 1872	Huntington, Geo. L....	4	Unknown.
Denjee, Joseph.....	106	Dec. —, 1872	Handy, Thomas.....	8	May 30, 1873
Dennison, Amos.....	122	June 8, 1873	Hazen, Theodore S....	14	Mar. 22, 1873
Daws, Edward.....	128	Nov. 5, 1872	Hibbard, Elias.....	27	Jan. 8, 1873
Davenport, J. V.....	130	April 9, 1873	Horine, Mathias T....	23	Dec. 14, 1872
Dunning, Warren C....	201	Aug. 7, 1873	Haines, George F.....	33	April 10, 1873
Dudley, Henry.....	293	Aug. 11, 1873	Howe, Isaac G.....	34	Sept. 5, 1872
Dodds, Benjamin A....	354	Jan. —, 1873	Holloway, John B....	38	Unknown.
Dailey, J. B.....	436	Dec. —, 1872	Haggard, D. B.....	38	Dec. 9, 1872
Dudman, Robert.....	486	Jan. 28, 1873	Harbert, J. D.....	43	Sept. 28, 1872
Delorme, Louis A.....	504	Sept. 18, 1872	Hawks, J. T.....	43	Dec. 18, 1872
Davis, George W.....	504	June 22, 1873	Henly, Madison.....	44	Jan. 16, 1873
Day, W. R.....	508	Oct. 24, 1872	Hovey, M. L.....	49	Sept. 6, 1872
Dorsey, James M.....	539	April 28, 1873	Huffman, J. F.....	58	July 10, 1873
Denison, Amos.....	675	Unknown.	Howard, S. D.....	78	Feb. 17, 1873
			Henenger, Cyrus.....	88	Oct. 16, 1872
Edwards, Henry C....	59	Jan. 8, 1873	Harland, Jehu.....	116	Unknown.
Edgar, C. C.....		Unknown.	Hammond, W. W.....	134	Unknown.
Edwards, George W....	211	July 4, 1873	Hudson, Bradley....	152	Unknown.
Elliott, Arthur W.....	249	Aug. 25, 1873	Harris, James L.....	161	Feb. 3, 1873
Egar, H. H.....	260	Aug. 16, 1873	Herrick, Carlos.....	187	June 28, 1873
Evans, Rev. Robert B..	525	Nov. 15, 1872	Hanna, Wm. H.....	196	Jan. 15, 1873
Eccles, James.....	526	April 24, 1873	Haskell, Frederick....	209	Aug. 13, 1873
			Harris, Bushrod W....	216	Sept. —, 1872
Farntenkiler, John...	25	Dec. 27, 1872	Hurd, Joseph C.....	239	April 8, 1873
Fisher, Archibald.....	86	Feb. 4, 1873	Herrick, O. Q.....	280	Aug. 19, 1873
Flavell, George W.....	141	Aug. 6, 1873	Hewins, Levi T.....	316	July 26, 1873
Fisher, Wm. I. N.....	149	Jan. 28, 1873	Hawley, George W....	318	April 18, 1873
Foster, John A.....	228	April 21, 1873	Holland, John M.....	342	Unknown.
Foster, James.....	239	May 26, 1873	Hartwell, Winthrop D.	409	May 30, 1873
Fligor, James K.....	241	May 3, 1873	Hamilton, Milton L....	422	Aug. 22, 1873
Fox, Aaron D.....	255	June 21, 1873	Horstman, John H....	494	Dec. 20, 1872
Flood, Martin.....	257	July 27, 1873	Harlan, N. W.....	508	April —, 1870
Forbes, Wm.....	264	Jan. 22, 1873	Houst, Jacob C.....	530	June 14, 1873
Foster, Asa.....	444	Nov. 16, 1872	Hillis, Samuel.....	561	Feb. 21, 1873
Flannigan, Samuel E..	630	Unknown.	Hoover, David.....	596	Feb. 2, 1873
			Hamrick, Wm.....	683	May 14, 1873
Gratton, David.....	3	April 21, 1873			
Gohman, Daniel.....	8	May 13, 1873	Irion, Silas.....	681	Jan. 2, 1873
Griswold, A. P.....	8	June 1, 1873	Irion, Christ J.....	555	Jan. 19, 1873
Griffith, Stephen.....	38	Unknown.	Irwin, John.....	602	Oct. 14, 1872
Good, Michael R.....	59	Oct. 13, 1872			
Grunendyke, Samuel..	130	April 2, 1873	Jones, James S.....	38	Oct. 27, 1872

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Johnson, Eliakim.....	114	April 1, 1873	Mannaugh, Wm.....	164	Aug. 20, 1873
Jones, Foster.....	189	Sept. 8, 1872	Montgomery, Chris....	168	Dec. 23, 1872
Jackson, William.....	280	Dec. 6, 1872	Monroe, Chris. L.....	181	June 16, 1873
Junzin L. A.....	310	Aug. 14, 1873	Meek, Daniel.....	185	Mar. 16, 1873
Jones, Wm. A.....	317	May 8, 1873	Murphy, Clarence H....	185	Mar. 22, 1873
Jenks, J. W.....	320	Nov. 15, 1872	Morey, A. L.....	189	Feb. 8, 1873
Jones, W. A.....	498	Unknown.	McKinney, Thos. G....	221	April 28, 1873
Jackson, James M....	503	July 10, 1873	Moore, Charles E.....	240	Feb. 22, 1873
Jacobs, Benj. F.....	565	Feb. 8, 1873	McClay, E. W.....	247	Mar. 9, 1873
Jennings, F. H.....	620	Dec. 27, 1872	Metcalf, Thomas.....	257	April 17, 1873
King, Lyman.....	8	Dec. 27, 1872	Mowry, Winsor A.....	271	June 1, 1873
Killpatrick, Samuel..	46	Nov. 26, 1872	Morton, Thomas.....	308	Aug. 17, 1873
Keslar, Andrew J.....	63	June 25, 1873	McClure, J. W.....	320	Mar. 2, 1873
King, N. S.....	90	Unknown.	McCauley, Joshua....	334	Feb. 16, 1873
Ketchum, Eli M.....	97	July 28, 1873	Merrill, Spafford.....	346	Mar. 5, 1873
Kormundy, Louis A....	209	Dec. 15, 1872	McCord, Wm. M.....	375	Unknown.
Kentsinger, William..	485	Oct. 27, 1872	McClelland, G. W.....	402	Aug. 12, 1873
Loeffler, Charles.....	13	Sept. 23, 1872	Mitchell, John.....	438	Feb. 25, 1873
Locke, Thomas.....	27	Aug. 8, 1873	McElme, John E.....	439	Aug. 3, 1873
Lingford, Robert.....	36	May 24, 1873	McClary, John M.....	443	May 24, 1873
Lynde, Cornelius, Sr..	57	May 17, 1873	Mead, Elias.....	515	Feb. —, 1873
Lyons, John.....	70	Dec. 21, 1872	Miller, Alonzo.....	515	May 16, 1873
Lane, David.....	90	May 1, 1873	Mould, Thomas.....	576	July 17, 1873
Lee, Elisha.....	117	April 12, 1873	Matteson, Orville B....	584	April 12, 1873
Lowden, Wm. D.....	119	Jan. 19, 1873	Meserve, Curtis C.....	611	Feb. 8, 1873
Lawrence, Walter.....	203	Unknown.	McFarland, John.....	638	July 8, 1873
Lamphier, George.....	213	Sept. 4, 1873	McHatton, James H....	648	Oct. 21, 1872
Lawrence, J. W.....	241	Dec. 20, 1872	Mayo, H. H.....	658	Aug. 16, 1873
Laws, C. A.....	251	Feb. 27, 1873	Norton, Wm. E.....	207	Aug. 31, 1872
Lionberger, A. P.....	235	Aug. 10, 1873	Noble, George F.....	210	Feb. 3, 1873
Lowman, John.....	307	Dec. 24, 1872	Newman, Spencer A....	256	Mar. 10, 1873
Love, Samuel.....	347	Jan. 17, 1873	Neftzgar, Michael.....	317	Nov. 3, 1872
Lakin, Noah.....	359	Jan. 28, 1873	O'Kean, M.....	140	April 30, 1873
Laughlin, William.....	449	Feb. 12, 1873	Owen, H. N.....	158	Unknown.
Lounley, Peter.....	451	Dec. 27, 1872	Olinger, Samuel.....	208	July 11, 1873
Leigh, E. H.....	559	Sept. —, 1872	Odell, Enos.....	222	Sept. 26, 1872
Long, George.....	596	Nov. 6, 1872	Pace, John H.....	31	Aug. 15, 1873
Laurance, Thomas....	678	Jan. 5, 1873	Parker, Henry.....	33	—, 1867
Mahler, John C.....	15	Aug. 31, 1873	Paul, John.....	40	Sept. 25, 1872
Montgomery, Enoch..	16	Unknown.	Patterson, Robert A....	47	Feb. 3, 1873
Morrison, John.....	28	Dec. 20, 1872	Page, John J.....	53	Feb. 28, 1873
McKinney, Thomas....	29	Feb. 8, 1873	Pratt, James A.....	58	April 8, 1873
Mires, John, Jr.....	38	June 13, 1873	Phelps, Albert.....	65	Mar. 6, 1873
Miller, James.....	43	Sept. 23, 1872	Pierce, Silas L.....	97	Aug. 12, 1873
McCaleb, S. M.....	68	Nov. 1, 1872	Prince, John.....	122	Oct. 26, 1872
McMillan, Jno. C.....	76	Feb. 11, 1873	Patten, James R.....	133	Jan. 2, 1873
Miller, Orville.....	76	Feb. 22, 1873	Price, Samuel S.....	137	Jan. 17, 1873
McAtee, Morton S....	86	Jan. 13, 1873	Preston, Avery R.....	160	Mar. 30, 1873
McReynolds, R.....	88	Nov. 14, 1872	Pettee, Geo. W.....	209	Aug. 9, 1873
McClelland, Peter.....	127	Sept. 1, 1872	Parish, John L.....	236	May 10, 1873
McElvain, John.....	137	Mar. 23, 1873	Pershin, Jacob.....	235	Unknown.
Marsh, N. B.....	138	Dec. 17, 1872	Putnam, John.....	278	Dec. 23, 1873
Miller, Vincent D.....	144	Sept. 18, 1872	Putnam, W. D.....	278	Feb. 17, 1873
Miser, Henry.....	149	Nov. 3, 1872	Patterson, Nils.....	302	May 30, 1873
Mourer, Wm. J.....	155	Jan. 3, 1873	Park, John P.....	313	Sept. 18, 1872
McKachnie, Thomas..	155	July 9, 1873	Power, James W.....	398	Nov. 19, 1872
Mannaugh, James H....	164	Feb. 27, 1873	Parker, George.....	457	Nov. 23, 1872

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Penrow, Levi.....	457	May 23, 1873	Standring, Geo.....	356	Nov. 19, 1872
Perryman, J. B.	513	Oct. 18, 1872	Sinclair, Wm. B.....	422	Oct. 29, 1872
Potticary, James.....	671	Oct. 4, 1872	Sheror, John.....	444	Oct. 22, 1871
Roach, James G.....	8	Jan. 3, 1873	Short, W. H. H.....	450	Jan. 2, 1873
Rouse, Rudolphus....	15	April 30, 1873	Shurlock, John C....	457	Jan. 1, 1873
Remann, Frederick....	16	June 17, 1873	Snyder, Isaac L.....	464	Feb. 14, 1873
Roberts, Wm. F.....	29	Aug. 15, 1873	Shanks, M. V.....	467	Nov. 21, 1872
Ruff, Caspar, Sr.....	39	Jan. 24, 1873	Sharp, Joseph.....	498	Nov. 4, 1872
Ross, Jerome B.....	44	May 3, 1872	Scott, Benjamin F..	499	Nov. —, 1872
Roberts, Perry.....	86	Jan. 14, 1873	Smith, J. F.....	510	Nov. 8, 1872
Routzahn, John A....	96	Unknown.	Stevenson, James....	562	Oct. 6, 1872
Richardson, Harvey...	122	May 12, 1873	Schlopp, Peter, Jr....	643	April 9, 1873
Riblet, Henry.....	126	Jan. 3, 1873	Shaw, Joseph C.....	663	Feb. 8, 1873
Russell, C. W.....	160	Sept. 9, 1871	Smith Wm. L.....	672	Jan. 16, 1873
Ryan, John B.....	201	Mar. 10, 1873	Todd, William.....	117	April 1, 1873
Rodiffer, David.....	216	Dec. —, 1872	Titus, Daniel R.....	125	Mar. —, 1873
Rosignal, Philip.....	239	July 9, 1873	Taylor, J. R.....	127	Jan. 25, 1873
Ross, Thos. L.....	272	Jan. 1, 1873	Terry, P. G.....	140	Unknown.
Rossman, John V. R..	311	July 15, 1873	Thompson, Edward...	145	May 20, 1873
Rynerson, Isaac H....	332	April 14, 1873	Taylor, S. W.....	150	Feb. 4, 1873
Rundel, D. J.....	392	Jan. 31, 1873	Trimble, Silas C.....	222	July 23, 1873
Robbins, Milton.....	394	Dec. 6, 1872	Treadwell, A. J.....	293	Sept. 14, 1873
Ransom, A. G.....	568	Unknown.	Taylor, Wm. R.....	368	Aug. 2, 1873
Robards, James H....	574	Sept. 5, 1872	Townsend, A. K. P....	440	Jan. 14, 1873
Riford, Ira B.....	596	July 15, 1873	Taylor, Martin.....	538	April 6, 1873
Smith, John W.....	4	Aug. 18, 1873	Tenney, Horace M....	584	April 6, 1873
Shartel, Geo. T.....	8	Oct. 26, 1872	Turner, Leonard ..	592	May 7, 1873
Sanderson, Cyrus....	3	June 29, 1873	Trotty, Frank.....	654	May 24, 1873
Smith, Francis W.....	15	July 12, 1873	Ungles, Wilford J....	113	Mar. 15, 1873
Spears, Henry C.....	19	Nov. 16, 1872	Vanmatre, Amasa	107	Feb. 26, 1873
Smith, Samuel C.....	20	Feb. 3, 1873	Van Meter, Henry....	203	May 21, 1873
Stookey, Simon J.....	24	Oct. —, 1872	Vallequett Thos. L. A.	393	Dec. 27, 1872
Spencer, Peleg S.....	38	Unknown.	Vannettar, Elijah....	396	June 2, 1873
Sheldon, O.....	43	Mar. 26, 1873	Van Cleave, H. H.....	400	July 6, 1873
Stilgebouer, Solomon.	53	Feb. 27, 1873	Woolley, Jacob B....	15	Aug. 25, 1873
Sager, Winne J.....	60	July 21, 1873	Williams, Levi.....	31	Nov. 20, 1872
Smith, Ezra.....	75	Sept. 26, 1872	Weber, Wendelin....	39	Mar. 12, 1873
Stewart, Francis A....	76	May 8, 1873	Witty, Walter W.....	44	April 29, 1873
Stanger, John.....	96	Unknown.	Ward, James.....	45	Feb. 23, 1873
Smith, Samuel, Sr....	100	Sept. 14, 1872	Wardell, Wm. T.....	71	May 12, 1873
Snead, Hamilton.....	123	Jan. 25, 1873	Walker, W. S. C.....	89	Feb. 11, 1873
Snead, Ezekiel.....	137	Sept. 1, 1872	Wilshire, Wash.....	91	Dec. 13, 1872
Stephenson, W. J.....	153	April 12, 1873	Wells, Luke.....	92	Feb. 18, 1873
Shirts, Henry.....	158	Unknown.	Wells, Mathew G....	106	Feb. 1, 1873
Saylor, Wm. F.....	175	Mar. —, 1873	Williams, John H....	110	May 22, 1873
Saunders, Abram.....	193	Sept. 11, 1872	Welch, Edwin.....	158	Unknown.
Sampson, L. W.....	194	April —, 1873	Wilcox, Alvin C.....	175	May 11, 1873
Smith, Thomas M.....	198	July 17, 1873	Wenthe, Charles....	182	May 7, 1873
Sisson, Gustavus S....	201	Mar. 7, 1873	Walker, Frederick ..	208	Unknown.
Surplus, Charles.....	209	Feb. 7, 1873	Webster, J. C.....	210	Mar. 6, 1873
Smith, Samuel.....	210	Feb. 22, 1873	Wilson, John.....	211	July 24, 1873
Stacher, Josiah.....	220	Dec. 26, 1872	Wood, Alfred I.....	236	Oct. 4, 1872
Smith, James P.....	254	April 16, 1873	Wood, Beader.....	319	Jan. 26, 1873
Schnitzler, Robert....	277	June 8, 1873	Walker, W. S.....	339	June —, 1873
Stultz, Leanhard.....	315	Feb. 14, 1873	Warmouth, E.....	356	Unknown.
Seel, Peter.....	335	Jan. 11, 1873	Watson, Thomas B....	359	Aug. 23, 1873
Stephenson, James....	337	Sept. 1, 1872			
Shreves, David.....	350	Dec. 25, 1872			

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Weaver, Josiah	366	Dec. 11, 1872	Warford, Hamilton...	468	Aug. 23, 1873
Walton, James.	390	Feb. 24, 1873	Weeks, Aaron.....	531	May 15, 1873
Wilson, James L.....	404	Unknown.	Waterman, John.....	538	Aug. 23, 1873
Wilson, James M.. ...	406	Dec. 8, 1872	Wilson, R. M.....	610	Unknown.
Wayne, Alexander C..	439	Feb. 25, 1873	Williams, James.....	613	May 1, 1873
Whittenburg, Henry..	452	May 10, 1873			
Wood, William.....	459	May 29, 1873	Young, Andrew.....	15	Feb. 22, 1873
Wilson, William.....	459	Unknown.	Young, George.....	403	Jan. 7, 1873

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SUSPENSIONS.

INDEFINITE—For Non-Payment of Dues.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Alexander, Wm. H....	3	Oct. 21, 1872	Bomgarner, Oscar....	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Adams, Wm. H.	33	June 20, 1873	Benn, John.....	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Acrum, John B.....	33	June 20, 1873	Baldertson, Joseph....	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Allen, J. S.	33	June 20, 1873	Bourdette, G. L.....	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Alexander, Calvin C...	42	Aug. 15, 1873	Bureh, Samnel E.....	112	Dec. 10, 1873
Abell, Lewis.....	46	April 30, 1873	Brown, George F.	124	Jan. 21, 1873
Anno, P. S.	58	Feb. 17, 1873	Bartlett, Warren.....	133	April 9, 1873
Adams, Hall C.....	90	July 15, 1873	Beaupree, Charles E...	144	Jan. 15, 1873
Allen, S. T.	90	July 15, 1873	Burrill, Thomas J.....	157	Oct. 5, 1872
Alexander, Thomas W.	136	Dec. 21, 1872	Ball, John M.....	165	Dec. 16, 1872
Alex, Christ	182	July 3, 1873	Best, Ambrose S.	176	Aug. 26, 1873
Allen, J. W.	218	Dec. 14, 1872	Brady, Michael.....	176	Aug. 26, 1873
Arnold, I. M.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872	Berlin, C. F.	182	July 3, 1873
Armstrong, David....	253	Aug. 16, 1873	Blandow, Wm.....	182	July 3, 1873
Ayles, Elias.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Breaton, David A.....	240	Mar. 10, 1873
Amet, Charles L.....	411	Nov. 22, 1872	Burr, A. G.	240	Mar. 10, 1873
Artz, F. Reynolds....	420	Mar. 12, 1873	Bennett, C. C.	244	Sept. 3, 1872
Ayer, Howarth.....	432	Jan. 9, 1873	Bliss, A.	244	Sept. 3, 1872
Alla, Louis	438	Aug. 27, 1873	Bowman, J. C.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Averill, A. W.	496	Sept. 14, 1872	Boyles, P.	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Atwood, T. W.	591	Aug. 22, 1873	Bond, Wm. G.....	253	Aug. 16, 1873
Aldrich, Orlando W...	628	May 9, 1873	Blake, J. W.....	254	Aug. 27, 1873
Atkinson, James.....	638	June 14, 1873	Baker, E. F.....	259	April 12, 1873
Allen, Merrit.....	638	June 14, 1873	Bascom, Joseph.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873
Babb, Henry R.....	3	Oct. 21, 1872	Berg, Samuel R.....	331	Mar. 1, 1873
Burkholder, John K...	15	Feb. 10, 1873	Bowen, H. S.....	347	Nov. 14, 1872
Barnes, Enoch.....	16	June 9, 1873	Brooks, Wm. P.....	354	Jan. 10, 1873
Brown, A. M.....	27	April 12, 1873	Barton, J. R. M.....	364	Oct. 26, 1872
Banker, E. W.....	33	June 20, 1873	Bolt, G. W.....	405	Sept. 2, 1872
Beatie, D. C.....	33	June 20, 1873	Burroughs, John F....	415	Nov. 13, 1872
Bowen, J. E.....	33	June 20, 1873	Bolt, Wm. M.....	423	Jan. 10, 1873
Bunker, C. J.	33	June 20, 1873	Bridges, Wm. I.	446	Feb. 5, 1873
Butler, Henry.....	33	June 20, 1873	Bruner, John S.	456	May 7, 1873
Barcoli, F. P.....	46	April 30, 1873	Barrett, D. F.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873
Beck, Jacob.....	51	Nov. 14, 1872	Bently, W. H.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873
Bruffett, G. M.....	58	Aug. 2, 1873	Best, J. H.....	478	May 15, 1873
Bates, W. A.....	58	Aug. 2, 1873	Bleler, B. F.....	478	May 15, 1873
Brock, John E.....	76	Jan. 5, 1873	Barr, Geo.....	478	May 15, 1873
Bigelow, E. H.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Bowie, Wm.....	478	May 15, 1873
Burks, G. W.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Brotherton, Wm.....	478	May 15, 1873
Byrnes, James T.....	90	Sept. 17, 1872	Beesley, J. M.....	494	April 3, 1873
Barnes, W. F.....	90	Aug. 5, 1873	Biggs, John.....	494	April 3, 1873
			Buchecker, Thomas...	505	July 5, 1873

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Banks, J. N.....	508	Aug. 29, 1873	Daniels, Summers.....	3	Oct. 21, 1872
Butcher, Geo. W.....	513	May 8, 1873	Dexter, John H.....	9	Aug. 5, 1873
Brewster, Wm. S.....	524	May 19, 1873	Day, L. L.....	46	April 30, 1873
Briscoe, J. W.....	551	July 5, 1873	Donigan, Frank.....	46	July 30, 1873
Bristol, G. D.....	558	April 2, 1873	Davis, J. B.....	85	Oct. 15, 1872
Borden, Daniel.....	591	Aug. 22, 1873	Davis, R. M.....	85	Oct. 15, 1873
Buckley, Jos. T.....	662	April 5, 1873	Davis, Wm. H.....	123	Aug. 12, 1873
Brake, Paul.....	667	April 26, 1873	Dulaney, Wm. L.....	133	April 9, 1873
Collier, Thomas.....	15	Feb. 10, 1873	Druly, John A.....	165	Dec. 16, 1872
Cassell, F.....	46	April 30, 1873	Doan, Wm. C.....	178	Nov. 4, 1872
Cochran, S. W. P.....	46	April 30, 1873	Dickson, James.....	253	Aug. 16, 1873
Casey, John.....	46	May 28, 1873	Dietzsch, Emil.....	277	May 23, 1873
Coleman, J. W.....	58	Aug. 2, 1873	Daniels, A. L.....	384	Dec. 12, 1872
Corn, A. M.....	58	Aug. 2, 1873	Dehority, James.....	375	Aug. 15, 1873
Clark, A. H.....	58	Aug. 2, 1873	Deul, Wilber.....	398	Mar. 10, 1873
Cole, Granville M.....	99	May 1, 1873	Doolin, Benjamin F.....	398	Mar. 10, 1873
Caise, William.....	112	Dec. 10, 1872	Daysman, George.....	432	Oct. 10, 1872
Crumly, R. C.....	113	Mar. 14, 1873	Dart, Albert.....	433	Jan. 10, 1873
Cooper, Charles W.....	118	Aug. 15, 1873	Drennan, Benjamin F.....	523	Jan. 11, 1873
Collins, John.....	124	Jan. 21, 1873	Davis, Wm.....	541	June 4, 1873
Croll, Henry.....	133	April 9, 1873	Dowdy, Albert R.....	638	June 14, 1873
Cornell, David D.....	141	Mar. 1, 1873	Eastman, G. W.....	33	June 20, 1873
Cunningham, Elisha L.....	149	Nov. 15, 1872	Ebbett, P.....	46	April 30, 1873
Cagle, Isaac R.....	150	April 8, 1873	Eaton, James W.....	85	Oct. 15, 1872
Chestnut, E. P.....	240	Mar. 10, 1873	Eversole, Joseph.....	133	April 9, 1873
Culbertson, James M.....	240	Mar. 10, 1873	Everingham, Geo. B.....	136	Nov. 9, 1872
Chase W. S.....	240	Mar. 10, 1873	Evans, Gordon.....	161	Dec. 11, 1872
Clater, W.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872	Eastham, Geo. A.....	171	April 7, 1873
Cox, Geo. C.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872	Easla, B.....	255	Aug. 16, 1873
Clark, J. H.....	244	May 6, 1873	Eaton, E. D.....	347	Nov. 14, 1872
Cornell, B. F.....	245	.....	Epperson, Pedro W.....	367	July 8, 1873
Cassell, F.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872	Ewing, James.....	415	Nov. 14, 1872
Cox, J. W.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872	Emge, John.....	418	May 10, 1873
Carter, Robert L.....	254	July 9, 1873	Evans, William.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Canfield, N. H.....	254	Aug. 27, 1873	Etheridge, Robert.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Chambers, John G.....	264	June 28, 1873			
Curtis, I. J.....	270	Sept. 11, 1872	Fitch, Darius R.....	3	Oct. 21, 1872
Chase, Oscar C.....	271	May 28, 1873	Fish, A. W.....	33	June 20, 1873
Carpenter, C. D.....	271	June 25, 1873	Fish, Joseph.....	33	June 20, 1873
Cumbellick, John.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873	Foster, C. A.....	33	June 20, 1873
Culver, Stephen.....	301	July 5, 1873	Flowers, W. H.....	46	April 30, 1873
Crews, William.....	331	Mar. 1, 1873	Flint, L. L.....	90	June 17, 1873
Carter, B. F.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Few, Peter B.....	156	June 4, 1872
Crames, I. W.....	337	June 6, 1873	Foote, Wm. J.....	157	June 7, 1873
Courtney, M. L.....	337	June 6, 1873	Friedrich, Anton.....	182	July 3, 1873
Castello, Calvin B.....	344	Jan. 7, 1873	Farrell, T.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Compton, S. W.....	347	Nov. 14, 1872	Fullen, Wash. J.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873
Chileott, Elihu.....	371	Oct. 7, 1872	Fuller, E. O.....	301	July 5, 1873
Chesley, B. H.....	398	Mar. 10, 1873	Folz, L.....	335	July 11, 1873
Catt, Wm.....	406	Sept. 14, 1872	Farmer, Henry.....	366	Dec. 9, 1872
Clemence, Wm. E.....	406	Sept. 14, 1872	Fendley, John.....	380	July 10, 1873
Curry, C. P.....	424	Feb. 6, 1873	Follett, Hiram.....	420	Mar. 12, 1873
Church, E. P.....	446	Feb. 5, 1873	Ferris, Robert.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Coy, Winfield S.....	471	Aug. 28, 1873	Fisher, James.....	478	May 15, 1873
Clemens, H. J.....	478	May 15, 1873	Fuson, J. S.....	494	April 3, 1873
Collins, F. J.....	478	May 15, 1873	Fletcher, Joseph W.....	494	April 3, 1873
Combs, Gideon M.....	513	May 8, 1873	Feaks, William.....	505	July 5, 1873
Coler, Perris S.....	537	Mar. 8, 1873	Freeman, John P.....	514	Aug. 7, 1873
Chambers, A. W.....	610	June 7, 1873	French, Orvis.....	524	June 12, 1873

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Gulick, Samuel C.....	15	Feb. 10, 1873	Holland, Edward C....	124	Feb. 17, 1873
Gregory, John.....	33	June 20, 1873	Hurst, Nicholas.....	133	June 4, 1873
Gorham, Charles S....	42	Aug. 15, 1873	Hogg, James N.....	150	April 8, 1873
Garrett, J. H.....	46	April 30, 1873	Hunt, Newell.....	157	Oct. 5, 1872
Gleason, S. E.....	46	Aug. 27, 1873	Harris, John H.....	176	Aug. 26, 1873
Gilson, James M.....	66	June 7, 1873	Huelscher, C.....	182	July 3, 1873
Geumaley, Chas.....	85	Oct. 13, 1872	Hanson, Martin.....	240	March 10, 1873
Gillis, H. J.....	85	Oct. 13, 1872	Hoag, J. R.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872
Green, George.....	90	June 17, 1873	Hoadley, A. S.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872
Gallagher, John.....	90	June 17, 1873	Hanna, J. T.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872
Greenfield, Geo.....	90	July 15, 1873	Hutchinson, Sylvanus.	245	
Greenleaf, Joseph.....	116	Jan. 11, 1873	Harbour, D. B.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Goudy, Calvin.....	122	Oct. 15, 1873	Hoult, A. L.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Gregory, Alexander S.	136	Nov. 9, 1872	Hine, William.....	271	May 14, 1873
Galloway, Edgar.....	178	Jan. 6, 1873	Harrison, T. B.....	271	June 11, 1873
Gustin, Sanford.....	190	May 16, 1873	Hine, Charles.....	271	June 11, 1873
Glover, Charles.....	240	March 10, 1873	Haskoll, C. A.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873
Gillett, S. C.....	254	July 9, 1873	Hendron, James.....	375	Aug. 15, 1873
Graves, E. B.....	271	June 11, 1873	Heddleson, Jacob.....	428	Aug. 2, 1873
Gibson, John M.....	271	June 11, 1873	Heron, S. J.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Gooch, Thomas.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873	Higgins, George.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Grommes, H.....	277	May 23, 1873	Hinckley, Stanley F..	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Goodman, Geo.....	312	Oct. 1, 1872	Helm, Meredith.....	459	March 14, 1873
Gilerist, G. W.....	371	Oct. 7, 1872	Hise, G. W.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873
Grubb, P. D.....	380	July 10, 1873	Howard, Fred.....	471	Aug. 28, 1873
Gibson, Henry II.....	406	Sept. 14, 1872	Hadder, Wm.....	478	May 15, 1873
Gochenour, Henry.....	433	Jan. 10, 1873	Hoffner, Chas.....	478	May 15, 1873
Godries, Charles L....	437	July 15, 1873	Hewison, Thomas.....	478	May 15, 1873
Gray, Thomas.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Houghton, C. W.....	494	April 3, 1873
Goodave, J. A.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873	Hunly, Joseph.....	494	April 3, 1873
Gilpin, W.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873	Harding, A. W.....	511	July 16, 1873
Gray, Thomas R.....	478	May 15, 1873	Hagner, Charles.....	546	April 12, 1873
Green, R. A.....	550	Jan. 3, 1873	Hamill, S. S.....	561	Aug. 28, 1873
Gray, A. W.....	610	June 7, 1873	Hills, Isaac.....	591	Aug. 22, 1873
Gilchrist, John.....	610	June 7, 1873	Hobbs, John T.....	596	July 15, 1873
			Hoffman, Adam.....	667	April 26, 1873
Hodge, Wilbur F.....	3	Oct. 21, 1872			
Hanson, Geo. A.....	27	Feb. 8, 1873	Ireton, Joseph.....	15	March 10, 1873
Harman, Isaac D.....	33	June 20, 1873	Ireland, Carl S.....	66	June 7, 1873
Hayes, Henry.....	33	June 20, 1873	Inglis, Thos. J.....	354	Jan. 10, 1873
Hertford, Joseph.....	33	June 20, 1873	Inglill, Feather.....	380	July 10, 1873
Huse, James L.....	33	June 20, 1873			
Huff, H. J.....	46	July 30, 1873	Jackson, A.....	46	July 30, 1873
Hosford, Wm. B.....	46	July 30, 1873	Johnson, Cameron....	46	Aug. 27, 1873
Halliday, H. H.....	46	July 30, 1873	Johnson, Swan J.....	69	May 2, 1873
Hilliard, J. D.....	55	May 28, 1873	Johnson, Alfred.....	112	Dec. 10, 1872
Holmes, Thos.....	69	Aug. 1, 1873	Jacobus, Cornelius....	178	Nov. 4, 1872
Honens, G. H.....	69	Aug. 1, 1873	Jones, A. L.....	240	March 10, 1873
Hellin, Geo. W.....	69	Aug. 1, 1873	Jaynes, Jas.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Hayes, Royal W.....	76	Jan. 25, 1873	Jacobs, Wesley.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873
Hickman, Matthew....	85	Oct. 13, 1872	Johnson, L. T. E.....	331	March 1, 1873
Hazard, H. B.....	85	Oct. 13, 1872	Johnson, Robert.....	344	Nov. 14, 1872
Huggins, M. J.....	85	Oct. 13, 1872	Jackson, McDonald....	367	July 8, 1873
Hill, R. H.....	85	Oct. 13, 1872	Johnsou, Wm. T.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Heninger, F.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Jones, S. S.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873
Harris, J. W.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Johnson, W. W.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873
Hogeland, S.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Jones, Wm.....	516	June 3, 1873
Hall, W. W.....	89	Dec. 13, 1872	Jamison, Charles.....	561	Aug. 28, 1873
Hutchins, Jas. D.....	99	May 15, 1873	Joyce, W. T.....	602	April 5, 1873

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Kent, O. P.....	27	Feb. 8, 1873	Miller, Alexander F...	46	May 28, 1873
Kingsman, B. F.....	33	June 20, 1873	Mehan, J.....	46	July 30, 1873
Kendall, Jas. M.....	99	May 15, 1873	Moffatt, H. H.....	46	July 30, 1873
Kimber, A. F.....	118	Aug. 15, 1873	Miller, Frank.....	46	Aug. 27, 1873
Kidwell, Wm. E.....	133	April 9, 1873	Minium, F. J.....	48	Aug. 30, 1873
Knox, Irving.....	133	April 9, 1873	McKinley, John.....	90	June 17, 1873
Keith, John T.....	150	April 8, 1873	Moore, A. D.....	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Kerchner, Wm. H.....	245		Manley, E. R.....	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Kountz, Francis S.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873	Miner, Elisha.....	118	Aug. 15, 1873
Kramer, M.....	335	July 11, 1873	McLain, Maro.....	118	Aug. 15, 1873
Koenig, C. F.....	335	July 11, 1873	McCullum, Alexander.	122	Oct. 15, 1872
Keiser, Fred.....	433	Jan. 10, 1873	Miller, John C.....	124	Jan. 21, 1873
Kester, John W.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Musgrave, John T.....	136	Nov. 9, 1872
King, Philo R.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	McMackin, Eugene...	148	Mar. 8, 1873
Kistler, W. F.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Miller, John H.....	149	Mar. 7, 1873
Kester, Josiah H.....	459	Mar. 18, 1873	Matthews, L. M.....	210	Aug. 5, 1873
Ketchner, S.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873	McClure, R. A.....	240	Mar. 10, 1873
Kelley John.....	550	Jan. 2, 1873	McDowell, C.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872
Knowlton, Delos.....	576	Nov. 13, 1872	Moore, W. E.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872
Knecht, J. M.....	591	Aug. 22, 1873	Moore, S. P.....	245	
Letton, Caleb.....	3	Oct. 21, 1872	Myers, T. L.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Lacey, John H.....	3	Oct. 21, 1872	McCullough, S.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Levis, Ed.....	27	Feb. 8, 1873	Meservay, W. N.....	254	July 9, 1873
Lamothle, W. P.....	27	April 12, 1873	McHerron, C. H.....	254	July 9, 1873
Lantz, Peter A.....	33	June 20, 1873	Moore, M. S.....	264	June 28, 1873
Leopold, M.....	33	June 20, 1873	McAllister, Jesse.....	271	June 28, 1873
Landes, Samuel.....	35	Oct. 15, 1872	Miller, Charles.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873
Lloyd, T.....	46	April 30, 1873	Mochell, Frederick...	296	Feb. 21, 1873
Little H. A.....	46	April 30, 1873	Mattice, Peter W.....	301	July 5, 1873
Loughton, E. B.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	McCracken, C. F.....	331	Mar. 1, 1873
Lemasters, E. B.....	88	Feb. 18, 1873	McNeil, James.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873
Lawrence, Isaac.....	157	Oct. 5, 1872	McNair, Harvey.....	359	Aug. 26, 1873
Leonard, Theodore...	244	Sept. 3, 1872	Miller, Edwin.....	359	Aug. 26, 1873
Louvey, Charles.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872	Miner, C. A.....	363	June 10, 1873
Leonard, John J.....	253	Aug. 16, 1873	McComac, John M....	363	June 10, 1873
Leitch, Duff L.....	268	Oct. 10, 1872	Moody, William.....	390	May 19, 1873
Lohmann, W.....	277	May 23, 1873	McKnight, Henry.....	405	Sept. 2, 1872
Leyers, William.....	292	Feb. 12, 1873	McKamy, John M....	424	Feb. 6, 1873
Letts, David.....	359	Aug. 26, 1873	Morris, Wm. H.....	433	Jan. 10, 1873
Landis, J. P.....	380	July 10, 1873	McIntyre, Lewis.....	435	Dec. 11, 1872
Little, A. L.....	405	Sept. 2, 1872	Marcus, Samuel.....	437	July 15, 1873
Ludington, Moses E..	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Marcus, Theodore...	437	Aug. 19, 1873
Lyman, George W.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Mothersill, George...	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Lawley, E. B.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873	Mossler, E. M.....	446	Feb. 5, 1873
Libby, C. P.....	478	May 15, 1873	McDonald, Charles...	467	Jan. 7, 1873
Martin, Edward D....	16	June 9, 1873	Moose, H. H.....	494	April 3, 1873
Morrison, Richard....	16	June 9, 1873	More, Gipson.....	494	April 3, 1873
McKeynolds, John...	25	Nov. 10, 1872	McNutt, J. B.....	513	June 5, 1873
McDonald, H. D.....	27	Feb. 8, 1873	Mann, O. H.....	524	April 30, 1873
McNulty, Patrick.....	33	June 20, 1873	Miller, Abe.....	546	April 12, 1873
Manchester, M. S.....	33	June 20, 1873	Miller, Andrew.....	546	April 12, 1873
Marsh, Thomas E.....	33	June 20, 1873	McDonald, W.....	602	May 17, 1873
Myrrick, Ulysses F...	42	Aug. 15, 1873	Meeks, James.....	667	April 26, 1873
Mears, James.....	42	Aug. 15, 1873	Nicoll, Wm.....	46	July 30, 1873
Marion, Joseph.....	42	Aug. 15, 1873	Newman, W. W.....	90	July 15, 1873
Marshall, William S...	45	Jan. 7, 1873	Nichols, Henry.....	90	July 15, 1873
Maynard, C.....	46	April 30, 1873	Needham, Daniel P...	149	April 4, 1873
Mortimer, T.....	46	April 30, 1873	Nichols, Fred. R.....	178	Nov. 4, 1873
			Newlan, Thomas.....	254	Aug. 27, 1873

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Neth, John P.....	433	Jan. 10, 1873	Reid Wm. L.....	254	July 9, 1873
Neintker, F.....	467	Jan. 7, 1873	Robinson, Chas. S.....	271	May 14, 1873
Otis, John D.....	15	Feb. 10, 1873	Raw, S. B.....	273	Aug. 15, 1873
Osgood, Geo. W.....	48	Aug. 30, 1873	Rice, James W.....	297	Oct. 17, 1872
Olmsted, Joseph.....	66	June 7, 1873	Reynolds, Abel.....	313	March 11, 1873
Oreunt, John H.....	90	July 15, 1873	Ridgley, Alfred.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873
O'Neil, Phillip.....	156	May 7, 1873	Richey, James.....	364	Oct. 26, 1872
Olmstead, R. H.....	270	Sept. 11, 1872	Rockwell, John W.....	371	Oct. 7, 1872
Ogden, Wm. J.....	491	March 3, 1873	Robinson, Wm. S. R.....	406	Sept. 14, 1872
Osborn, Mathew L.....	537	March 8, 1873	Richie, David.....	424	Feb. 6, 1873
Osborn, Jno. W.....	591	Aug. 22, 1873	Reineman, Moses.....	437	July 15, 1873
Otis, W. H.....	591	Aug. 22, 1873	Reed, Horace L.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Pike, Horace G.....	33	June 20, 1873	Rodermel, R. H.....	490	March 3, 1873
Parks, G. D. A.....	42	Aug. 15, 1873	Ruchmann, C.....	494	April 3, 1873
Penn, A.....	46	April 30, 1873	Remington, A. H.....	550	Jan. 3, 1873
Phelan, Wm.....	46	April 30, 1873	Remer, Lewis G.....	591	Aug. 22, 1873
Pinkham, C. H.....	46	April 30, 1873	Shant, C. A.....	27	Feb. 8, 1873
Patterson, Milt.....	87	Nov. 10, 1872	Shaner, A. F.....	27	Feb. 8, 1873
Parleman, J. H.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Seymour, H. B.....	33	June 20, 1873
Potter, P. G.....	132	Feb. 10, 1873	Sherwood, L. J.....	33	June 20, 1873
Pool, Wm. C.....	133	April 9, 1873	Schomacher, J. W.....	33	June 20, 1873
Pearce, Peter C.....	133	April 9, 1873	Sweet, M. H.....	34	Nov. 9, 1872
Piersol, J. J.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873	Smith, Fred. S.....	42	Aug. 15, 1873
Powers, LeRoy.....	190	May 16, 1873	Stafford, James B.....	42	Aug. 15, 1873
Pierce, R. A.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872	Stout, W. H.....	46	April 30, 1873
Pierce, Garrett A.....	244	May 6, 1873	Switzer, Martin.....	48	Aug. 30, 1873
Parkhurst B. B.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872	Switzer, Samuel.....	48	Aug. 30, 1873
Porterfield, J. T.....	331	Mar. 1, 1873	Schofield, C. N.....	66	June 7, 1873
Peck, I. G.....	335	July 11, 1873	Sams, John R.....	87	Nov. 10, 1872
Parker, Wm.....	344	Sept. 3, 1872	Sams, Wiley E.....	87	Nov. 10, 1872
Phillips, Jefferson.....	344	Aug. 19, 1873	Sanderson, Wm. B.....	90	June 17, 1873
Plain, Jesse.....	354	Jan. 10, 1873	Snooks, James.....	90	June 17, 1873
Puff, William J.....	359	Aug. 26, 1873	Swarthout, M. M.....	90	June 17, 1873
Patton, John.....	364	Oct. 26, 1872	Smith, Joseph.....	100	April 12, 1873
Piatt, Millburn.....	405	Sept. 2, 1872	Strawn, Eli.....	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Prewitt, Isam.....	406	Sept. 14, 1872	Stephenson, W. L.....	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Powell, Thomas.....	415	June 4, 1873	Sewell, J. A.....	112	Dec. 10, 1872
Powers, Myron.....	435	Dec. 11, 1872	Spires, John M.....	118	Aug. 15, 1873
Preshaw, John M.....	469	Feb. 8, 1873	Steel, C. R.....	133	April 9, 1873
Parker, O. L.....	478	May 15, 1873	Stephens, Josiah.....	134	April 11, 1873
Poling, G. W.....	496	Sept. 14, 1872	Swartwood, James.....	134	April 11, 1873
Parsons, Hiram.....	539	Nov. 1, 1872	St. Clair, Wm. H.....	149	Feb. 21, 1873
Peters, Thomas L.....	548	June 6, 1873	Shurts, Joseph N.....	156	May 7, 1873
Richart, J. A.....	33	June 20, 1873	Spear, Oliver.....	156	June 4, 1873
Ricketts, Wm.....	35	Oct. 15, 1872	Shepard, D. C.....	178	Nov. 4, 1872
Roberts, Dan.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Strickland, Simeon E.....	178	Nov. 4, 1872
Riggins, Wm.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Schmid, G. E.....	182	July 3, 1873
Ringhouse, Louis.....	88	Feb. 17, 1873	Spencer, N. A.....	195	Oct. 12, 1872
Rippon, John.....	90	June 17, 1873	Scarlette, John A.....	196	Aug. 7, 1873
Roosa, Andrew I.....	100	April 12, 1873	Smith, Pleasant.....	240	March 10, 1873
Robinson, J.....	112	Dec. 10, 1872	Scudder, William.....	240	March 10, 1873
Ruddell, J. M.....	114	June 7, 1873	Slaughter, H. B.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872
Reed, David.....	141	March 1, 1873	Sexton, E. P.....	244	May 20, 1873
Reitzel, Cyrus J.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873	Stack, James.....	245	
Roff, Curtis C.....	178	Nov. 4, 1872	Simmons, T. D.....	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Ryan, Felix.....	210	Aug. 5, 1873	Stewart, William.....	253	Aug. 16, 1873
Reynolds, C.....	244	Sept. 3, 1872	Spurgeon, Israel.....	253	Aug. 16, 1873
			Stephens, Almon.....	253	Aug. 16, 1873
			Sherer, Samuel B.....	254	July 9, 1873

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Sherman, Daniel. . . .	254	Aug. 27, 1873	Tomlinson, E. K.	271	May 14, 1873
Stice, David.	259	April 12, 1873	Treat, Edward W.	296	Feb. 21, 1873
Stewart, James A. . . .	270	Sept. 11, 1873	Taylor, Alexander. . . .	301	July 5, 1873
Smith, Geo. W.	271	June 23, 1873	Treble, Otto.	335	July 11, 1873
Spears, G. H.	273	Aug. 15, 1873	Taylor, John.	344	Aug. 19, 1873
Sackett, Orville D. . .	301	July 5, 1873	Truax, James H.	363	June 10, 1873
Swan, Peter.	330	Aug. 18, 1873	Townsend, N. S.	371	Oct. 7, 1872
Smith, Alonzo.	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Thomas, W. S.	418	May 10, 1873
Smith, Orlando.	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Thedga, G. O.	428	Aug. 2, 1873
Street, G. W.	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Tower, S. N.	433	Jan. 10, 1873
Seacord, Wilkins. . . .	337	Mar. 7, 1873	Thorpe, C. J.	478	May 15, 1873
Staples, S. G.	337	April 4, 1873	Torbitt, Wm.	537	Jan. 11, 1873
Starr, James E.	341	May 10, 1873	Tryon, Harvey S.	537	Jan. 11, 1873
Sperry, J. C.	347	Nov. 14, 1872	Titely, Wm.	540	Aug. 12, 1873
Stearnes, Wm. E.	359	Aug. 26, 1873			
Snooks, C. P.	359	Aug. 26, 1873	Van Brunt, Amos. . . .	33	June 20, 1873
Sherrill, John.	371	Oct. 7, 1872	Van Valkenburg, W.M.	42	Aug. 15, 1873
Sample, Ben.	375	Aug. 15, 1873	Valley, Albert H.	69	May 2, 1873
Schwartz, J. S.	380	July 10, 1873	Van Anke, C. E.	90	June 17, 1873
Sprouse, W. T.	398	Mar. 10, 1873	Valentine, Edward S. . .	129	Oct. 11, 1872
Stokes, T. F.	405	Sept. 2, 1872	Van Amberg, Edw'd D.	141	Mar. 1, 1873
Smith, Samuel.	406	Sept. 14, 1872	Vaughn, Wm. A.	156	June 4, 1873
Seifert, Fritz.	418	May 10, 1873	Vancil, Cornelius P. . .	161	Dec. 11, 1872
Slade, Frederick. . . .	424	Feb. 6, 1873	Varney, Charles P. . . .	240	Mar. 10, 1873
Schrader, C. M.	428	Aug. 2, 1873			
Sherwood, Frank O. . .	428	Aug. 2, 1873	Wright, W. R.	25	Nov. 10, 1872
Staab, Louis.	437	Aug. 5, 1873	Williams, G. L.	27	Feb. 8, 1873
Sargisson, John H. . .	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Wilmarth, H. B.	33	June 20, 1873
Spafford, John I. . . .	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Woodward, Wm.	33	June 20, 1873
Seigel, Henry.	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Whited, Charles W. . . .	42	Aug. 15, 1873
Stokes, Alfred.	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Whiting, James H. . . .	42	Aug. 15, 1873
Stewart, A. M.	456	May 7, 1873	Wiley, Jno. A.	46	July 30, 1873
Spillman, W. F.	467	Jan. 10, 1873	Wilkinson, R. H.	48	Aug. 30, 1873
Sturgis, W.	467	Jan. 10, 1873	Wood, Wm. J.	51	Dec. 12, 1872
Smith, L.	467	Jan. 10, 1873	Winchester, R. B. . . .	53	Aug. 2, 1873
Sinclair, R. H.	478	May 15, 1873	Williams, R. H.	85	Oct. 13, 1872
Sherwood, Geo.	478	May 15, 1873	Wemple, M.	87	Nov. 10, 1872
Sherwood, H. J.	478	May 15, 1873	Ward, James G.	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Stephens, W. G.	478	May 15, 1873	White, J. G.	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Saunders, Wm.	478	May 15, 1873	Walcott, John	103	Aug. 16, 1873
Strode, James	478	May 15, 1873	Woods, James J.	118	Aug. 15, 1873
Smith, Elias.	488	July 8, 1873	Webber, J. R.	124	Jan. 21, 1873
Stephens, John F. . . .	596	July 15, 1873	Warwick, Wm. Geo. . . .	145	May 12, 1873
Stoute, Thompson W.	596	July 15, 1873	Wood, Ira M.	148	June 7, 1873
			Wood, Lemuel S.	157	Oct. 5, 1872
Ten Eyck, Chas. H. . . .	3	June 16, 1873	Wood, C. R.	165	Feb. 17, 1873
Ten Eyck, M. S.	3	June 16, 1873	Wehrli, R.	182	July 3, 1873
Tillson, M. S.	33	June 20, 1873	Walker, L. W.	240	March 10, 1873
Talbert, Joseph M. . . .	34	Jan. 11, 1873	Wright, Burdette. . . .	240	March 10, 1873
Thomas, E. J.	48	Aug. 30, 1873	Woods, J. M.	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Tucker, Josiah.	66	June 7, 1873	Wilkie, D. O.	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Taffee, G. N.	85	Oct. 13, 1872	Whitemore, W. F. . . .	246	Oct. 10, 1872
Tartt, Thos. M.	99	May 1, 1873	Westover, E. A.	254	July 9, 1873
Toler, William T. . . .	100	May 10, 1873	Winslow, L. A.	254	July 9, 1873
Thornton, Arnold. . . .	103	Aug. 16, 1873	Wylie, David	271	June 11, 1873
Trimble, E. L. F. . . .	114	June 7, 1873	Welch, Thos. C.	271	June 25, 1873
Teamon, William. . . .	136	Dec. 7, 1872	Weston, Milton.	271	July 9, 1873
Teft, George.	156	May 7, 1873	Welles, Wm. D.	296	Jan. 3, 1873
Tilton, W. F.	158	June 14, 1873	Woodruff, J. G.	314	Aug. 31, 1872
Turnbull, D. B.	254	Aug. 27, 1873	Wuerker, Christian. . .	315	Dec. 11, 1872

SUSPENSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Williams, G. A.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Whilt, I. I.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
White, T. B.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Wood, E. L.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873
Wallace, Robert.....	347	Nov. 14, 1872	Washburn, L. L.....	467	Jan. 10, 1873
Walker, Geo. B.....	359	Aug. 26, 1873	Wells, Charles.....	539	Dec. 6, 1872
Washburn, S. H.....	363	June 10, 1873	Wales, Thomas.....	596	July 15, 1873
Whitaker, Jesse F.....	366	Dec. 9, 1872	Wilkins, John H.....	596	July 15, 1873
Watson, Richard.....	371	Oct. 7, 1872			
Withers, Richard J.....	371	Oct. 7, 1872	Yates, Silas W.....	42	Aug. 15, 1873
Williams, W. H.....	396	May 6, 1873	Yerrington, C. E.....	48	Aug. 30, 1873
Wagner, Lewis.....	406	Sept. 14, 1872			
Wales, W. F.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Zanoni M.....	46	April 30, 1873
Watts, Henry K.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Zimmerman, Sam'l.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873
Weeden, C. F.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Zellenka, Ignatius.....	596	July 15, 1873
Weeden, R. C.....	438	Aug. 6, 1873	Zeipe, William.....	638	June 14, 1873

SUSPENDED FOR UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Albee, V. W.....	319	Dec. 5, 1872	McCoy, L. L.....	319	Oct. 3, 1872
Alsop, William.....	665	June 6, 1873	Miller, Langdon.....	404	Dec. 5, 1872
Bacon, Aaron A.....	20	Nov. 11, 1872	McDowell, Franklin C.....	493	Aug. 19, 1873
Buell, Norton.....	262	Mar. 4, 1873			
Cochrane, J. L.....	17	April 18, 1873	Powers, Samuel E.....	48	June 2, 1873
Clutts, Alexander.....	581	May 15, 1873	Patton, Robert.....	70	Aug. 27, 1873
			Parker, Jackson.....	246	Oct. 16, 1872
Efner, C. W.....	262	Mar. 18, 1873	Rodman, John A.....	64	Feb. 8, 1873
Elliott, William H.....	340	Aug. 6, 1873	Reidel, Henry.....	182	June 19, 1873
			Randall, A. T.....	208	July 23, 1873
Fisher, E. B.....	208	July 9, 1873	Robertson, Benj. F.....	260	Sept. 18, 1872
Farr, Samuel M.....	358	Jan. 12, 1873	Roberts, Arthur P.....	516	Jan. 28, 1873
Fellers, Joseph.....	456	Oct. 16, 1872			
Hodges, P. F.....	319	Oct. 3, 1872	Smith, Albert.....	46	Aug. 13, 1873
Holt, D. A.....	319	Oct. 3, 1872	Suddeth, Benjamin F.....	340	Aug. 6, 1873
			Sternberg, Moses.....	681	Aug. 9, 1873
Johnson, A. J.....	319	Sept. 5, 1872	Thompson, L. H.....	456	Mar. 2, 1873
			Wilkinson, Lewis.....	347	Nov. 14, 1872
Lynch, Tilman.....	546	Nov. 9, 1872	Wild, Frederick J.....	438	May 14, 1873
Lee, William D.....	614	July 7, 1873	Werner, John A.....	498	June 9, 1873

DEFINITE SUSPENSIONS

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Jenkins, Lewis.....20 years.	55	May 28, 1873
Lilley, Richard A.....1 year.	665	Mar. 14, 1873
Morgan, John D.....4 months.	40	Aug. 18, 1873
Smith, Jacob.....1 month	58	Aug. 2, 1873
Taylor, L. C.....1 year.	651	Sept. 16, 1872

N.

EXPULSIONS.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Armstrong, Edward L.	40	March 17, 1873	Heinz, Henry.....	55	May 28, 1873
Aspinwall, H.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873	Harford, Edwin T.....	90	May 6, 1873
Ackerman, Daniel.....	422	Oct. 22, 1872	Haggerty, J.....	319	Sept. 5, 1872
Allen, E. K.....	637	Dec. 5, 1872	Hall, F. M.....	322	Aug. 5, 1873
Buck, W.....	134	May 9, 1873	Hawley, John M.....	385	April 10, 1873
Bell, Thomas.....	240	Sept. 23, 1872	Hirsh, Joseph.....	385	April 10, 1873
Ballou, Nahum E.....	253	Aug. 8, 1873	Hill, Wm. E.....	406	Feb. 8, 1873
Bird, G. H.....	297	Oct. 17, 1872	Hubbard, E. Clarence.	411	Aug. 27, 1873
Brainard, Flesher S.....	309	March 17, 1873	Hodgson, Hume.....	430	June 7, 1873
Brown, Perley G.....	362	Aug. 7, 1873	Hutson, Joseph.....	597	March 8, 1873
Bronkruzer, H. C.....	387	June 24, 1873	Jacobs, Henry.....	46	Nov. 27, 1872
Bondon, Ferdinand.....	420	Feb. 12, 1873	Johnson, Garrett V....	518	Nov. 12, 1872
Berry, James A. Jr.....	455	March 25, 1873	Kingsbury, Austin G..	239	April 22, 1873
Beal, Samuel T.....	621		Kelley, Alvin H.....	459	March 14, 1873
Clark, Franklin.....	77	Aug. 2, 1873	LaCroix, Odillon.....	9	Jan. 7, 1873
Chandler, Abraham R.	180	Aug. 9, 1873	Lattin, Carlos.....	134	April 11, 1873
Church, George.....	239	Feb. 11, 1873	Lookins, S. H. A.....	136	Dec. 21, 1872
Cook, William.....	301	July 5, 1873	Lebkicker, Samuel....	170	Aug. 4, 1873
Curry, Silas.....	322	Oct. 29, 1872	Leary, James D.....	596	Aug. 12, 1873
Craw, B. R.....	331	May 3, 1873	Laney, Richard.....	666	Nov. 30, 1872
Crawford, J. B.....	354	Aug. 16, 1873	McQuown, John H....	595	July 9, 1873
Crop, Julius C.....	385	April 10, 1873	Murphy, Wm.....	117	Aug. 8, 1873
Clark, Thomas J.....	392	May 7, 1873	Murray, J. A.....	134	April 11, 1873
Cornell, Daniel B.....	404	Dec. 5, 1872	Malburn J. K.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873
Cool, Hugh.....	448	March 27, 1873	Massenberg, Wm.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873
Cover, John F.....	498	June 9, 1873	McClure, C. W.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873
Cox, John.....	511	Feb. 5, 1873	Marshall, D. C.....	319	Sept. 5, 1872
Dickinson, George....	170	Aug. 4, 1873	McKelvy, Copelin....	331	March 1, 1873
Drake, Samuel F.	239	Feb. 11, 1873	Montray, Sylvester...	331	March 1, 1873
Ewing, William.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873	Moore, John.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873
Elden, George B.....	359	May 13, 1873	Morris, John.....	373	Aug. 9, 1873
Eagleson, Thomas.....	509	July 5, 1873	Maker, Wm. C.....	385	April 10, 1873
Fisher, Isaac N.....	193	May 10, 1873	Mackey, James.....	415	Nov. 13, 1872
Fisher, Abraham.....	253	March 1, 1873	Mills, John.....	541	June 4, 1873
Follett, Hiram.....	420	May 31, 1873	Nesmith, John.....	103	March 1, 1873
Gray, L. M.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Naylor, Parker.....	148	May 10, 1873
Glassford, Hugh.....	508	Jan. 3, 1873	O'Leary, Tim.....	200	Oct. 14, 1872

EXPULSIONS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge	DATE.
Parish, John.....	126	Oct. 3, 1872	Short, Wm. A.....	405	Aug. 5, 1873
Patriek, H.....	134	May 9, 1873	Snelling, John W.....	541	June 4, 1873
Plottner, C. G.....	297	Oct. 17, 1872			
Pierce, N. W.....	319	Sept. 5, 1872	Taylor, Charles S.....	61	Dec. 9, 1872
			Taggart, C. F.....	170	Aug. 4, 1873
Ray, E. D.....	204	Aug. 6, 1873	Titus, Joseph B.....	181	May 12, 1873
Robb, Charles W.....	260	July 21, 1873	Totten, W. H.....	331	May 3, 1873
Rives, H. E.....	268	Oct. 10, 1872	Taylor, Robert.....	385	April 10, 1873
Robinson, W. H.....	448	June 15, 1873	Tipton, J. W.....	617	Aug. 5, 1873
Schweitzer, Henry....	81	May 10, 1873	Watson, Joel P.....	153	Sept. 16, 1872
Smith, Peter.....	334	Aug. 16, 1873	Woodworth, H.....	319	Sept. 5, 1872
Shirley, J. A.....	336	Aug. 2, 1873	Warne, Elisha.....	359	May 13, 1873
Smith, Henry C.....	385	April 10, 1873	Wilson, Wm. H.....	366	Aug. 19, 1873

O.

REINSTATEMENTS.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Anno, P. S.....	88	June 2, 1873	Ewing, Wm. R.....	465	June 9, 1873
Abel, M. B.....	260	Feb. 17, 1873	Fuller, Jerome B.....	38	Nov. 19, 1872
Albin, Geo. W.....	279	Feb. 6, 1873	Fulton, W. H.....	54	May 10, 1873
Apperson, J. W.....	366	Nov. 12, 1872	Fanning, James M.....	426	Dec. 14, 1872
Andrews, John A.....	531	Jan. 10, 1873	French, Orvis.....	524	June 16, 1873
Beckwith, H. W.....	38	Aug. 5, 1873	Greenman, B. M.....	15	Sept. 16, 1872
Bigelow, E. H.....	88	Apr. 7, 1873	Gillis, S. J.....	85	Nov. 12, 1872
Bechtel, S. A.....	159	March 18, 1873	Griff, Alfred.....	200	Jan. 13, 1873
Blackburn, Jones J....	162	Feb. 8, 1873	Goodyear, Henry.....	205	May 8, 1873
Barrall, Harvey.....	178	May 5, 1873	Grommes, H.....	277	June 13, 1873
Bromdez, L. C.....	234	April 10, 1873	Griswold, T. H.....	293	Dec. 21, 1872
Berry Daniel.....	272	Jan. 7, 1873	Gray, Benj. W.....	294	July 22, 1873
Barnard, John.....	284	Oct. 10, 1872	Gorham, Geo. R.....	333	Dec. 16, 1872
Bullock, W. S.....	375	Aug. 15, 1873	Gage, Harvey.....	359	Dec. 10, 1872
Beall, Frank.....	451	July 12, 1873	Gibson, Henry H.....	406	Nov. 9, 1872
Barrett, D. F.....	467	Mar. 11, 1873	Gray, E. Riley.....	421	July 5, 1873
Bowie, Wm.....	478	May 15, 1873	Glassford, Hugh.....	508	Oct. 26, 1872
Barr, Geo.....	478	July 3, 1873	Holmes, J. Stuart.....	3	Mar. 7, 1873
Bennett, Samuel.....	531	May 31, 1873	Henkle, Benson N.....	8	July 5, 1873
Cox, Wm. P.....	19	Oct. 12, 1872	Hanson, Geo. A.....	27	Mar. 8, 1873
Collins, John L.....	20	June 24, 1873	Hudson, Wm. H.....	50	Oct. 7, 1872
Coiner, George.....	37	June 6, 1873	Hildrup, J. S.....	60	July 21, 1873
Connelly, W. M.....	163	Dec. 12, 1872	Haman, John L.....	77	Mar. 8, 1873
Crumpton, Samuel....	194	Dec. 14, 1872	Huggins, M. J.....	85	Nov. 12, 1872
Caison, R. P.....	220	Jan. 13, 1873	Hill, R. H.....	85	Dec. 10, 1872
Craig, W. D.....	252	Dec. 10, 1872	Hogard, H. B.....	85	Mar. 11, 1873
Cooley, A. B.....	254	Sept. 11, 1872	Hawkins, E. B.....	163	Mar. 13, 1873
Cramer, Irving W.....	337	Aug. 1, 1873	Heacox, Chas. E.....	238	Nov. 9, 1872
Clow, Lester H.....	596	Jan. 14, 1873	Hoadley, A. S.....	244	Sept. 17, 1872
Croswell, Thos.....	607	Dec. 18, 1872	Hart, James A.....	279	Aug. 7, 1873
Dixon, Wm. H.....	59	March 22, 1873	Hodder, Wm.....	478	May 15, 1873
Ditman, G. W.....	103	Mar. 15, 1873	Hoffner, Chas.....	478	July 3, 1873
Davis, Geo. P.....	280	Oct. 16, 1872	Hanna, Wm. M.....	532	Apr. 19, 1873
Deul, Wilbur.....	398	Aug. 5, 1873	Jacobus, Cornelius....	178	Dec. 2, 1872
Dick, J. W.....	437	Jan. 9, 1873	Jones, James A.....	234	May 8, 1873
Doran, Michael.....	474	July 5, 1873	Johnson, A. J.....	319	Nov. 7, 1873
Ewing, H. J.....	37	Sept. 10, 1872	Kanan, M. F.....	8	July 5, 1873
Eckhart, Valentine....	310	Jan. 24, 1873	Kœhler, Albrecht.....	13	Mar. 16, 1873
Ellsworth, Allen.....	333	July 21, 1873			

REINSTATEMENTS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.	NAMES.	Lodge.	DATE.
Knowles, Geo. C.....	151	Oct. 10, 1872	Smith, Alfred.	2	June 14, 1873
Killgore, J. C.....	220	Jan. 13, 1873	Spangler, John S.....	20	June 24, 1873
Kennedy, Chas.....	393	Jan. 4, 1873	Smith, Samuel W.....	65	Feb. 7, 1873
Kester, John W.	438	Aug. 13, 1873	Scott, Sam'l.....	113	Mar. 14, 1873
Linkins, James.....	3	Nov. 4, 1872	St. Clair, Wallace.....	149	Apr. 4, 1873
Lowe, W. G.....	79	Feb. 3, 1873	Slaughter, H. B.....	244	Jan. 21, 1873
Levers, W. H.....	292	Mar. 2, 1873	Sale, Thos. C. W.....	268	Mar. 8, 1873
Laughlin, D. M.....	397	Aug. 7, 1873	Stevens, Wm. E.....	284	Oct. 10, 1872
Laully, E. B.....	467	April 8, 1873	Seacord, Wilkins.....	337	June 19, 1873
Lynch, Tilman.....	546	May 10, 1873	Sidwell, R. L.....	375	Jan. 5, 1873
Leadbeater, F.....	596	Dec. 10, 1872	Scripps, H. H.....	393	Sept. 7, 1872
Miller, John S.....	42	Mar. 7, 1873	Smith, W. N.....	393	Jan. 4, 1873
McCoy, Wm.....	103	Mar. 15, 1873	Sims, David H.....	454	Oct. 15, 1872
Mossman, Geo. W.....	124	Dec. 31, 1872	Saunders, Wm.....	478	July 17, 1873
Miller, John C.....	124	April 29, 1873	Talbert, Joseph M.....	34	March 8, 1873
McMahan Wm.....	205	Sept. 12, 1872	Turner, Gles H.....	50	Dec. 16, 1872
Martz, William A.....	284	Oct. 10, 1872	Treat, C. A.....	60	Apr. 21, 1873
Markham, Arch.....	307	Nov. 9, 1872	Taylor, I. N.....	103	Mar. 15, 1873
Mason, Parker R.....	311	Aug. 21, 1873	Townes, R. R.....	234	Oct. 10, 1872
Mock, Joseph B.....	395	Mar. 12, 1873	Theilmann, Fritz.....	418	May 10, 1873
McKing, J. W.....	440	May 7, 1873	Tyrrel, U.....	474	Apr. 19, 1873
Mittler, Wm. J.....	515	Mar. 18, 1873	Voris, Francis M.....	76	Sept. 6, 1872
McCully, David Jr.....	523	Dec. 14, 1872	Veara, Manuel N.....	333	Dec. 16, 1872
Mulloy, B.....	567	May 10, 1873	Valquett, Thos. L. A.....	393	Sept. 21, 1872
Needham, Dan'l P.....	149	May 2, 1873	Vogel, John.....	418	June 7, 1873
Ogden, Amos.....	393	Oct. 26, 1872	Vibert, J. G.....	478	Dec. 19, 1872
Over, Henry.....	393	Mar. 22, 1873	Wheeler, David A.....	15	Sept. 16, 1872
Palmer, E. H.....	84	Jan. 10, 1873	Waste, Chas.....	37	Feb. 10, 1873
Pierce, Sam'l D.....	104	May 9, 1873	Waite, Wm. C.....	38	Aug. 5, 1873
Parkhurst, B. B.....	244	Sept. 17, 1872	Willits, F. B.....	65	Nov. 19, 1872
Podell, Gustave.....	393	May 3, 1873	Williams, R. H.....	85	Dec. 10, 1872
Preshaw, John M.....	469	Mar. 8, 1873	Willits, Nelson.....	149	Feb. 21, 1873
Rohrback, Lee.....	15	Nov. 11, 1872	Wallace, D. G.....	246	Sept. 5, 1872
Roberts, Dan.....	88	Apr. 7, 1873	Ward, Henry H.....	404	May 15, 1873
Riblet, Jacob.....	126	June 5, 1873	Wagner, Lewis.....	406	Dec. 14, 1872
			Weeden, C. F.....	438	Aug. 13, 1873
			Williams, E. E.....	607	Dec. 18, 1872
			Young, Andrew.....	15	Oct. 14, 1872

REIN-STATED BY GRAND LODGE.

Baxter, Emil.....	54	Oct. 4, 1872	Sprout, Henry J.....	264	Oct. 7, 1873
Barry, A.....	424	Oct. 7, 1873	Stephens, Charles C...	404	Oct. 7, 1873
			Small, A. H.....	411	Oct. 7, 1873
Gray, Abner S.....	613	Oct. 7, 1873	Taylor, W. H.....	307	Oct. 7, 1873
Meaker, William C....	385	Oct. 7, 1873	Van Doren, H. M.....	673	Oct. 7, 1873
Pilcher, Amaziah M...	130	Oct. 7, 1873	Wilcox, E. B.....	112	Oct. 7, 1873

P.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO AND FROM OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE TO.	REPRESENTATIVE FROM
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	James A. Hawley.
Arkansas	E. H. English	H. G. Reynolds.
California	Alex. G. Abell	H. G. Reynolds.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	James A. Hawley.
Connecticut	James S. Gould	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Delaware	Daniel Godwin	
District of Columbia	C. F. Stansbury	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Florida	D. C. Dawkins	O. H. Miner.
Georgia	Samuel Lawrence	W. J. A. DeLancey.
Indiana	S. D. Bayless	D. C. Cregier.
Iowa	Joseph Chapman	Joseph Robbins.
Kansas	R. R. Rees	Harrison Dills.
Kentucky	T. J. Pickett	H. G. Reynolds.
Louisiana	J. Q. A. Fellows	Ira A. W. Buck.
Maine	John H. Lynde	Daniel Wadsworth.
Maryland	John A. Berry	D. A. Cashman.
Massachusetts	Chas. W. Moore	
Michigan	Henry Chamberlain	D. C. Cregier.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	Wm. Lavelly.
Mississippi		D. C. Cregier.
Missouri	Martin Collins	Thomas J. Turner.
Nebraska	Geo. H. Thummel	John M. Palmer.
New Hampshire	Horace Chase	
New Jersey	Thos. J. Corson	Ira A. W. Buck.
New York	John H. Anthon	W. B. Allen.
North Carolina	D. W. Bain	James C. Luckey.
Nova Scotia	J. Schofield	H. G. Reynolds.
Ohio	Wm. B. Thrall	O. H. Miner.
Oregon	B. Jennings	O. H. Miner.
Pennsylvania	Richard Vaux	John M. Pearson.
Quebec	G. H. Borlace	D. C. Cregier.
Rhode Island	Thomas A. Doyle	
South Carolina	A. G. Mackey	
Tennessee	J. Frizzell	H. G. Reynolds.
Texas	Philip C. Tucker	H. G. Reynolds.
Vermont	J. B. Hollenbeck	Ira A. W. Buck.
Virginia	John Dove	
Washington		James Lowe.
West Virginia	Thos. H. Logan	
Wisconsin	L. M. Tracey	Ira A. W. Buck.

Mt. Joliet.....	42	Joliet.....	136	2	8	7	6	4	1	11	4	12	16	5	21
Bloomington.....	125	13	176	1	4	3	6	2	1	8	4	4	8	...	13
Hardin.....	156	20	107	2	1	6	8	...	...	9	3	2	5	...	19
Griggsville.....	101	6	107	4	2	4	2	...	...	2	1	2	4	...	8
Temple.....	59	8	67	4	2	4	3	5	...	10	2	32	37	...	12
Caledonia.....	105	20	125	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
North Caledonia.....	24	...	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	8
St. Charles.....	42	2	44	8	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	8	4	...	3
Cambridge.....	48	4	52	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	5
Carrollton.....	96	8	104	3	2	1	2	2	2	6	1	4	5	...	10
Mt. Moriah.....	98	7	105	1	1	3	3	4	2	6	1	1	4	...	12
Benevolent.....	53	6	59	1	3	4	4	1	...	5	...	2	2	...	4
Jackson.....	68	9	77	4	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	1	6	...	4
Reclamation.....	41	12	53	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	5	...	5	...	4
Washington.....	55	3	45	3	2	5	2	3	...	5	...	1	5	...	9
Pittsfield.....	42	8	45	3	2	1	2	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	4
Trio.....	78	9	87	4	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	2	...	4
Rock Island.....	148	20	168	...	9	11	11	8	5	13	1	...	2	...	80
Monticello.....	58	5	83	5	4	2	2	4	1	5	...	6	8	...	8
New Boston.....	63	9	72	7	2	4	4	5	2	8	...	7	9	...	13
Belvidere.....	84	15	99	6	...	5	7	3	...	5	...	3	5	...	15
Lacon.....	48	...	48	4	...	3	3	2	2	4	1	4	6	...	8
Woodstock.....	112	13	125	5	1	4	3	4	1	...	...	1	9	...	11
Benton.....	78	2	80	...	4	1	1	2	...	5	...	7	9	...	4
Enclid.....	63	4	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	9	...	2
Knoxville.....	68	19	87	8	...	1	...	1	3	4	1	12	18	...	4
Acacia.....	76	7	83	3	1	6	4	5	3	...	3	...	3	...	14
Naples.....	39	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	15
Eureka.....	32	7	39	2	...	6	5	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	16
Social.....	50	8	58	5	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	2
Central.....	74	34	108	...	...	3	3	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	10
Chester.....	64	10	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...
Rockton.....	46	13	59	2	1	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roscoe.....	47	23	70	...	...	4	4	3	...	3	...	4	4	...	12
Mt. Nebo.....	76	13	92	5	1	2	1	1	...	4	...	3	4	...	11
Prairie.....	79	13	86	9	1	5	3	3	1	4	5	2	11	...	4
Waukegan.....	111	11	122	9	4	3	3	4	3	7	1	2	5	...	11
Scott.....	55	8	63	2	2	6	7	6	1	8	1	4	3	...	10
Whitehall.....	92	6	95	4	2	7	5	9	1	...	...	...	5	...	19
Vitruvius.....	35	7	42	2	1	6	5	5	1	10	...	...	1	...	21
Metamora.....	38	...	38	...	1	4	2	...	...	6	...	2	3	...	16
Dewitt.....	104	5	109	11	4	4	1	2	3	7	...	1	1	...	10
Mitchell.....	53	...	53	...	1	2	3	2	1	8	...	3	14	...	7
Kaskaskia.....	63	16	79	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	3	...	3	...	8

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	Resident members...	Non-resident members...	Total.....	Non-Affiliated	Rejected	Initiated.....	Passed	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Net Increase..	Net decrease..	Degrees conferred.....
										Raised ...	Admitted.	Restored..	Total.....	Died	Dimitted.	Suspend'd	Expelled.	Total.....			
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	Mt. Pulaski.....	66	4	70	6	.....	1	2	1	2	3	3	.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	2	4
Havana.....	88	Havana.....	50	1	51	1	.....	1	1	1	1	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....	17	.....	12	3
Fellowship.....	89	Marion.....	98	1	99	1	.....	8	8	4	2	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	7	.....	1	17
Jerusalem Temple	199	Aurora.....	33	.....	33	.....	.....	3	3	10	2	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	29	.....	17	26
Metropolis.....	75	Metropolis.....	9	.....	9	5	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	18	1	6	.....	4	7
Stewart.....	92	Geneseo.....	53	14	67	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Toulon.....	93	Toulon.....	57	5	62	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	95	Perry.....	63	7	70	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Samuel H. Davis.	96	Mt. Morris.....	26	4	30	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5
Excelsior.....	97	Freeport.....	82	13	95	.....	1	10	5	4	2	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	13
Taylor.....	98	Washington.....	49	3	52	16	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19
Edwardsville.....	99	Edwardsville.....	77	8	85	7	2	3	6	9	1	.....	10	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16	15
Astoria.....	100	Astoria.....	65	3	68	4	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Rockford.....	102	Rockford.....	154	14	168	3	.....	5	5	7	2	.....	9	.....	6	3	.....	10	.....	7	9
Magnolia.....	103	Magnolia.....	43	4	53	.....	.....	4	4	3	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....	8	17
Lewistown.....	50	Lewistown.....	50	7	57	1	.....	3	3	3	1	.....	5	.....	2	12	1	2	.....	.....	11
Winchester.....	105	Winchester.....	60	4	64	.....	1	3	2	3	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	9
Lancaster.....	106	Glasford.....	38	2	40	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8
Fayette.....	107	Fayette.....	25	5	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Versailles.....	108	Versailles.....	55	4	59	3	1	3	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Trenton.....	109	Trenton.....	44	7	51	.....	2	8	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11
Lebanon.....	110	Lebanon.....	55	19	74	4	.....	5	5	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11
Jonesboro.....	111	Jonesboro.....	42	5	47	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	1	3
Bureau.....	112	Princeton.....	112	12	124	8	2	3	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....	13
Robert Burus.....	113	Keithsburg.....	46	4	50	2	.....	4	5	3	2	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	12
Marcelline.....	114	Marcelline.....	40	3	43	.....	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	3	7
Rising Sun.....	115	Hainesville.....	39	6	45	5	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Vermont.....	116	Vermont.....	72	4	76	1	.....	7	6	6	1	.....	8	.....	1	4	.....	6	.....	1	19
Elgin.....	117	Elgin.....	76	12	88	.....	1	6	4	5	3	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	15
Waverly.....	118	Waverly.....	53	2	55	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	6	.....	6	.....	4	2
Henry.....	119	Henry.....	26	8	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....

Mound.....	122	Taylorville.....	93	17	110	11	3	1	2	4	3	7	2	5	2	9
Oquawka.....	123	Oquawka.....	50	3	53	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	3
Cedar.....	124	Morris.....	67	7	74	5	2	2	3	3	2	7	2	3	5	4
Greenup.....	125	Greenup.....	33	2	35	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	11
Empire.....	126	Pekin.....	50	1	51	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Antioch.....	127	Milburn.....	36	5	41	1	1	4	5	5	2	7	2	2	4	3
*Raleigh.....	128	Raleigh.....	58	2	60	1	4	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	8
Greenfield.....	129	Greenfield.....	49	3	62	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	5
Marion.....	130	Salem.....	66	5	71	3	2	5	3	3	1	4	1	5	5	4
Goleconda.....	131	Goleconda.....	58	5	58	3	2	5	3	3	1	4	1	5	5	1
Mackinaw.....	132	Mackinaw.....	31	4	35	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Marshall.....	133	Marshall.....	82	2	84	1	1	6	4	4	1	5	1	6	10	12
Sycamore.....	134	Sycamore.....	99	13	113	2	1	4	2	4	2	6	4	5	2	9
Lima.....	135	Lima.....	41	1	41	1	1	7	7	6	1	6	1	1	1	5
Hutsonville.....	136	Hutsonville.....	24	2	26	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7
Polk.....	137	McLeansboro.....	47	3	50	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Marengo.....	138	Marengo.....	70	12	82	5	1	4	4	4	2	6	1	1	5	1
Geneva.....	139	Geneva.....	57	16	73	5	2	2	3	4	5	9	2	3	3	5
Ohney.....	140	Ohney.....	79	10	89	7	3	2	3	4	2	10	1	9	3	13
Garden City.....	141	Chicago.....	177	24	201	3	7	9	7	8	2	5	1	1	1	4
Ames.....	142	Sheffield.....	50	9	59	3	3	4	4	5	3	9	2	3	3	2
Richmond.....	143	Richmond.....	49	15	64	3	3	4	3	6	4	4	1	2	2	3
DeKalb.....	144	DeKalb.....	82	10	92	1	1	4	3	1	3	4	1	4	1	6
A. W. Rawson.....	145	Pecatonica.....	44	10	54	6	3	5	6	7	2	9	1	3	1	5
Lee Centre.....	146	Lee Centre.....	32	8	40	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2
Clayton.....	147	Clayton.....	55	7	62	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Bloomfield.....	148	Bloomfield.....	63	6	69	1	2	2	1	1	3	4	2	3	2	6
Edingham.....	149	Edingham.....	58	4	62	2	5	5	5	4	3	10	2	3	4	9
Vienna.....	150	Vienna.....	58	1	59	6	4	5	4	5	3	5	1	1	3	5
Bunker Hill.....	151	Bunker Hill.....	53	4	57	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	5
Fidelity.....	152	Fidelity.....	49	3	49	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	5
Clay.....	153	Ashley.....	49	4	53	2	2	1	3	3	3	4	1	4	1	7
Russell.....	154	Georgetown.....	46	2	48	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1
Alpha.....	155	Galesburg.....	114	51	165	4	4	6	6	6	2	8	2	4	6	2
Delavan.....	156	Delavan.....	82	3	95	4	4	3	3	3	1	6	6	6	6	2
Urbana.....	157	Urbana.....	86	10	96	1	9	7	7	7	2	9	6	5	11	23
McHenry.....	158	Mellenry.....	34	34	34	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	7
Wethersfield.....	159	Kewanee.....	62	13	75	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	8	9	8
Waubansia.....	160	Chicago.....	173	37	210	2	16	17	17	12	2	14	2	7	9	5
Virden.....	161	Virden.....	79	7	86	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	6
Hope.....	162	Sparta.....	60	2	61	3	2	5	3	3	1	5	2	1	3	3
Westfield.....	163	Westfield.....	44	7	51	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	4	4

199	Homer.....	44	1	45	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	5
200	Grayville.....	42	2	44	4	...	3	3	3	3	...	1	1	4	4	...	2	2	2	2	9
201	Centralia.....	88	21	109	2	5	2	5	2	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	21
202	Williamsville.....	38	...	38	...	...	8	8	7	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	24
203	Lavelly.....	38	...	38	...	1	5	8	6	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	4	5	2	19
204	Flora.....	51	7	58	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
205	East Paw Paw.....	26	2	28	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
206	Fairfield.....	41	...	41	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2
207	Tamaroa.....	38	...	38	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6
208	Winnington.....	116	15	131	4	4	6	7	12	...	...	12	4	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	25
209	Chicago.....	152	80	232	...	1	8	6	5	7	...	12	5	5	...	...	...	10	2	...	19
210	Lincoln.....	55	3	58	6	1	7	5	4	1	...	5	3	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	16
211	Cleveland.....	349	47	396	9	9	22	16	13	5	...	18	2	9	...	...	...	1	7	...	51
212	Shipman.....	42	4	42	2	1	1	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	7
213	Ipava.....	57	5	63	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	4
214	Gillespie.....	24	1	25	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
215	Newton.....	48	3	51	8	1	5	4	3	1	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	12
216	Mason.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	New Salem.....	41	4	45	...	...	5	8	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	7
218	Oakland.....	51	3	54	6	2	7	7	4	...	...	7	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	20
219	Maumet.....	43	4	47	...	...	2	7	...	2	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	18
220	LeRoy.....	62	2	64	2	2	6	8	7	3	...	10	1	8	...	...	...	9	1	...	21
221	LeRoy.....	57	6	57	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5
222	Chillicothe.....	45	12	57	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
223	Geo. Washington.....	23	1	24	3	...	1	2	2	4	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	9
224	Keeney.....	49	2	51	7	...	3	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
225	Pana.....	26	2	26	2	1	5	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	9
226	Pana.....	23	3	35	...	4	5	3	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8
227	Coatsburg.....	35	...	35	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10
228	Lovington.....	34	3	37	...	1	4	3	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
229	Manchester.....	46	1	47	2	1	4	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	11
230	New Haven.....	40	6	46	1	...	3	3	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
231	Wyanet.....	45	2	47	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	7
232	Pellonia.....	45	2	46	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
233	Blandinsville.....	58	3	61	8	3	7	8	6	2	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	21
234	DuQuoin.....	52	4	56	...	5	3	6	5	2	3	10	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	19
235	Dallas City.....	79	7	86	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	6
236	Litchfield.....	74	10	84	2	2	3	3	3	3	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	15
237	Charter Oak.....	63	13	76	...	...	2	3	3	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	9
238	Hamilton.....	47	1	48	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
239	Mt. Carmel.....	54	...	54	...	5	13	10	9	4	...	13	4	2	...	...	...	9	4	...	32
240	Western Star.....	111	16	127	...	3	6	3	8	3	...	11	5	14	1	...	...	21	...	...	21
241	Shokinah.....	57	6	63	...	1	7	3	8	3	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	9	...	...	13
242	Galva.....	57	19	76	3	...	7	4	4	2	...	6	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	15
243	Horicon.....	75	11	86	...	...	3	3	8	3	...	14	...	8	18	...	...	26	...	...	10
244	Recheville.....	52	4	56	...	5	3	...	3	4	...	7	...	4	5	...	...	9	...	...	2
245	Greenville.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Grand Lodge of Illinois.

CCCXI

277	Chicago.	76	3	79	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	7	6
278	Warren.	78	13	91	1	2	3	2	2	5	3	5	5	8
279	Neoga.	62	2	64	7	1	3	3	4	9	1	8	8	9
280	Kansas.	44	4	48	2	1	1	1	3		3	7	4	5
282	Brooklyn.	47	...	47	3	3	...	2	2	...	4	4	4	...
283	Brooklyn's Grove.	77	13	90	4	1	3	2	3	11	1	2	2	7
284	Meteor.	177	...	72	...	1	2	4	6	2	3	7	1	...
285	Alton.	65	7	59	1	2	2	6	8	...	16	3	8	12
286	Catin.	57	2	53	3	2	8	...	...	8	1	3	5	16
286	Plymouth.	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	19
287	DeSoto.	32	9	41	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
288	Genoa.	41	10	51	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	1
290	Mound City.	29	8	37	...	1	5	...	4	...	1	...	1	3
291	Wataga.	31	8	39	...	2	2	1	5	...	3	1	4	8
292	Chenoe.	44	1	45	4	1	4	1	1	6	...	4	2	...
293	Prophetstown.	90	6	96	...	1	8	4	5	1	2	1	5	17
294	Pontiac.	62	1	63	...	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	6
295	Hickory Ridge.	36	9	45	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
296	Quincy.	86	24	110	...	5	4	3	5	...	5	3	...	12
297	Camp Point.	49	5	54	...	2	7	8	1	...	3	1	...	23
298	Waconda.	63	14	77	2	1	4	4	1	...	2	...	...	12
299	Mechanicsburg.	33	1	34	...	4	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	9
300	Hanover.	17	5	22	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	7
301	Courtland.	31	12	43	2	1	3	3	1	...	5	5	1	4
302	Durand.	43	11	54	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	7
303	Oswego.	46	12	58	2	2	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	4
304	Raven.	47	7	54	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
304	Cement.	47	7	54	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2
305	Onarga.	64	6	70	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
306	Eureka.	41	6	47	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2
307	Bushnell.	98	12	110	6	4	12	10	8	4	1	7	...	30
308	Chicago.	113	16	129	...	3	14	12	12	3	...	6	...	39
309	Harvard.	54	10	64	...	2	9	4	4	...	2	...	...	17
310	Chicago.	148	30	178	...	7	13	8	7	...	4	...	...	25
311	Chicago.	218	1	219	...	2	12	7	6	3	1	10	2	28
312	Kilwinning.	56	12	68	...	1	2	2	6	...	4	...	...	5
313	Ionic.	45	4	49	1	1	6	4	2	...	1	...	...	14
313	York.	57	7	64	5	1	5	3	3	...	2	1	...	11
314	Palatine.	44	1	45	...	4	3	3	3	...	4	1	...	9
315	Alton.	31	9	40	...	3	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	9
316	Abraham Jonas.	29	1	30	2	6	5	5	1	...	2	1	...	16
317	New Liberty.	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
318	Augusta.	56	16	72	...	1	2	1	1	...	5	5	4	13
319	Anderson.	84	12	96	...	6	5	4	4	...	1	...	...	2
320	Doric.	40	8	48	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...
320	Malta.	40	8	48	3	2	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO.	LOCATION.	Resident members...	Non-resident members...	Total.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net increase..	Net decrease..	Degrees conferred	
						Raised....	Admitted..	Restored..	Total.....	Died.....	Dimitted..	Suspend'd	Expelled..				Total.....
Dunlap.....	321	Morrison.....	77	15	92	4	1	5	5	7	2	...	9	...	5	...	17
Windsor.....	322	Windsor.....	80	...	80	7	6	5	5	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	14
Orient.....	323	Lisbon.....	19	...	19	3	1	6	6	4	2	...	6	...	4	...	16
Harrisburg.....	325	Harrisburg.....	68	1	69	4	3	4	5	5	1	...	6	...	2	...	14
Industry.....	327	Industry.....	62	5	67	...	4	6	6	6	2	...	8	...	2	...	17
Grafton.....	328	Huntley Grove.....	32	8	40	1	1	2	2	2	3	...	5	...	5	...	6
Altona.....	330	Altona.....	43	2	45	1	2	3	3	2	1	...	3	...	4	...	8
Mt. Erie.....	331	Mt. Erie.....	23	...	23	4	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	10	...	5
Tuscola.....	332	Tuscola.....	110	6	116	...	...	2	2	3	4	...	7	...	6	...	7
Tyrian.....	333	Springfield.....	95	12	107	...	...	5	4	5	3	...	11	...	6	...	14
Sumner.....	334	Sumner.....	63	5	68	4	2	5	5	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	15
Schiller.....	335	Peoria.....	70	4	74	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	5	...	7	...	8
New Columbia.....	336	New Columbia.....	45	2	47	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	2
Oneida.....	337	Oneida.....	44	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	3
Grand Detour.....	338	Grand Detour.....	23	1	24	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...
Saline.....	339	Goreville.....	53	2	55	1	6	4	7	8	...	...	8	...	1	...	19
Kedron.....	340	Mt. Auburn.....	32	2	34	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	3	...	2	...	6
Full Moon.....	341	Grafton.....	50	2	52	2	2	2	1	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Summerfield.....	342	Summerfield.....	27	5	32	3	1	2	2	2	1	...	12	...	3	...	6
Wenona.....	344	Wenona.....	49	5	54	3	5	8	9	8	4	...	12	...	9	...	25
Millidgeville.....	345	Millidgeville.....	34	4	38	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	5
N. D. Morse.....	346	Concord.....	40	2	42	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sidney.....	347	Sidney.....	32	5	37	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	...	7	...	8
Russellville.....	348	Russellville.....	20	...	20	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	10	...	...
Sublette.....	349	Sublette.....	23	1	24	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	5
Fairview.....	350	Fairview.....	49	3	52	1	1	7	7	1	...	...	5	...	6	...	19
Tarbolton.....	351	Fairbury.....	84	9	93	5	7	6	5	6	3	...	9	...	6	...	17
Groveland.....	352	Groveland.....	27	3	30	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	6
Kinderhook.....	353	Kinderhook.....	34	3	37	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	4	...	3
Ark and Anchor.....	354	Auburn.....	74	6	80	6	2	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	2
Marine.....	355	Marine.....	38	2	40	1	...	3	6	5	...	...	5	...	2	...	14

Hermitage.....	53	53	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	4
Orion.....	29	4	33	2	1	1	1	1	1	5
Blackberry.....	29	10	39	2	5	1	2	7	10	2
Princetonville.....	29	4	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Douglas.....	41	9	50	4	1	11	6	1	2	24
361 Mascoutah.....	49	2	51	...	...	2	3	2	5	7
362 Noble.....	41	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	3	11
363 Elmwood.....	57	25	82	...	...	4	3	4	8	...
364 Tonica.....	22	7	29	4	...	1	1	1	3	2
365 Bement.....	49	3	52	4	3	2	3	5	4	8
366 Arcola.....	54	4	58	4	2	1	1	3	1	4
367 New Windsor.....	41	3	44	7	1	5	4	6	2	13
Jefferson.....	39	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	4
368 Lynchburg.....	39	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	7	4
369 Newman.....	66	4	70	3	1	6	5	2	2	17
370 Middleton.....	34	2	36	1	1	3	1	1	5	5
371 Dwight.....	45	6	51	12	1	3	2	7	8	12
Livingston.....	77	19	96	1	...	4	3	1	1	7
372 Galesburg.....	29	1	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
373 Chambersburg.....	29	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
374 Shabbona's Grove.....	50	10	60	2	...	3	4	5	1	12
Shabbona.....	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375 Secor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ash Grove.....	50	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376 Ash Grove.....	29	...	29	...	...	2	1	4	3	...
Archimedes.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377 Belleville.....	50	3	53	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Arona.....	25	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
378 Arona.....	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payson.....	50	14	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberty.....	35	3	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
380 Liberty.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. R. Thompson.....	58	9	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
381 Freeport.....	42	1	48	...	...	6	5	6	1	17
Gill.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
382 Lynnvile.....	42	10	52	3	...	2	3	3	1	8
La Moille.....	41	6	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
383 La Moille.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waltham.....	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384 Waltham.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savanna.....	26	8	34	4	1	2	2	1	6	6
385 Savanna.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi.....	37	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386 Bridgeport.....	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgeport.....	37	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Youngstown.....	32	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
387 Youngstown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Dara.....	35	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
388 El Dara.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankakee.....	77	6	83	12	2	1	1	2	1	3
389 Kankakee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashmore.....	36	4	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
390 Ashmore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolono.....	54	6	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
391 Tolono.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oconee.....	43	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
392 Oconee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blair.....	163	18	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
393 Chicago.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jerseyville.....	82	4	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394 Jerseyville.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. G. Reynolds.....	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
395 Milo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muddy Point.....	36	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
396 Etna.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiloh.....	30	4	34	3	1	2	3	1	5	8
397 Troy Grove.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
398 Kilmurry.....	59	...	59	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blunmurry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Kendrick	430	Mound Station	44	1	1	5	5	7	1	8	3	1	4	4	17
Summit	431	Harristown	34	3	1	6	4	3	...	6	...	1	1	5	16
Murrayville	432	Murrayville	42	5	1	2	2	6	...	3	...	1	3	...	6
Annapaw	433	Annapaw	25	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	8
Makanda	434	Makanda	64	...	4	12	10	7	...	8	...	7	...	9	29
Neponset	435	Neponset	31	1	...	1	2	2	1	3	...	1	5	2	5
* Philo	436	Port Byron	41	1	...	3	5	5	...	5	1	1	...	...	15
Chicago	437	Chicago	121	14	3	16	11	10	7	18	...	6	5	3	37
H. W. Bigelow	438	Chicago	83	4	3	10	11	10	1	13	8	9	27	7	31
Luce	439	Quincy	61	7	3	5	5	6	2	6	2	5	...	20	31
Camargo	440	Camargo	50	1	3	7	6	6	2	9	1	3	...	1	15
Sparland	441	Sparland	51	...	3	1	1	2	3	5	...	1	4	5	19
Casey	442	Casey	48	5	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Hampshire	443	Hampshire	46	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	5
Cave-in-Rock	444	Cave-in-Rock	20	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	6
Chesterfield	445	Chesterfield	28	1	4	8	4	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	20
Waseka	446	Waseka	39	...	1	5	6	5	3	...	1	...	...	4	12
S. D. Monroe	447	Lawrenceville	62	3	12	3	5	5	...	8	1	4	5	...	16
Yates City	448	Yates City	38	1	2	3	3	2	2	5	...	...	...	5	15
Mendon	449	Mendon	68	12	...	3	2	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	7
Loumi	450	Loumi	42	5	3	1	9	9	1	10	1	...	4	9	97
Bromwell	451	Assumption	54	4	5	3	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	5
Grant	452	Richview	55	...	13	8	4	5	1	7	1	1	...	5	17
New Hartford	453	New Hartford	34	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Maroa	454	Maroa	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Irving	455	Irving	55	7	...	3	3	3	2	6	...	3	...	3	9
Nokomis	456	Nokomis	49	2	1	3	5	4	1	5	...	1	2	3	12
Moscow	457	Moscow	54	...	3	1	4	4	1	5	...	1	4	...	12
Blazing Star	458	Crab Orchard	46	...	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	5	...	...	8
Butler	459	Butler	44	...	3	2	3	3	1	...	4	...	...	2	9
Jeffersonville	460	Jeffersonville	34	...	4	4	2	2	...	2	2	3	2	6	2
Plainview	461	Plainview	24	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	9
Tremont	462	Tremont	27	1	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	3
Palmyra	463	Palmyra	21	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denver	464	Denver	24	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Huntsville	465	Huntsville	56	...	5	6	6	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	19
Cobden	466	Cobden	31	1	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	7
South Macon	467	Macon	47	2	1	4	4	4	...	5	...	5	...	...	12
Cheney's Grove	468	Cheney's Grove	43	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLean	469	McLean	68	1	3	9	11	10	1	13	1	1	5	...	3
Rantoul	470	Rantoul	82	...	6	7	9	9	2	9	1	1	15	...	30
Kendall	471	Yorkville	34	2	7	2	1	2	...	4	...	3	...	7	23
			45	5	...	...	10	8	1	9	2	...	...	...	5
			34	3	3	3	3	5	1	6	...	1	2	...	12

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	Resident members...	Non - resident members...	Total.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net increase..	Net decrease..	Degrees conferred.....
						Raised....	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.....	Died	Dimitted.	Suspend'd	Expelled.			
Amity.....	472	Turner.....	54	8	62	1	3		4					4	1	3
Gordon.....	473	Pocahontas.....	80	1	81									4	1	1
Columbia.....	474	Columbia.....	28	2	30	2	1	3	5					4	9	13
Washville.....	475	Walshville.....	35		35	3	1	4						3	1	3
Manito.....	476	Manito.....	31		31	1			1							
New Rutland.....	477	New Rutland.....	31	3	34											
Pleiades.....	478	Chitcaro.....	185		185											
Wyoming.....	479	Wyoming.....	68		68	42	13	6	61		8	21		32		133
Logan.....	480	Lincoln.....	58	7	65	7	2		9		1			8	1	25
Monmence.....	481	Monmence.....	57	3	60	6	2		8		1			7	14	14
Lexington.....	482	Lexington.....	59	2	61	5	2		7		2			5	13	13
Belle City.....	483	Belle Prairie.....	59	1	60	1					3			1	2	5
Edgewood.....	484	Edgewood.....	31	2	33	3			5		3			2	3	8
Oskaloosa.....	485	Oskaloosa.....	21	1	22	1			3		1			2	7	3
Bowen.....	486	Bowensburg.....	24	3	27	5	1		3		1			1	4	4
Andrew Jackson.....	487	Corinth.....	38	1	39	2	1		3					2	7	8
Clay City.....	488	Clay City.....	32		32	8			3		1			2	1	7
Cooper.....	489	Willow Hill.....	32	3	35	2	1		3		4	1			5	10
Shannon.....	490	Shannon.....	29	5	34	1	1		2		1	1			2	5
Martin.....	491	Dunleith.....	35	11	46	5			5		5	2			2	16
Libertyville.....	492	Libertyville.....	53	5	58	4	2		4		2			9	11	11
Tower Hill.....	493	Tower Hill.....	31	3	34	6			8		1			7	16	16
Bath.....	494	Bath.....	43	2	45	4	1		5		1	1		3	7	12
Stone Fort.....	495	Stone Fort.....	43		43	4	1		5		2	9			12	16
Tennessee.....	496	Tennessee.....	52	2	54	5	2		7		1			6	11	11
Alma.....	497	Steele Mills.....	40		40	5	2		7		1	2		4	5	17
Murphysboro.....	498	Murphysboro.....	44	8	52	4			8		11				12	12
Mt. Zion.....	499	Mt. Zion.....	22		22	4	4		8		1	1		2	10	10
Saint Paul.....	500	Springfield.....	33	2	35	5	2		7		1				9	9
Stark.....	501	LaFayette.....	25	3	28	1			4		1					3
Woodhull.....	502	Woodhull.....	44		44	3			3		4				1	8

Grand Lodge of Illinois.

CCCXVII

Odin.....	503	Odin.....	503
East St. Louis.....	504	East St. Louis.....	504
Meridian Sun.....	505	White Rock.....	506
O. H. Miner.....	507	Manteno..... No return	508
Parkersburg.....	509	Parkersburg.....	509
J. D. Moody.....	510	Inka.....	511
Clintonville.....	512	Bloomington.....	513
Wade Barney.....	514	Cold Spring.....	515
Bradford.....	516	Dement.....	517
Andalusia.....	518	Litchfield.....	519
Lincoln.....	520	Anna.....	521
Roseville.....	522	Illopolis.....	523
Monitor.....	524	Evans.....	525
Chatham.....	526	Elliotstown.....	527
Corvath.....	528	Minooka.....	529
Stones Prairie.....	530	Maquon.....	531
Ashton.....	532	Seneca.....	533
Freemanton.....	534	Cuba.....	535
Sherman.....	536	Plainfield.....	537
Gorin.....	538	Lockport.....	539
Chatsworth.....	540	Harlem.....	541
Towanda.....	542	Cordova.....	543
Virginia.....	544		

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	Non-resident members...	Resident members...	Total.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Net increase..	Net decrease..	Degrees conferred.....
						Raised ...	Admitted.	Restored..	Total....	Died	Dimitted.	Suspend'd	Expelled.	Total....			
Elkhart.....	545	Elkhart.....	25	2	27	...	2	...	2	...	2	6	...	2	...	...	3
Nilwood.....	546	Nilwood.....	21	3	24	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	1
Valley.....	547	Coal Valley.....	22	3	25	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	7
Apple River.....	548	Apple River.....	26	15	41	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
Newark.....	549	Newark.....	21	23	44	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	14
Sharon.....	550	Tiskilwa.....	35	6	41	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	5
Darwin.....	551	Darwin.....	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ancona.....	552	Ancona.....	26	1	27	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Kyle.....	553	Macomb.....	43	3	46	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7
Plum River.....	554	Plum River.....	34	2	36	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	7
Humboldt.....	555	Ottawa.....	28	1	29	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	13
Dawson.....	556	Dawson.....	50	5	55	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	18
Lessing.....	557	Chicago.....	67	...	67	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	14
Leland.....	558	Leland.....	23	2	25	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	4
Thomson.....	559	Thomson.....	36	...	36	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	7
Madison.....	560	New Douglas.....	38	3	41	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	15
Trinity.....	561	Mormouth.....	53	15	74	...	6	...	7	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	17
Villa Ridge.....	562	Villa Ridge.....	30	...	30	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	7
Hamilton.....	563	Otterville.....	30	1	31	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4
Winslow.....	564	Winslow.....	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleasant Hill.....	565	Pleasant Hill.....	47	2	49	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6
Albany.....	566	Albany.....	39	6	45	...	8	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Frankfort.....	567	Frankfort.....	66	...	66	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	29
Delta.....	568	Cairo.....	37	10	47	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	3
Time.....	569	Time.....	21	1	22	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	7
Jacksonville.....	570	Jacksonville.....	87	19	106	...	5	...	9	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	21
Bardolph.....	572	Bardolph.....	49	3	52	...	11	...	8	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	25
Gardner.....	573	Gardner.....	65	8	73	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	26
Pera.....	574	Ludlow.....	41	3	44	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Capron.....	575	Capron.....	42	9	51	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	13
O'Fallon.....	576	O'Fallon.....	54	2	56	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	11

Viola.....	577	Viola.....	42	2	44	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Prairie City.....	578	Majority Point.....	43	.....	43	2	.....	5	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1
Elbridge.....	579	Elbridge.....	42	.....	42	.....	3	7	10	10	1	.....	11	.....	1	.....	10	.....	10	27
Hazel Dell.....	580	Hazel Dell.....	34	.....	34	.....	4	4	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	14
Dongola.....	581	Dongola.....	31	4	35	.....	1	4	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	9
Shirley.....	582	Shirley.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland.....	583	Highland.....	26	1	27	.....	.....	3	4	3	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Vesper.....	584	Galesburg.....	60	11	71	.....	.....	1	9	9	8	4	.....	12	2	3	.....	7	.....	26
Fisher.....	585	Grove City.....	29	1	30	.....	2	2	5	1	5	1	.....	6	1	.....	5	.....	5	16
Tazewell.....	586	Delavan.....	26	2	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Princeton.....	587	Princeton.....	38	4	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Troy.....	588	Troy.....	35	2	27	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Elwood.....	589	Milton Station.....	34	.....	34	.....	.....	2	2	4	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	10
Fairmount.....	590	Fairmount.....	33	3	36	.....	1	2	2	3	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	9
Gilman.....	591	Gilman.....	27	.....	27	.....	5	1	2	2	3	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
Fieldon.....	592	Fieldon.....	45	.....	45	.....	3	6	2	6	4	2	.....	6	1	.....	8	.....	5	.....
Lodi.....	594	Lodi.....	17	2	19	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	12
Miles Hart.....	595	Paradise.....	44	.....	44	.....	5	6	6	6	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	8
National.....	596	Chicago.....	93	13	106	.....	2	13	11	9	5	2	.....	16	3	.....	7	.....	1	.....
Lostant.....	597	Lostant.....	30	3	33	.....	2	6	5	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Dorchester.....	598	Dorchester. No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fowler.....	599	Fowler.....	21	3	24	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerro Gordo.....	600	Cerro Gordo.....	47	.....	47	.....	2	3	2	2	3	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	7
Laclede.....	601	LaClede.....	17	2	19	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	7
Watson.....	602	Watson.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	4	.....
Clark.....	603	Martinsville.....	37	.....	37	.....	6	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....
Hebron.....	604	Hebron.....	28	7	35	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4
Allen.....	605	Stanford.....	19	1	20	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8
Wapella.....	606	Wapella.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11
Streator.....	607	Streator.....	61	7	68	.....	4	9	7	6	8	2	.....	16	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Piper.....	608	Piper City.....	34	4	38	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	22
Sheldon.....	609	Sheldon.....	22	5	27	.....	3	1	2	2	3	3	.....	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Union Park.....	610	Chicago.....	93	4	97	.....	.....	14	13	8	1	.....	9	.....	1	12	3	.....	7	35
Lincoln Park.....	611	Chicago.....	74	4	78	.....	.....	3	9	11	9	1	.....	10	8	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Rock River.....	612	Sterling.....	70	5	75	.....	29	3	7	6	6	9	.....	15	.....	1	.....	14	.....	29
Fatoka.....	613	Patoka.....	39	.....	39	.....	.....	4	10	9	9	2	.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Forrest.....	614	Forrest.....	34	5	39	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6
Anchor.....	615	Mason City.....	20	7	27	.....	4	2	3	2	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Wadley.....	616	Franklin.....	23	.....	23	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Milan.....	617	Milan.....	30	3	33	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3
Basco.....	618	Basco.....	40	1	41	.....	1	2	8	7	6	3	.....	9	.....	4	.....	5	.....	21
Berwick.....	619	Berwick.....	24	3	27	.....	3	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	7

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	Resident members...	Non-resident members...	Total.....	Non-affiliated.	Rejected	Initiated.....	Passed.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net increase..	Net decrease..	Degrees conferred
										Raised....	Admitted.	Restored..	Total.....	Died.....	Dimitted..	Suspend'd	Expelled..			
New Hope.....	620	Livingston.....	59	4	63	2	6	4	4	4	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	12
Venice.....	621	Venice.....	16	3	19	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Hopedale.....	622	Hopedale.....	22	3	25	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Locust.....	623	Owaneco.....	33	2	35	1	2	1	2	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Dubuois.....	624	Dubuois.....	22	...	22	3	1	2	2	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	6
Melrose.....	625	Melrose.....	17	2	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Union.....	627	Lick Creek.....	32	...	32	1	1	10	9	12	1	...	13	...	1	...	1	12	...	30
Mosaic.....	628	Hudson.....	25	4	29	1	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	9
Old Time.....	629	Havana..... No return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuscan.....	630	Griswold.....	31	...	31	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Norton.....	631	Cabrey.....	35	...	35	...	...	3	3	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ridge Farm.....	632	Ridge Farm.....	25	3	28	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Rockford.....	85	4	89	...	1	4	6	5	1	...	6	...	4	...	...	2	...	15
Buckley.....	634	Buckley.....	58	1	59	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	4
Rochester.....	635	Rochester.....	18	2	20	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	9
Peotone.....	636	Peotone.....	33	3	36	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Burlington.....	637	Burlington.....	33	...	33	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Fortitude.....	638	Sagetown.....	31	2	33	4	1	15	4	3	...	...	13	...	11	4	...	...	...	7
Keystone.....	639	Chicago.....	46	4	50	...	1	15	13	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Coleta.....	640	Coleta.....	15	2	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Comet.....	641	Minier.....	34	3	37	3	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apollo.....	642	Chicago.....	141	10	151	...	5	36	39	34	4	...	38	...	2	...	...	...	...	17
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Chicago.....	79	3	82	...	2	10	9	9	...	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	109
Oblong City.....	644	Oblong City..... No return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
San Jose.....	645	San Jose.....	23	4	27	...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Somonauk.....	646	Somonauk.....	36	6	42	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Blueville.....	647	Edinburg.....	27	1	28	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Camden.....	648	Camden.....	50	...	50	...	2	9	11	13	1	...	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	33
Hinsdale.....	649	Hinsdale.....	31	1	32	1	...	6	5	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Irvington.....	650	Irvington.....	29	...	29	4	2	3	3	2	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	10
Centre Star.....	651	Mackville.....	39	...	39	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	7

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	Resident members...	Non - resident members...	Total.....	Non-Affiliated	Rejected	Initiated.....	Passed	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Net increase..	Net decrease..	Degrees conferred.....
										Raised ...	Admitted.	Restored..	Total....	Died	Dimitted..	Suspend'd	Expelled.	Total.....			
Centre	694	Pana.....	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Shiloh Hill.....	695	Shiloh Hill.....	22	1	23	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Belle Rive.....	696	Belle Rive.....	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Richard Cole.....	697	Chicago.....	35	2	37	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Hutton	698	Hutton.....	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Libanus.....	699	Rosemond	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pleasant Plains...	700	Pleasant Plains	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Temple Hill.....	701	Temple Hill.....	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Alexandria.....	702	Alexandria.....	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
St. Andrews.....	703	Chicago.....	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Braidwood.....	704	Braidwood.....	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ewing	705	Ewing	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Joppa.....	706	Cowden.....	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cirele.....	707	Mattoon.....	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Lemont.....	708	Lemont.....	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Star.....	709	Hoopeston.....	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Farmer City.....	710	Farmer City.....	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Providence.....	711	Jefferson.....	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Collinsville.....	712	Collinsville.....	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
			39021	3262	35283	1279	1039	2879	2604	2531	807	158	3406	438	1545	738	104	2825	1522	915	8014

RECAPITULATION.

Rejected.....	1,039
Initiated.....	2,879
Passed.....	2,604
Raised.....	2,531
Admitted.....	807
Reinstated.....	158
Died.....	438
Dimitted.....	1,545
Suspended.....	738
Expelled.....	104
Non-Affiliated.....	1,279
Non-Resident.....	3,262
Resident.....	32,021
Total Membership (reported).....	35,283
Add for Lodges not reporting.....	300
Total Membership....	35,583

2.

Elective Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, from 1840 to the Present Time.

When Elect'd	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	James Adams.....	Alexander Dunlap..	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1841	Abraham Jonas.....	Meredith Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap..	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1842	Meredith Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap..	Levi Lusk.....	Joseph N. Ralston...	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1843	Alexander Dunlap..	Levi Lusk.....	William Hodge.....	Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1844	Levi Lusk.....	Carding Jackson.....	David Allen.....	Nelson D. Morse.....	James L. Anderson..	Levi Lusk.....
1845	William F. Walker..	Nelson D. Morse.....	Edgar R. Bogardus..	John R. Crandall...	James L. Anderson..	Levi Lusk.....
1846	Nelson D. Morse.....	William Lavelly.....	John R. Crandall...	Adam Brewer.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell...
1847	William Lavelly.....	John R. Crandall...	Joseph C. Ketchum..	Matthias Taylor...	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell...
1848	William Lavelly.....	Edward R. Roe.....	Joseph C. Ketchum..	William C. Hobbs...	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell...
1849	William C. Hobbs...	John H. Holton.....	Wm. W. Bennett...	Daniel C. McNeil...	Wm. McMurry.....	Wm. B. Warren....
1850	C. G. Y. Taylor.....	Thomas J. Pickett...	Eli B. Ames.....	Carlton Drake.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1851	Thomas J. Pickett...	Elas Hibbard.....	Isaac R. Diller.....	James L. Anderson..	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1852	Eli B. Ames.....	Ben. L. Wiley.....	T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner..	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1853	William B. Warren..	James L. Anderson..	James H. Hibbard..	Elijah M. Haines...	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1854	James L. Anderson..	T. O. Wilson.....	Jerome R. Gorin...	William A. Dickey...	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1855	William B. Herrick..	James H. Hibbard..	Harrison Dills.....	Fergus M. Blair...	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1856	James H. Hibbard..	Jas. V. Z. Blaney...	Fergus M. Blair...	A. J. Kuykendall...	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1857	Harrison Dills.....	James H. Matheny...	Fergus M. Blair...	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1858	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair...	A. J. Kuykendall...	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair...	A. J. Kuykendall...	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1860	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair...	A. J. Kuykendall...	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1861	Fergus M. Blair...	Silas C. Toler.....	Asa W. Blakesley...	John C. Baker.....	James R. Mack.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1862	Fergus M. Blair...	John C. Baker.....	Jerome R. Gorin...	James C. Luckey...	Harrison Dills.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1863	Thomas J. Turner...	Jerome R. Gorin...	H. P. H. Bromwell..	Edwin F. Babcock..	Harrison Dills.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1864	Thomas J. Turner...	H. P. H. Bromwell..	Edwin F. Babcock..	Nathan W. Huntley..	Harrison Dills.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell..	Jerome R. Gorin...	Nathan W. Huntley..	Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1866	Jerome R. Gorin...	Nathan W. Huntley..	Charles Fisher.....	Horace Hayward...	Harrison Dills.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin...	Charles Fisher.....	Dewitt C. Cregier...	James A. Hawley...	Harrison Dills.....	Harman G. Reynolds
1868	Harman G. Reynolds	Dewitt C. Cregier...	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbery..	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harman G. Reynolds	Dewitt C. Cregier...	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbery..	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	Dewitt C. Cregier...	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbery..	James C. Luckey...	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	Dewitt C. Cregier...	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbery..	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbery..	Joseph Robbins.....	W. J. A. DeLancey..	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1873	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbery..	Joseph Robbins.....	W. J. A. DeLancey..	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill....

LIST OF LODGES.

Locations and Times of Holding Stated Meetings.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Bodley.....	1	Quincy.....	Adams.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Equality.....	2	Equality.....	Gallatin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Harmony.....	3	Jacksonville..	Morgan.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Springfield.....	4	Springfield....	Sangamon....	1st Monday.
Friendship.....	7	Dixon.....	Lee.....	Thur. on or before full moon.
Macon.....	8	Decatur.....	Macon.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Rushville.....	9	Rushville.....	Schnyler.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
St. Johns.....	13	Peru.....	LaSalle.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Warren.....	14	Shawneetown..	Gallatin.....	Tuesday after full moon.
Peoria.....	15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Monday on or before F. M.
Temperance.....	16	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	Monday on or before F. M.
Macomb.....	17	Macomb.....	McDonough..	1st Friday.
Clinton.....	19	Petersburg....	Menard.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Hancock.....	20	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	Monday on or before F. M.
Cass.....	23	Beardstown...	Cass.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
St. Clair.....	24	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	1st Monday.
Franklin.....	25	Upper Alton..	Madison.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Hiram.....	26	Henderson....	Knox.....	Thur. on or before full moon.
Piasa.....	27	Alton.....	Madison.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Monroe.....	28	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....	
Pekin.....	29	Pekin.....	Tazewell....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Morning Star..	30	Canton.....	Fulton.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Mt. Vernon.....	31	Mt. Vernon....	Jefferson....	1st Monday.
Oriental.....	33	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Barry.....	34	Barry.....	Pike.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Charleston.....	35	Charleston....	Coles.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Kavanaugh.....	36	Elizabeth.....	Jo Daviess..	1st and 3d Fridays.
Monmouth.....	37	Monmouth.....	Warren.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Olive Branch..	38	Danville.....	Vermillion..	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Herman.....	39	Quincy.....	Adams.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Occidental.....	40	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Joliet.....	42	Joliet.....	Will.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Bloomington....	43	Bloomington..	McLean.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Hardin.....	44	Mt. Sterling..	Brown.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Griggsville....	45	Griggsville....	Pike.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Temple.....	46	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Last Saturday.
Caledonia.....	47	N'h Caledonia	Pulaski.....	Thur. on or before full moon.
Unity.....	48	St. Charles....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Cambridge.....	49	Cambridge....	Henry.....	Thrsday before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Carrollton.....	50	Carrollton	Greene.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Hillsboro	Montgomery.	Thur. on or before full moon.
Benevolent	52	Meredosia	Morgan.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Jackson.....	53	Shelbyville....	Shelby.....	Wednesday before full moon.
Reclamation	54	Nauvoo.....	Hancock	Tues. on or before full moon.
Washington.....	55	Nashville	Washington..	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Pittsfield.....	56	Pittsfield	Pike.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Trio.....	57	Rock Island...	Rock Island.	1st Thursday.
Fraternal	58	Monticello....	Piatt	Sat. on or before full moon.
New Boston.....	59	New Boston...	Mercer	Sat. on or before full moon.
Belvidere.....	60	Belvidere.....	Boone	1st and 3d Mondays.
Lacon.....	61	Lacon.....	Marshall....	2d and 4th Mondays.
St. Marks.....	63	Woodstock	McHenry	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Benton.....	64	Benton.....	Franklin....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Euclid.....	65	Naperville....	DuPage.....	Tues. before and after F. M.
Knoxville.....	66	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	Saturday on or before and Saturday after full moon.
Acacia	67	LaSalle.....	LaSalle.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Naples	68	Naples.....	Scott.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Eureka	69	Milan.....	Rock Island..	Friday on or before full moon.
Social.....	70	Hennepin....	Putnam.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Central	71	Springfield...	Sangamon ...	2d Monday.
Chester.....	72	Chester.....	Randolph....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Rockton.....	74	Rockton.....	Winnebago...	1st and 3d Fridays.
Roscoe.....	75	Roscoe.....	Winnebago...	Tues. on or before full moon.
Mt. Nebo.....	76	Carlinville....	Macoupin....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Prairie.....	77	Paris.....	Edgar	Sat. on or before full moon.
Waukegan.....	78	Waukegan....	Lake	1st and 3d Mondays.
Scott.....	79	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....	1st Monday.
Whitehall.....	80	Whitehall....	Greene.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Vitruvius.....	81	Wheeling.....	Cook	Sat. on or before full moon.
Metamora.....	82	Metamora....	Woodford....	1st Monday.
Dewitt.....	84	Clinton.....	DeWitt.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Mitchell.....	85	Pinckneyville.	Perry	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Kaskaskia.....	86	Kaskaskia....	Randolph....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Mt. Pulaski....	87	Mt. Pulaski...	Logan.....	Saturday before full moon.
Havana.....	88	Havana.....	Mason	1st Monday.
Fellowship.....	89	Marion.....	Williamson ..	Tuesday before full moon.
Jerusalem Temple	90	Aurora.....	Kane	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Metropolis.....	91	Metropolis....	Massac	Monday on or after full moon.
Stewart.....	92	Geneseo.....	Henry	Friday on or before F. M.
Toulon.....	93	Toulon.....	Stark	Sat. on or before full moon.
Perry.....	95	Perry.....	Pike.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Samuel H. Davis.	96	Mt. Morris....	Ogle.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Excelsior.....	97	Freeport.....	Stephenson..	1st and 2d Thursdays.
Taylor.....	98	Washington..	Tazewell....	Friday on or before full moon.
Edwardsville....	99	Edwardsville..	Madison.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Astoria.....	100	Astoria.....	Fulton.....	Saturday before full moon.
Rockford.....	102	Rockford.....	Winnebago...	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Magnolia.....	103	Magnolia.....	Putnam.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Lewistown.....	104	Lewistown....	Fulton.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Winchester.....	105	Winchester...	Scott.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Lancaster.....	106	Glasford.....	Peoria.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Fayette.....	107	Fayette.....	Greene.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Versailles.....	108	Versailles....	Brown.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Trenton.....	109	Trenton.....	Clinton.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Lebanon.....	110	Lebanon.....	St. Clair....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Jonesboro.....	111	Jonesboro....	Union.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Bureau.....	112	Princeton....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Robert Burns...	113	Keithsburg...	Mercer.....	Friday on or before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTIES.	STATED MEETINGS.
Marcelline.....	114	Marcelline.....	Adams.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Rising Sun.....	115	Hainesville ...	Lake.....	Saturday on or before and 2d Saturday after full moon.
Vermont.....	116	Vermont.....	Fulton.....	Saturday after full moon.
Elgin.....	117	Elgin.....	Kane.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Waverly.....	118	Waverly.....	Morgan.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Henry.....	119	Henry.....	Marshall.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Mound.....	122	Taylorville....	Christian....	1st Saturday and 3d Tuesday.
Oquawka.....	123	Oquawka.....	Henderson....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Cedar.....	124	Morris.....	Grundy.....	1st, 3d and 5th Tuesdays.
Greenup.....	125	Greenup.....	Cumberland..	Thursday on or before F. M.
Empire.....	126	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	
Antioch.....	127	Milburn.....	Lake.....	Thursday on or before and two weeks after full moon.
Raleigh.....	128	Raleigh.....	Saline.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Greenfield.....	129	Greenfield.....	Greene.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Marion.....	130	Salem.....	Marion.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Golconda.....	131	Golconda.....	Pope.....	Saturday on or after F. M.
Mackinaw.....	132	Mackinaw.....	Tazewell.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Marshall.....	133	Marshall.....	Clark.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Sycamore.....	134	Sycamore.....	DeKalb.....	Friday on or before F. M.
Lima.....	135	Lima.....	Adams.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Hutsonville....	136	Hutsonville....	Crawford....	Sat. on or bef. the new and F.M.
Polk.....	137	McLeansboro..	Hamilton....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Marengo.....	138	Marengo.....	McHenry.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Geneva.....	139	Geneva.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Olney.....	140	Olney.....	Richland.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Garden City....	141	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Wednesday evening.
Ames.....	142	Sheffield.....	Bureau.....	1st Thursday.
Richmond.....	143	Richmond.....	McHenry.....	Saturday on or before, and 2d Saturday after full moon.
DeKalb.....	144	DeKalb.....	DeKalb.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
A. W. Rawson....	145	Pecatonica....	Winnebago....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Lee Centre.....	146	Lee Centre....	Lee.....	Friday before full moon.
Clayton.....	147	Clayton.....	Adams.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Bloomfield.....	148	Bloomfield....	Edgar.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Efingham.....	149	Efingham.....	Efingham.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Vienna.....	150	Vienna.....	Johnson....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Bunker Hill....	151	Bunker Hill...	Maconpin....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Fidelity.....	152	Fidelity.....	Jersey.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Clay.....	153	Ashley.....	Washington..	Monday before and two weeks after full moon.
Russell.....	154	Georgetown....	Vermilion....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Alpha.....	155	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Delavan.....	156	Delavan.....	Tazewell.....	Wednesday on or before, and two weeks after F. M.
Urbana.....	157	Urbana.....	Champaign...	1st Saturday.
McHenry.....	158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	Saturday on or before, and 2d Saturday after full moon.
Wethersfield....	159	Kewanee.....	Henry.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Waubansia.....	160	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Monday evening.
Virden.....	161	Virden.....	Maconpin....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Hope.....	162	Sparta.....	Randolph....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Westfield.....	163	Westfield....	Clark.....	Thursday on or before, and two weeks after full moon.
Edward Dobbins.	164	Lawrenceville.	Lawrence....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Atlanta.....	165	Atlanta.....	Logan.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Star in the East.	166	Rockford.....	Winnebago....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Milford.....	168	Milford.....	Iroquois....	Thursday before full moon.
Nunda.....	169	Nunda.....	McHenry.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTIES.	STATED MEETINGS.
Evergreen.....	170	Freeport.....	Stephenson...	Monday on or before F. M.
Girard	171	Girard	Macoupin....	Monday on or before, and two weeks after full moon.
Wayne.....	172	Waynesville...	DeWitt	Saturday on or before F. M.
Cherry Valley	173	Cherry Valley.	Stephenson...	2d and 4th Fridays.
Lena.....	174	Lena.....	Stephenson...	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Matteson	175	Joliet.....	Will.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Mendota.....	176	Mendota.....	LaSalle.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Staunton.....	177	Staunton.....	Macoupin....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Illinois Central...	178	Amboy.....	Lee.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Wabash.....	179	Etna.....	Coles.....	Friday on or before full moon
Moweaqua.....	180	Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Moultrie.....	181	Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....	Monday on or before F. M.
Germania.....	182	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Meridian.....	183	Earlville.....	LaSalle.....	Wed. bef. and 2 weeks af. F. M.
Abingdon.....	185	Abingdon.....	Knox.....	Every alternate Tuesday.
Mystie Tie.....	187	Polo.....	Ogle.....	Every Thursday.
Cyrus.....	188	Mt. Carroll...	Carroll.....	Tuesday on or before and 2d Tuesday after full moon.
Fulton City.....	189	Fulton City...	Whiteside ...	Monday on or before full moon.
Dundee.....	190	Dundee.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Farmington.....	192	Farmington...	Fulton.....	Friday on or before and 2d Friday after full moon.
Herrick.....	193	Pontoosuc.....	Hancock.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Freedom.....	194	Freedom.....	LaSalle.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
La Harpe.....	195	LaHarpe.....	Hancock.....	Saturday before F. M.
Louisville.....	196	Louisville.....	Clay.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
King Solomon's...	197	Kane.....	Greene.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Grandview.....	198	Dudley.....	Edgar.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Homer.....	199	Homer.....	Champaign...	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Sheba.....	200	Grayville.....	White.....	Mon. bef. and 2 weeks af. F. M.
Centralia.....	201	Centralia.....	Marion.....	1st and 3d Fridays
Lavelly.....	203	Williamsville..	Sangamon...	Saturday after full moon.
Flora.....	204	Flora.....	Clay.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Corinthian.....	205	East Paw Paw	DeKalb.....	Saturday on or before and two weeks after full moon.
Fairfield.....	206	Fairfield.....	Wayne.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Tamaroa.....	207	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....	Friday on or before F. M.
Wilmington.....	208	Wilmington...	Will.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays
Wm. B. Warren	209	Chicago.....	Cook.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Lincoln.....	210	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	1st and second Tuesdays.
Cleveland.....	211	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Shipman.....	212	Shipman.....	Macoupin....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Ipava.....	213	Ipava.....	Fulton.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Gillespie.....	214	Gillespie.....	Macoupin ...	Friday on or before full moon.
Newton.....	216	Newton.....	Jasper.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Mason.....	217	Mason.....	Effingham...	Wed. on or before full moon.
New Salem.....	218	New Salem...	Pike.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Oakland.....	219	Oakland.....	Coles.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Mahomet.....	220	Mahomet.....	Champaign...	1st and 3d Mondays.
LeRoy.....	221	LeRoy.....	McLean.....	Saturday on or bef. full moon.
Geo. Washington.	222	Chillicothe...	Peoria.....	Monday on or before full moon and two weeks after.
Keeney.....	223	Edgington....	Rock Island..	Wednesday before full moon.
Pana.....	226	Pana.....	Christian.....	Thursday on or before F. M. and every subsequent 2 w'ks.
Columbus.....	227	Coatsburg.....	Adams.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Lovington.....	228	Lovington.....	Moultrie.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Manchester.....	229	Manchester...	Scott.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTIES.	STATED MEETINGS.
New Haven.....	230	New Haven...	Gallatin.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Wyandot.....	231	Wyandot.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Farmers.....	232	Pellonia.....	Massac.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Blandinsville.....	233	Blandinsville..	McDonough..	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
DuQuoin.....	234	DuQuoin.....	Perry.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Dallas City.....	235	Dallas City...	Hancock.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Charter Oak.....	236	Litchfield.....	Montgomery..	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Cairo.....	237	Cairo.....	Alexander.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Black Hawk.....	238	Hamilton.....	Hancock.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Mt. Carmel...	Wabash.....	Tuesday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Western Star....	240	Champaign...	Champaign...	2d and 4th Mondays.
Shekinala.....	241	Carbondale...	Jackson.....	Friday on or before new and full moon.
Galva.....	243	Galva.....	Henry.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Horieon.....	244	Roehelle.....	Ogle.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Greenville.....	245	Greenville.....	Bond.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
El Paso.....	246	El Paso.....	Woodford.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Rob Morris.....	247	Minonk.....	Woodford.....	Wednesday on or before full moon and two weeks after.
Golden Gate.....	248	Prairie City...	McDonough..	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Iibbard.....	249	Brighton.....	Macoupin.....	Saturday before F. M.
Robinson.....	250	Robinson.....	Crawford.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Heyworth.....	251	Heyworth.....	McLean.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Aledo.....	252	Aledo.....	Mercer.....	Tuesday before full moon.
Avon Harmony...	253	Avon.....	Fulton.....	1st Monday.
Aurora.....	254	Aurora.....	Kane.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Donnelson.....	255	Donnelson.....	Montgomery..	Tuesday before full moon.
Algonquin.....	256	Algonquin.....	McHenry.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Warsaw.....	257	Warsaw.....	Hancock.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Chemung.....	258	Chemung.....	McHenry.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
New Berlin.....	259	New Berlin...	Sangamon.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Mattoon.....	260	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Amon.....	261	Dewitt.....	DeWitt.....	Tuesday before full moon.
Channahon.....	262	Channahon...	Will.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Illinois.....	263	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	2d Tuesday.
Franklin Grove..	264	Franklin Gr'Ve	Lee.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Vermilion.....	265	Indianola.....	Vermilion.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kingston.....	266	Fairweather...	Adams.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
La Prairie.....	267	La Prairie.....	Adams.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Paris.....	268	Paris.....	Edgar.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Wheaton.....	269	Wheaton.....	DuPage.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Levi Lusk.....	270	Arlington.....	Bureau.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Blaney.....	271	Chicago.....	Cook.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Carmi.....	272	Carmi.....	White.....	Tues. on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Miners.....	273	Galena.....	Jo Daviess...	1st and 3d Fridays.
Byron.....	274	Byron.....	Ogle.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Milton.....	275	Milton.....	Pike.....	Friday on or before F. M.
Elizabeth.....	276	Elizabethtown..	Hardin.....	Friday on or after full moon.
Accordia.....	277	Chicago.....	Cook.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Jo Daviess.....	278	Warren.....	Jo Daviess...	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Neoga.....	279	Neoga.....	Cumberland..	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Kansas.....	280	Kansas.....	Edgar.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Brooklyn.....	282	Malugin's Gr'Ve	Lee.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Meteor.....	283	Sandwich.....	DeKalb.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Alton.....	284	Alton.....	Madison.....	2d Tuesday.
Catlin.....	285	Catlin.....	Vermillion...	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Plymouth.....	286	Plymouth.....	Hancock.....	Saturday before F. M.
DeSoto.....	287	DeSoto.....	Jackson.....	Saturday on or before F. M.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTIES.	STATED MEETINGS.
Genoa.....	288	Genoa	DeKalb	Wednesday before F. M.
Cache.....	290	Mound City...	Pulaski	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Wataga.....	291	Wataga.....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Chenoea.....	292	Chenoea	McLean.....	Wed. on or before full moon, and two weeks after.
Prophetstown...	293	Prophetstown	Whiteside...	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Pontiac.....	294	Pontiac.....	Livingston...	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Dills.....	295	Hickory Ridge	Hancock.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Quincy.....	296	Quincy.....	Adams.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Benjamin.....	297	Camp Point ..	Adams.....	Every Thursday.
Waconda.....	298	Waconda.....	Lake.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Mechanicsburg...	299	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon...	Thursday on or before F. M.
Hanover.....	300	Hanover.....	JoDavies...	1st and 3d Fridays.
Cortland.....	301	Cortland.....	DeKalb.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Durand.....	302	Durand	Winnebago...	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Raven.....	303	Oswego.....	Kendall.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Cement.....	304	Utica.....	LaSalle.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Onarga.....	305	Onarga.....	Iroquois.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Eureka.....	Woodford...	Tuesday on or before F. M.
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Bushnell.....	McDonough..	Saturday on or before F. M.
Ashlar.....	308	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Tuesday.
Harvard.....	309	Harvard.....	McHenry.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Dearborn.....	310	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Friday.
Kilwinning.....	311	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Thursday.
Ionic.....	312	Decatur.....	Macon.....	Monday on or before F. M.
York.....	313	York.....	Clark.....	Tuesday before full and N. M.
Palatine.....	314	Palatine.....	Cook.....	Saturday on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Erwin.....	315	Alton.....	Madison.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Abraham Jonas..	316	Oakalla.....	Iroquois.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
New Liberty.....	317	New Liberty..	Pope.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
J. L. Anderson..	318	Augusta.....	Hancock.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Doric.....	319	Moline.....	Rock Island..	1st Thursday.
Malta.....	320	Malta.....	DeKalb.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Dunlap.....	321	Morrison.....	Whiteside...	Monday on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Windsor.....	322	Windsor.....	Shelby.....	Tuesday on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Orient.....	323	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....	Every alternate Monday.
Harrisburg.....	325	Harrisburg...	Saline.....	Saturday after full moon.
Industry.....	327	Industry.....	McDonough..	Saturday on or before F. M.
Grafton.....	328	Huntley Grove	McHenry.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Altona.....	330	Altona.....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Erie.....	331	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Tuscola.....	332	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Tyrian.....	333	Springfield..	Sangamon...	3d Monday.
Sumner.....	334	Sumner.....	Lawrence...	Wednesday after full moon.
Schiller.....	335	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Friday on or before full moon.
New Columbia..	336	New Columbia	Massac.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Oneida.....	337	Oneida.....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Grand Detour...	338	Grand Detour.	Ogle.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Saline.....	339	Goreville...	Johnson.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Kedron.....	340	Mt. Auburn...	Christian.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Full Moon.....	341	Grafton.....	Jersey.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Summerfield.....	342	Summerfield..	St. Clair.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Wenona.....	344	Wenona.....	Marshall.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Milledgeville...	345	Milledgeville..	Carroll.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
N. D. Morse.....	346	Concord.....	Morgan.....	Monday on or before F. M.
Sidney.....	347	Sidney.....	Champaign..	Thursday on or before F. M.
Russellville.....	348	Russellville...	Lawrence...	Wednesday on or before F. M.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTIES.	STATED MEETINGS.
Sublette.....	349	Sublette.....	Lee.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Fairview.....	350	Fairview.....	Fulton.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Tarbolton.....	351	Fairbury.....	Livingston.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Groveland.....	352	Groveland.....	Tazewell.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Kinderhook.....	353	Kinderhook.....	Pike.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Ark and Anchor.....	354	Auburn.....	Sangamon.....	Friday on or before F. M.
Marine.....	355	Marine.....	Madison.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Hermitage.....	356	Albion.....	Edwards.....	Saturday on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Orion.....	358	Union.....	McHenry.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Blackberry.....	359	Blackb'y Sta'n	Kane.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Princeville.....	360	Princeville.....	Peoria.....	Tuesday on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Douglas.....	361	Mascontah.....	St. Clair.....	1st Saturday.
Noble.....	362	Noble.....	Richland.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Horeb.....	363	Elmwood.....	Peoria.....	Tuesday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Tonica.....	364	Tonica.....	LaSalle.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Bement.....	365	Bement.....	Piatt.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Arcola.....	366	Arcola.....	Douglas.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Oxford.....	367	New Windsor.....	Mercer.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Jefferson.....	368	Lynchburg.....	Jefferson.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Newman.....	369	Newman.....	Douglas.....	Saturday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Middleton.....	370	Middleton.....	Wayne.....	Tuesday before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Livingston.....	371	Dwight.....	Livingston.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Galesburg.....	372	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Chambersburg.....	373	Chambersburg.....	Pike.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
Shabbona.....	374	ShabbonasGr'e	DeKalb.....	Tuesday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Isaac Underhill.....	375	Secor.....	Woodford.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Ash Grove.....	376	Ash Grove.....	Iroquois.....	
Archimedes.....	377	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Aroma.....	378	Aroma.....	Kankakee.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Payson.....	379	Payson.....	Adams.....	Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Liberty.....	380	Liberty.....	Adams.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
M. R. Thompson.....	381	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Gill.....	382	Lynnville.....	Morgan.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
La Moille.....	383	La Moille.....	Bureau.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Waltham.....	384	Waltham.....	LaSalle.....	Monday on or after full moon.
Mississippi.....	385	Savanna.....	Carroll.....	Every Thursday.
Bridgeport.....	386	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Youngstown.....	387	Youngstown.....	Warren.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
El Dara.....	388	El Dara.....	Pike.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Kankakee.....	389	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Ashmore.....	390	Ashmore.....	Coles.....	Monday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Tolono.....	391	Tolono.....	Champaign.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Oconee.....	392	Oconee.....	Shelby.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Blair.....	393	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Thursday.
Jerseyville.....	394	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....	Monday on or before F. M.
H. G. Reynolds.....	395	Milo.....	Bureau.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Muddy Point.....	396	Etna.....	Coles.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Shiloh.....	397	Troy Grove.....	LaSalle.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Kimnundy.....	398	Kimnundy.....	Marion.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Buda.....	399	Buda.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Pacific.....	400	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Odell.....	401	Odell.....	Livingston.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Kishwaukee.....	402	Kingston ...	DeKalb.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Mason City.....	403	Mason City...	Mason	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Batavia.....	404	Batavia.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Ramsey.....	405	Ramsey.....	Fayette.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Bethalto.....	406	Bethalto.....	St. Clair.....	Monday on or after full moon.
Blue Grass.....	407	Blue Grass...	Vermillion...	Saturday on or before F. M.
Stratton.....	408	Vermilion...	Edgar.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Thos. J. Turner..	409	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Thursday.
Mithra.....	410	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Hesperia.....	411	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Wednesday.
Bollen.....	412	Spring Hill...	Whiteside...	Friday after full moon.
Forreston.....	413	Forreston...	Ogle.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Evening Star....	414	Davis.....	Stephenson..	1st and 3d Fridays.
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Lawn Ridge...	Marshall.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Paxton.....	416	Paxton.....	Ford.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Marseilles.....	417	Marseilles...	LaSalle.....	Saturday on or after F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Freeburg.....	418	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Reynoldsbuurg...	419	Reynoldsbuurg.	Johnson.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Oregon.....	420	Oregon.....	Ogle.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Washburn.....	421	Washburn...	Woodford....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Landmark.....	422	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Tuesday.
Lanark.....	423	Lanark.....	Carroll.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Exeter.....	424	Exeter.....	Scott.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Kaneville.....	425	Kaneville....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Scottville.....	426	Scottville....	Macoupin....	Saturday on or after F. M.
Red Bud.....	427	Red Bud.....	Randolph....	No return.
Sunbeam.....	428	Plano.....	Kendall.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Chebanse.....	429	Chebanse.....	Iroquois.....	Wednesday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Kendrick.....	430	Mound Station	Brown.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Summit.....	431	Harristown...	Macon.....	Saturday before full moon.
Murrayville....	432	Murrayville...	Morgan.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Annawan.....	433	Annawan.....	Henry.....	Friday on or before F. M.
Makanda.....	434	Makanda.....	Jackson.....	Thursday before full moon.
Neponset.....	435	Neponset.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Philo.....	436	Port Byron...	Rock Island..	Thursday on or before F. M.
Chicago.....	437	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
H. W. Bigelow..	438	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wed's.
Luce.....	439	Quincy.....	Adams.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Camargo.....	440	Camargo.....	Douglas.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Sparland.....	441	Sparland.....	Marshall.....	1st and 3d Wed's.
Casey.....	442	Casey.....	Clark.....	Sat. on or before F. M.
Hampshire.....	443	Hampshire...	Kane.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Cave-in-Rock...	444	Cave-in-Rock.	Hardin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Chesterfield...	445	Chesterfield..	Macoupin....	Monday on or before F. M.
Watseka.....	446	Watseka.....	Iroquois.....	1st and 3d Wed's.
S. D. Monroe....	447	Lawrenceville.	Lawrence...	Friday before full moon.
Yates City.....	448	Yates City....	Knox.....	Thursday before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Mendon.....	449	Mendon.....	Adams.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Loami.....	450	Loami.....	Sangamon...	Wed. on or before full moon.
Bromwell.....	451	Assumption..	Christian...	Saturday on or after full moon.
Grant.....	452	Richview.....	Washington..	1st and 3d Mondays.
New Hartford...	453	New Hartford.	Pike.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Maroa.....	454	Maroa.....	Macon.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Irving.....	455	Irving.....	Montgomery..	Tues. on or before full moon.
Nokomis.....	456	Nokomis.....	Montgomery..	Wed. on or before full moon.
Moscow.....	457	Moscow.....	Union.....	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Blazing Star....	458	Crab Orchard.	Williamson..	Friday after full moon.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Butler	459	Butler	Montgomery.	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Jeffersonville	460	Jeffersonville..	Wayne	Wed. on or before full moon.
Plainview	461	Plainview	Macoupin	Tuesday before full moon.
Tremont	462	Tremont	Tazewell	Monday on or bef. full moon.
Palmyra	463	Palmyra	Macoupin	Sat. on or before full moon.
Denver	464	Denver	Hancock	Sat. on or before full moon.
Huntsville	465	Huntsville	Schnuyler	Mon. on or before full moon.
Cobden	466	Cobden	Union	Friday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
South Macon	467	Macon	Macon	Tues. on or before full moon.
Cheney's Grove	468	Saybrook	McLean	Sat. on or before full moon.
McLean	469	McLean	McLean	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Rantoul	470	Rantoul	Champaign	Saturday on after full moon.
Kendall	471	Yorkville	Kendall	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Amity	472	Turner	DuPage	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Gordon	473	Pocahontas	Bond	Friday on or before full moon.
Columbia	474	Columbia	Monroe	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Walshville	475	Walshville	Montgomery	Thur. on or before full moon.
Manito	476	Manito	Mason	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
New Rutland	477	New Rutland	LaSalle	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Pleiades	478	Chicago	Cook	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Wyoming	479	Wyoming	Stark	Wed. on or before full moon.
Logan	480	Lincoln	Logan	2d Tuesday.
Momence	481	Momence	Kankakee	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Lexington	482	Lexington	McLean	Thur. on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Belle City	483	Belle Prairie	Hamilton	Saturday on or after full moon.
Edgewood	484	Edgewood	Efingham	Sat. on or before full moon.
Oskaloosa	485	Oskaloosa	Clay	Tuesday before full moon.
Bowen	486	Bowensburg	Hancock	Friday on or before full moon.
Andrew Jackson	487	Corinth	Williamson	Saturday on or after full moon.
Clay City	488	Clay City	Clay	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Cooper	489	Willow Hill	Jasper	Sat. on or before full moon.
Shannon	490	Shannon	Carroll	1st and 3d Mondays.
Martin	491	Dunleith	JoDaviess	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Libertyville	492	Libertyville	Lake	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Tower Hill	493	Tower Hill	Shelby	Tues. on or before full moon.
Bath	494	Bath	Mason	1st Saturday.
Stone Fort	495	Stone Fort	Saline	Sat. on or before full moon.
Tennessee	496	Tennessee	McDonough	Sat. on or before full moon.
Alma	497	Steele Mills	Randolph	Sat. on or after full moon.
Murphysboro	498	Murphysboro	Jackson	Monday on or before full moon.
Mt. Zion	499	Mt. Zion	Macon	Friday on or before full moon.
Saint Paul	500	Springfield	Sangamon	Second Tuesday.
Stark	501	LaFayette	Stark	Sat. on or before full moon.
Woodhull	502	Woodhull	Henry	Friday on or before full moon.
Odin	503	Odin	Marion	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
East St. Louis	504	East St. Louis	St. Clair	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Meridian Sun	505	White Rock	Ogle	Sat. on or before full moon.
O. H. Miner	506	Iroquois	Iroquois	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Manteno	507	Manteno	Kankakee	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Home	508	Chicago	Cook	Every Friday.
Parkersburg	509	Parkersburg	Richland	Sat. on or after full moon.
J. D. Moody	510	Iuka	Marion	Friday on or before full moon.
Clintonville	511	Clintonville	Kane	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Wade Barney	512	Bloomington	McLean	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Cold Spring	513	Cold Spring	Shelby	Thur. on or before full moon.
Bradford	514	Bradford	Stark	Thur. on or before full moon.
Dement	515	Creston	Ogle	1st Monday.
Andalusia	516	Andalusia	Rock Island	Tuesday before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Litchfield.....	517	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Abraham Lincoln.	518	Young Amer'a	Warren	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Roseville	519	Roseville	Warren	1st and 3d Fridays.
Anna.....	520	Anna	Union	Wed. on or before full moon.
Illioopolis.....	521	Illioopolis.....	Sangamon ...	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Monltor.....	522	Elgin	Kane	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Chatham.....	523	Chatham	Sangamon ...	Sat. on or before full moon.
Evans.....	524	Evanston	Cook	1st and 3d Mondays.
Delia.....	525	Elliotstown...	Effingham ...	Sat. on or before full moon.
Covenant	526	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Rossville.....	527	Rossville.....	Vermillion ...	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Minooka.....	528	Minooka.....	Grundy	Every alternate Wednesday.
Adams.....	529	Stone's Prairie	Adams.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Maquon.....	530	Maquon.....	Knox	1st and 3d Fridays.
Ashton.....	531	Ashton.....	Lee	Saturday after full moon, and every 2d Sat. following.
Seneca.....	532	Seneca.....	LaSalle	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Freemanton	533	Altamont.....	Effingham ...	Saturday on or after full moon.
Cuba.....	534	Cuba.....	Fulton.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Sherman.....	535	Swedona.....	Mercer	Wednesday before full moon.
Plainfield	536	Plainfield	Will	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
J. R. Gorin.....	537	Sodus.....	Champaign ..	Saturday before full moon.
Lockport.....	538	Lockport.....	Will	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Chatsworth.....	539	Chatsworth.....	Livingston....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Harlem.....	540	Harlem.....	Cook	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Sigel.....	541	Sigel.....	Shelby	Wednesday on or before F. M.
Towonda.....	542	Towonda.....	McLean	Friday on or before full moon.
Cordova.....	543	Cordova.....	Rock Island.	Friday on or before full moon.
Virginia.....	544	Virginia.....	Cass	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Elkhart.....	545	Elkhart.....	Logan.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Nilwood.....	546	Nilwood.....	Macoupin....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Valley	547	Coal Valley....	Rock Island.	Friday on or before full moon.
Apple River.....	548	Apple River....	JoDaviess....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Newark.....	549	Newark.....	Kendall.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Sharon.....	550	Tiskilwa.....	Bureau	1st and 3d Fridays.
Darwin.....	551	Darwin.....	Clark	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Ancona.....	552	Ancona.....	Livingston....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kyle.....	553	Macomb.....	McDonough....	3d Friday.
Plum River.....	554	Plum River....	JoDaviess....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Humboldt.....	555	Ottawa.....	LaSalle	2d and 4th Fridays.
Dawson.....	556	Dawson	Sangamon ...	Saturday on or before F. M.
Lessing.....	557	Chicago.....	Cook	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Leland.....	558	Leland.....	LaSalle	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Thomson.....	559	Thomson.....	Carroll	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Madison.....	560	New Douglas.	Madison.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Trinity.....	561	Monmouth.....	Warren	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Villa Ridge.....	562	Villa Ridge....	Pulaski	Thursday on or before F. M.
Hamilton.....	563	Otter Creek....	Jersey	Saturday after full moon.
Winslow.....	564	Winslow.....	Stephenson ...	First Monday.
Pleasant Hill....	565	Pleasant Hill.	Pike	Saturday before full moon.
Albany.....	566	Albany.....	Whiteside....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Frankfort.....	567	Frankfort	Franklin.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Delta.....	568	Cairo.....	Alexander ...	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Time.....	569	Time	Pike	Thursday on or before F. M.
Jacksonville	570	Jacksonville ..	Morgan.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Bardolph.....	572	Bardolph.....	McDonough....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Gardner.....	573	Gardner	Grundy.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Pera.....	574	Ludlow.....	Champaign....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Capron.....	575	Capron.....	Boone.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
O'Fallon.....	576	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair	Wednesday on or before F. M.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Viola	577	Viola	Mercer	Thursday on or before F. M.
Prairie City	578	Majority Point	Cumberland ..	Saturday on or before F. M.
Elbridge	579	Elbridge	Edgar	Saturday on or before F. M.
Hazel Dell.	580	Hazel Dell	Cumberland ..	Saturday on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Dongola	581	Dongola	Union	Thursday before full moon.
Shirley	582	Shirley	McLean	3d Saturday.
Highland	583	Highland	Madison	Thursday before full moon.
Vesper	584	Galesburg	Knox	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Fisher	585	Grove City	Christian	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Tazewell	586	Delavan	Tazewell	1st and 3d Mondays.
Princeton	587	Princeton	Bureau	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Troy	588	Troy	Madison	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Elwood	589	Milton Station	Coles	Friday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Fairmount	590	Fairmount	Vermilion	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Gilman	591	Gilman	Iroquois	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Fieldon	592	Fieldon	Jersey	Saturday on or before full moon.
Lodi	594	Lodi	Kane	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Miles Hart	595	Paradise	Coles	Wed. on or before full moon.
National	596	Chicago	Cook	Every Tuesday.
Lostant	597	Lostant	LaSalle	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Dorchester	598	Dorchester	Macoupin	Wed. on or before full moon.
Fowler	599	Fowler	Adams	Sat. on or before full moon.
Cerro Gordo	600	Cerro Gordo ..	Piatt	Friday on or before full moon.
Laclede	601	LaClede	Fayette	Thur. on or before full moon.
Watson	602	Watson	Efingham	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Clark	603	Martinsville ..	Clark	Sat. on or before new and F. M.
Hebron	604	Hebron	McHenry	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Allen	605	Stanford	McLean	Sat. on or before full moon.
Wapella	606	Wapella	DeWitt	Sat. on or before full moon.
Streator	607	Streator	LaSalle	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Piper	608	Piper City	Ford	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Sheldon	609	Sheldon	Iroquois	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Union Park	610	Chicago	Cook	Every Saturday.
Lincoln Park	611	Chicago	Cook	1st and 3d Fridays.
Rock River	612	Sterling	Whiteside	1st Friday.
Patoka	613	Patoka	Marion	1st and 3d Mondays.
Forrest	614	Forrest	Livingston	1st and 3d Mondays.
Anchor	615	Mason City	Mason	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Wadley	616	Franklin	Morgan	Wed. on or before full moon.
Milan	617	Milan	McDonough	Sat. on or before full moon.
Basco	618	Basco	Hancock	Sat on or before full moon.
Berwick	619	Berwick	Warren	2d and 4th Thursdays.
New Hope	620	Livingston	Clark	Sat. on or before full moon.
Venice	621	Venice	Madison	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Hopedale	622	Hopedale	Tazewell	1st Thursday.
Locust	623	Owaneco	Christian	Sat. on or before full moon.
Dubois	624	Dubois	Washington ..	Thursday on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Melrose	625	Melrose	Clark	Thursday on or before new and F. M.
Union	627	Lick Creek	Union	Saturday after full moon.
Mosaic	628	Hudson	McLean	Friday on or before full moon.
Old Time	629	Havana	Mason	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Tuscan	630	Griswold	Hamilton	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Norton	631	Caberey	Kankakee	Sat. on or before full moon.
Ridge Farm	632	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	2d and 4th Saturdays.
E. F. W. Ellis	633	Rockford	Winnebago	2d and 4th Thursdays.

LIST OF LODGES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Buckley.....	634	Buckley.....	Iroquois.....	Wed. on or before F. M., and every 2d Wed. thereafter.
Rochester.....	635	Rochester.....	Sangamon....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Peotone.....	636	Peotone.....	Will.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Burlington.....	637	Burlington.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Fortitude.....	638	Sagetown.....	Henderson...	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Keystone.....	639	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Coleta.....	640	Coleta.....	Whiteside....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Comet.....	641	Minier.....	Tazewell.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Apollo.....	642	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Thursday.
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Chicago.....	Cook.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Oblong City.....	644	Oblong City...	Crawford....	
San Jose.....	645	San Jose.....	Mason.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Somonauk.....	646	Somonauk.....	DeKalb.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Blucville.....	647	Edinburg.....	Christian.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Camden.....	648	Camden.....	Schuyler.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Hinsdale.....	649	Hinsdale.....	DuPage.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Irvington.....	650	Irvington.....	Washington..	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Centre Star.....	651	Mackville.....	Piatt.....	Monday on or before F. M.
Polar Star.....	652	Mulkeytown..	Franklin.....	Saturday on or after F. M.
Greenview.....	653	Greenview.....	Menard.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Woodford.....	654	El Paso.....	Woodford....	1st Monday.
Yorktown.....	455	Yorktown.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Mozart.....	656	Bloomington..	McLean.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Lafayette.....	657	Grand Tower..	Jackson.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Rock Island.....	658	Rock Island...	Rock Island..	1st Friday.
Lambert.....	659	Quincy.....	Adams.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Grand Chain.....	660	Grand Chain..	Pulaski.....	Monday on or before F. M.
Bethesda.....	661	Potosi.....	McLean.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
South Park.....	662	Hyde Park.....	Cook.....	Every Saturday.
Phoenix.....	663	Kingston Mine	Peoria.....	Tues. on or before F. M.
Mayo.....	664	Winterrowd...	Effingham....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Greenland.....	665	Greenland.....	Fayette.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Crawford.....	666	Annapolis.....	Crawford....	
Erie.....	667	Erie.....	Whiteside....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Burnt Prairie...	668	Burnt Prairie	White.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Herder.....	669	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Fillmore.....	670	Fillmore.....	Montgomery.	Sat. on or before full moon.
Farina.....	671	Farina.....	Marion.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Eddyville.....	672	Eddyville.....	Pope.....	Saturday after full moon.
Normal.....	673	Normal.....	McLean.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Waldeck.....	674	Chicago.....	Cook.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Pawnee.....	675	Pawnee.....	Sangamon....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
A. O. Fay.....	676	Highland Park	Lake.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Enfield.....	677	Enfield.....	White.....	Sat. on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Sheffield.....	678	Sheffield.....	Green.....	Thursday on or before F. M.
Illinois City.....	679	Illinois City...	Rock Island..	Monday on or before F. M.
Clement.....	680	Green River...	Henry.....	Tuesday on or before F. M.
Morrisonville...	681	Morrisonville..	Christian.....	Tuesday on or before F. M., and two weeks thereafter.
Blue Mound.....	682	Blue Mound...	Macon.....	Saturday on or before F. M.
Burnside.....	683	Burnside.....	Hancock.....	Saturday after full moon.
Galatia.....	684	Galatia.....	Saline.....	Saturday after full moon.
Rio.....	685	Rio.....	Knox.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Cashman.....	686	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Tuesday evening.
Orangeville.....	687	Orangeville...	Stephenson..	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Clifton.....	688	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....	2d Tuesday.
Advance.....	689	Galva.....	Henry.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LIST OF LODGES--CONTINUED.

NAME OF LODGE.	NO	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Englewood.....	690	Englewood....	Cook	Every Saturday.
Iola.....	691	Larkingsburg.	Clay	Wed. on or before full moon
Raymond.....	692	Raymond.....	Montgomery.	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Herrin's Prairie..	693	Herrins' Prai'e	Williamson...	Friday after full moon.
Centre.....	694	Pana.....	Christian	2d Monday.
Shiloh Hill.....	695	Shiloh Hill....	Randolph.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Belle Rive.....	696	Belle Rive	Jefferson.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Richard Cole.....	697	Chicago.....	Cook	Every Thursday.
Hutton.....	698	Hutton.....	Coles.....	
Libanus.....	699	Rosemond	Christian	1st and 3d Mondays.
Pleasant Plains...	700	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon ...	Wed. on or before full moon.
Temple Hill.....	701	Temple Hill...	Pope	2d Saturday.
Alexandria.....	702	Alexandria....	Warren	Fri. on or before full moon.
St. Andrews.....	703	Chicago.....	Cook	2d Monday.
Braidwood.....	704	Braidwood....	Will	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Ewing.....	705	Ewing.....	Franklin	Last Saturday in each month.
Joppa.....	706	Cowden.....	Shelby	Wed. on or before full moon.
Circle.....	707	Mattoon.....	Coles	3d Wednesday.
Lemont.....	708	Lemont.....	Cook	Each alternate Thursday.
Star.....	709	Hoopeston....	Vermilion ...	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Farmer City.....	710	Farmer City...	DeWitt	Mon. on or before full moon.
Providence.....	711	Jefferson.....	Cook	
Collinsville	712	Collinsville ...	Madison	Thur. on or before F. M.

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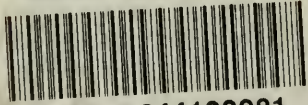
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